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1764 - 1841

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HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN

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HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN AND WIFE, ELEANOR (CLARKE) TALLMAN

HONORABLE
PELEG TALLMAN
1764-1841

HIS ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

By

WILLIAM M. EMERY

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TO
THE DESCENDANTS OF PELEG TALLMAN
OF BATH, STATE OF MAINE,
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED

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INTRODUCTORY

THIS volume had its inception in the work of the late Walter H. Sturtevant of Richmond, Maine, who over a long period of years took much enjoyment in collecting material relating to the life of his great-grandfather, Honorable Peleg Tallman, and in compiling genealogies of the ancestors and descendants of that progenitor and his brother, Captain Holder Tallman. One fruit of his labors was an appreciative and comprehensive sketch, "Peleg Tallman, Sailor of the Revolution, Master Mariner, and Member of Congress," read before the Maine Historical Society March 31, 1899, and, slightly abridged, published subsequently in the "Collections" of the Society, and also issued in pamphlet form. After the death of Mr. Sturtevant practically all of his papers, including a wealth of source material—letters, old and modern, and other documents, ancient newspapers, newspaper fragments and clippings, and a miscellaneous assortment of data—were turned over to Frank G. Tallman of Wilmington, Delaware, another great-grandson of the Revolutionary hero. Mr. Sturtevant was an efficient, painstaking and indefatigable biographer and genealogist, and his writings, including two nearly completed genealogies, are of great value.

At the direction of Mr. Tallman, who placed all the material at my disposal, I have expanded the biography of Peleg Tallman beyond its original limits, and brought the genealogy of his descendants down to the present. To these I have added other biographies and genealogical compilations dealing with the lineage of Mr. Tallman, based on my own study and research. In this work I have had the enthusiastic cooperation of Mr. Tallman, and also the kindly assistance of many of the Tallman kindred, and of many old friends and new, who have been most generous in supplying information. Limitations of space forbid individual mention of all, but particular acknowledgment should be made to Mrs. Thomas Tileston Baldwin of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mrs. Randall J. Condon of Friendship, Maine, Mrs. W. I. Voorhees of Bath, Maine, Frederick G. Fassett of Boston, Robert J. Lilley of Wilmington, Delaware, and Gerald G. Wilder, Librarian of Bowdoin College, whose unflagging interest has kept me apprised of much material not otherwise obtainable. Credit also is due to Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, for permission to reproduce extracts from Stimson's "My United States." To all who have generously aided in any way, on behalf of Mr. Tallman and myself, I extend sincere thanks; and I wish also to express to Mr. Tallman and his daughter, Mrs. Thomas W. Miller, my very keen appreciation of their numerous courtesies during the progress of this work.

WILLIAM M. EMERY.

HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN

ON the afternoon of June 2, 1780, the American frigate *Trumbull* and the British ship *Watt* engaged in one of the most obstinate and deadly sea fights of the Revolutionary War. When the commander of the two after guns of the Yankee vessel fell wounded, Peleg Tallman, a hardy youth of sixteen, was assigned by Lieutenant Starr as gun captain, and bore himself with courage and fidelity throughout the action. He, too, was seriously wounded, his left arm being shot away at the shoulder, and but for his splendid physique, he might have perished. Surviving the ordeal for more than threescore years, by sheer force of ability and indomitable energy he overcame handicaps, and as shipmaster, shipbuilder and shipping merchant at Bath, real estate operator and bank president, attained wealth and honors, and at his death in 1841 was accounted the richest man in his adopted State of Maine. Born early in the reign of King George III he lived under the administrations of nine Presidents of the United States, and as a Member of Congress had his share in the government of the nation for whose independence he fought so sturdily.

The valiant Tallman was a native of Rhode Island, where his forebears had lived for more than a century. They were forthright, enterprising men, a strongly reproductive clan, for the most part farmers. Some of them had held official positions in the colonial era. Some had fought in the wars with the Indians. Peleg Tallman was of the fifth generation in descent from Peter Tallman, a native of Hamburg, Germany, who settled at Portsmouth on the Island of Rhode Island. His mother was a descendant of George Soule, who came in the *Mayflower*.* Peleg was born in Tiverton, lying across the Seaconnet River from Portsmouth, on July 24, 1764, the son of Peleg and Sarah (Soule) Tallman. The Biblical prænomen borne by father and son was long a favorite among pious

* See Ancestry of Tallman and Soule Families, post.

families in that section.* Peleg Tallman, Sr., was a ship carpenter, upon whom, it is feared, the responsibilities of the care of five children fell but lightly. Some time between 1766 and 1771 the family removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where the mother died in 1772, when the boy Peleg was but eight years of age. Subsequently the father remarried and family tradition is to the effect that at the age of twelve the son was left to shift for himself.

It is not surprising that the venturesome lad decided to go to sea, and he shipped on a privateer. His experiences during the Revolution can best be told by extracts from a letter written by him in November, 1840, to an old shipmate. This human document has been preserved through publication in an article, "Recollections of the Early Life of an Aged Sailor," by one Andrew G. Smith, appearing in the *Peoples' Advocate* of New London, Connecticut, in April, 1841. Captain Tallman wrote:

"The first time I went to sea I sailed out of your port or city [New London] in the sloop *Beaver,* privateer, commanded by Capt. Havens, which vessel I think you must have known. I was on board of her about four months. We cruised in the Sound, off Long Island, both sides, and occasionally off New York, and made many captures of moderate value. I next went in the privateer *Rover,* Capt. Wm. Dennis; we were taken by the *Reasonable,* 64.† I was retained in the prize and carried to Halifax. The prize master, who was an under-Lieutenant in the British Navy, took me on board the man-of-war with him. After some months he was turned over on board a frigate, went to Penobscot, and took me with him; where after some time I found means to leave,‡ and with considerable labor and

*Peleg of the Old Testament was one of the two sons of Eber. As a common noun, Peleg signified a watercourse. Eber is regarded by Biblical scholars as the eponymous ancestor of the Hebrews.

† Without doubt in the ill-fated Bagaduce expedition, August 14, 1779, wrote Walter H. Sturtevant. The *Rover,* a privateer sloop of ten guns, was one of the American fleet, and the *Reasonable* was one of the British men-of-war that routed the Americans. Citation, Williamson's "History of Maine."

‡ It is related he was sent ashore with a party to cut hay for the animals on board, and took the opportunity to make his escape. — W. H. S.

fatigue I made my way to Boston and Rhode Island. The next April I went on board the *Rattlesnake,* commanded by Capt. Freeborn. I having by this time had some experience on board of armed vessels, being constantly on board of them, of different sorts, gave me a high standing with almost a totally green crew on board the *Rattlesnake.* This very probably induced Capt. F. to give me a situation very much like a midshipman in a public vessel, for which I was to have a deserving share.

"We sailed for Newport, I think in April, and the third day out were run ashore at Barnegat by two British men-of-war, and having taken nothing, but got burnt, my half share came to but little. I jumped overboard and swam to the shore, about a mile, with three others, one of whom, the gunner, did not reach the shore. But before the English could get the crew out she beat over the bar and drove up to the shore head foremost, her jibboom over the beach, so that they all got out except one. The British then burned her, and the crew went different ways; some to Philadelphia, some to New London. I took the road to New London and went on board the *Trumbull,* commanded by Capt. Nicholson."

Mr. Smith, author of the article in which Captain Tallman's letter was included, apparently was writing the recollections of a sailor friend of his father, and quotes the following statement of either the friend or his father, it is not clear which, regarding young Tallman's arrival at New London:

"I was at work as a ship carpenter in New London, on board the *Trumbull,* after Captain Nicholson arrived. There was great difficulty in getting seamen. While thus delayed, a small number of men came into town, who appeared to be sailors. Among these was noticed a very smart lad, about fifteen or sixteen years old. It was Tallman. Young as he was, he had acquired great influence over his companions, and had a high reputation for courage and seamanship. Captain Nicholson was much pleased with him, and appointed him to some small office on board. His companions shipped with him, and the vessel soon sailed on a cruise." This was in April, 1780. What

happened a few weeks later may be told by Edgar Stanton Maclay in "A History of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1893":

"Early in the summer of 1780 Captain James Nicholson, in the *Trumbull,* a twenty-eight gun ship, succeeded in running the blockade, and while he was cruising in latitude thirty-five degrees, fifty-four minutes north, longitude sixty-six degrees west, June 2, a sail was descried from the masthead. In hopes of decoying the stranger under his guns, Captain Nicholson rigged his ship in a slovenly manner and carefully concealed all signs of hostility. After manoeuvering so as to ascertain the character of the *Trumbull,* the stranger suddenly filled away, evidently desirous of avoiding her, but the American frigate made all sail and soon overhauled the chase. When within a hundred yards the ships opened fire, and for nearly three hours fought one of the most obstinate actions of the war. So close were the vessels at times that their yards interlocked, and gun wads were frequently blown into the opposite ship, by which the *Trumbull* was twice set on fire.

"Finally the enemy's fire slackened, while that of the *Trumbull* was maintained with vigor, and victory seemed about to decide in favor of the American frigate, when her mainmast tottered. Down it came with a crash, dragging spar after spar with it, until only the foremast was left; and the enemy, profiting by this disaster, made his escape. He was afterward known to have been a heavily-armed letter of marque called the *Watt,* commanded by a Mr. Coulthard, who admitted that his loss was ninety-two killed or wounded. Captain Nicholson estimated her armament to be from thirty-four to thirty-six guns. The *Trumbull* with great difficulty regained port. Her loss was thirty-nine killed or wounded. The American crew was largely made up of raw hands, many of whom suffered from seasickness during the engagement."

In his letter to his former shipmate Captain Tallman described briefly his part in the engagement as follows:

"In reply to your inquiries: When I went on deck from the

From a Water Color Painted in London

ACTION BETWEEN AMERICAN FRIGATE *TRUMBULL* AND BRITISH PRIVATEER *WATT*

gun room, by permission of Mr. Starr, he immediately put me to the two after guns on the gun deck. They were then commanded by Mr. Adams, the purser, who was wounded early in the action; how bad, I don't recollect, but I saw the blood flow freely from him, and he was immediately relieved and went below, after which I saw him on deck no more during the action. Mr. Starr then put me as captain of the gun. I continued at the gun, and I believe she was as well fought as any in the ship during the action, till the very last. Mr. Starr, who frequently was near us, appeared to be well satisfied with our management."

Later in the letter Captain Tallman remarked: "As you know concerning my fate in the *Trumbull* I need say nothing. I was hauled up, wounded, a long time in Boston, but as I got repaired so that I could carry easy sail I went to sea again in a privateer brig of sixteen guns." It is to be regretted that he omitted the details of what befell him in that hotly contested action, by which he was taken out of the fight by a shot that cost him his left arm. Amputation may have been performed by the ship's surgeon. The battle took place many miles south of Boston, and the cruise to the hospital was a long one, so we may wonder that the sailor boy lived to reach shore. A vivid picture of the nature of his injury is given in a letter (or perhaps the draft of a letter that was never sent), written by him in December, 1840, to his friend, Congressman Benjamin Randall of Bath, to be used in connection with an application for an increase of pension:

Dear Sir: In regard to the time that I was in the hospital Capt. Law appears to be the only direct evidence on that subject, the nurses and doctors being all dead. He left Boston in the *Trumbull,* as per his statement, about the middle of July, at which time he left me in the hospital. After that there is no direct evidence concerning only my own deposition. The nature of the case speaks for itself and clearly shews I could not have been there less than six months.

The ball, we have always tho't, was a grape shot from the enemy, passed in through the shoulder blade, shattering that bone to pieces, and thro' the very upper part of the cavity of the body and out thro' the shoulder joint, carrying the socket of the shoulder with it, and passing out thro' the upper part of the shoulder joint, taking the bones of the shoulder with it.

The arm was amputated among the bones in the socket of the shoulder, about the time Capt. Law saw me last. Now we believe that no surgeon in the least acquainted with gunshot wounds that would judge or think that I could possibly have been in a situation to leave the hospital in less than six months; and indeed I was not really fit to leave it in twelve months, and it was doubtful whether it would be entirely well and a sound cure, which it never has.

It must have been early in 1781 when young Tallman resumed his sea service in the privateer brig of sixteen guns, previously referred to by him. Taking up the thread of his narrative from that point in his letter to his old shipmate in 1840 we find he went on to say:

"After being at sea three months without any success we were taken by a frigate and carried into St. Johns, Newfoundland, and put on board a prison ship. At length we were sent from thence to Boston. I then went on board another privateer of twenty guns, Capt. Rathbone, late of the Navy. After being at sea between three and four months without any success we were taken by the frigate *Recovery* and carried into Kingsale, Ireland, and hove into a loathsome prison, where the survivors of us remained thirteen or fourteen months. About half our number died with the small pox and other disorders. At length we were sent over to England and put into Fortune prison. We were there about thirteen months, and until the peace in 1783, in April.*

"The prison was then cleared of its contents, and we were sent over to Havre, in France, and there landed naked as we were. We had no means of getting to America from there. I, with six others, walked through France, down to Nantz, I believe about 400 miles. We there got a passage on board a ship bound to Philadelphia, and there — pray, sir, look at my condition — I was landed in the rags I stood in, without friends and only one arm, and knew not where to get a meal of victuals.

* Of this account Mr. Sturtevant remarked: "The periods of service on board the several vessels, and of his confinement in prisons, as stated in his letter, would, if added together, extend beyond the time of his release. His letter, written fifty-seven years and more after the events transpired, doubtless contains a few inaccuracies."

My friends and relations were all dead or out of my reach. However, I made the best of my way to Boston, and called on my old friend Dr. Gardner [who presumably had attended him in the hospital]. After a short time he took me by the hand and sent me to a mathematical school some months, but my wishes were for the sea.

"He after a time built a brig and put me in master, with a nurse, as I was young and without much experience. I commanded her about three years, and until the death of the doctor [1788]. I was then enabled to buy one-half of her, which continued me in command. At length I sold out in '91. I had got in command of the largest Bengal ship out of Boston. I was in her and various other employments until '99. In October [June] Mr. Secretary Stoddard sent me a commission as Lieutenant in the Navy, but I then commanded a fine letter of marque ship of twenty guns, the *John Adams,* bound to Liverpool. I considered this the best business of the two, and therefore did not accept, but returned the commission. I took a few trips in this ship and then left her and the seas altogether, since which I have been engaged in various mercantile pursuits, and have been twelve years in various Legislatures. I have met with various success in business; sometimes lost and sometimes made.

"If I live till spring, and nothing happens, you must expect a visit, when I will tell you many things and more in detail. In speaking of your age you say that you are 78 years old, and think I am not far from you. In this, sir, you have a little the advantage of me, but not more in this than I wish you to have of me on all occasions. I was born at Rhode Island as the records say, July 24th, 1764; of course I was 76 years old the 24th of July last past.

"I am, with the most friendly regard,

"Your obedient servant,

"PELEG TALLMAN."

The letter from Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, enclosing Captain Tallman's commission as a Lieutenant in the

Navy in 1799, with possibility of service on frigate *Constitution,* was as follows:

Navy Dept, 17th June, 1799

Capt. Peleg Tallman,
Bath, Kennebeck.

Sir,

The President [Adams] having app^{d} you a Lieu^{t} in the Navy, I enclose your Commission.

You will be pleased to take the enclosed oath and return it to this office; & repair immediately to Boston, where you will make application to Capt Talbott to know whether your services are required on board the Frigate *Constitution* under his command, & govern yourself accordingly.

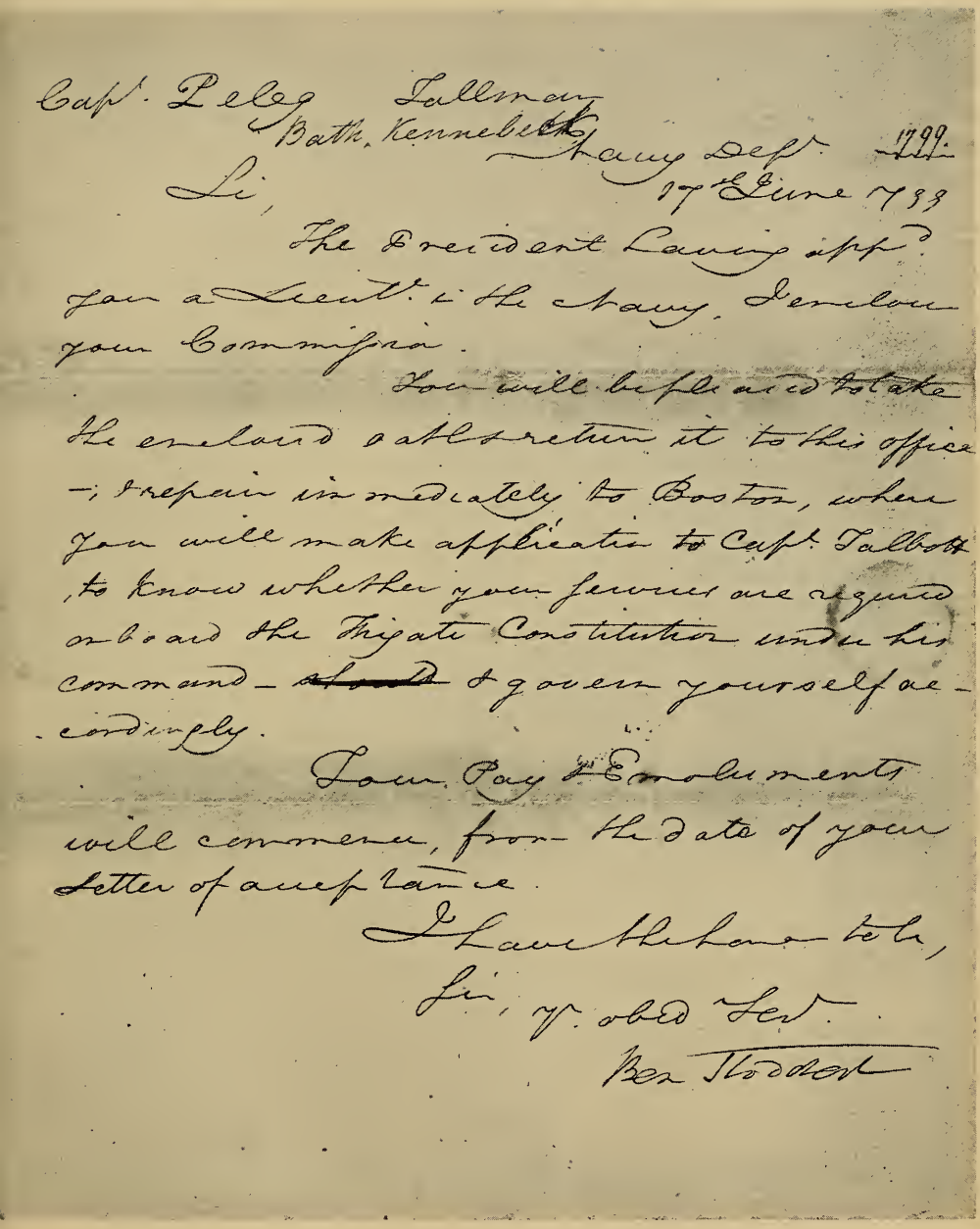
Your Pay and Emoluments will commence from the date of your letter of acceptance. I have the honor to be,

Sir, Y^{r}
obd Servt
BEN STODDERT.

Historian Maclay, in an article in the *New York Sun* in 1913, stated that Tallman "probably was the only seriously disabled man (outside the service) who ever received a Lieutenant's commission in the United States Navy."

The most memorable event in the life of Captain Tallman, which deprived him of his arm, was instrumental in shaping his career. It opened the avenue of Opportunity, and eventually led him to the banks of the Kennebec River, ever after to be his home. While recovering from his wound in the hospital at Boston he attracted the attention of Dr. Joseph Gardner, a prominent and wealthy physician of the town, who was quick to discern his abilities. Dr. Gardner (who, it may be said, was not connected with the Gardiner family into which Tallman's daughter subsequently married) had considerable property interests in Maine, and sent the one-armed hero to care for them.

On the west bank of the Kennebec, twelve miles from its mouth, is the city of Bath, incorporated as a town in 1781, and across the river, on a small peninsula, projecting south, lies Woolwich, the former Tuessic, which became a township as early as 1759. Let one who loved the Kennebec and his home city, the late Edward C. Plummer, of the United States Ship-



Capt. Peleg Tallman
Bath, Kennebeck

Navy Dept. 1799.
17th June 1799

Sir,

The President having appd. you a Lieut. in the Navy, I enclose your Commission.

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Your Pay & Emoluments will commence, from the date of your letter of acceptance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Yr. obed. Servt.
Ben Stoddert

LETTER OF BENJAMIN STODDERT, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, TO CAPTAIN PELEG TALLMAN

Navy Department

Capt Peleg Tallman

Bath Kennebec —

Massachusetts

ping Board, tell briefly of the reasons for the settlements along the banks: "The fame of the mighty river, of the giant trees which fringed its banks, of the salmon which filled its waters, of the beaver which haunted its thousand tributaries, of the intervales where the grass grew in nature's fields, and of the great harbor formed by the broadened river some twelve miles from the sea, had been spread by returning traders and by the fishermen who had visited this coast, and for no long period of years would the white man allow the region to remain abandoned." By the latter part of the eighteenth century various Boston men had bought extensive tracts in the vicinity.

It was to "the Kennebeck" in May, 1785, that young Tallman made his way, according to his own memorandum; and according to common tradition, corroborated by his son, Benjamin Franklin Tallman, he had been sent to Woolwich (they called it "Wool'ich") to have oversight of Dr. Gardner's farm at Tuessic Neck, and particularly to take charge of the potash works, which were carried on there for years. This evidently was prior to the period when he sailed as commander of Dr. Gardner's brig. Of the Woolwich farm he was destined later to become owner and occupant.

In 1783 Dr. Gardner "sent me to a mathematical school some months." That August the youth of nineteen began to keep a cash account in a little book now in possession of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Randall J. Condon.* The first entry, made in Boston, was: "Paid William Crosswell for Schooling, 1 4s," and payment of a similar sum for the purpose was entered in October. The following May Tallman purchased "scale and dividers," a copy of Moore's "Navigation," and four other books, subsequently acquiring a dictionary, a grammar, and Gordon's treatise on bookkeeping. For the first few years his expenses were not large, chiefly for clothing. Eventually as a rising young shipmaster he began to take an interest in the girls. While at Madeira in 1786 he purchased "three

* Two other account books of Captain Tallman have been preserved, but are not as illuminating and colorful as his cash book.

birds and seed to keep them with," no doubt intended as a gift for some fair one at home. At Boston later that year were "Sundry expenses for an evening visit." From time to time he made presents to various friends, presumably young ladies, designated only by mysterious initials. He kept himself well-groomed, meeting various bills for tailoring and barbering. He powdered his hair, and tied it in a queue, wore beaver hats and sported silk handkerchiefs, and evidently was one of the dandies of the period.

By means of his personal expense account we are able to trace his voyagings. For seventeen years or more Captain Tallman was constantly in command of vessels, sailing to various ports in the United States, the West Indies, Europe, Cape Verde Islands, and to Madras, India, and the Island of Mauritius. Points visited, from the home port, Boston, as detailed by the captain, were as follows: 1786, St. Eustatia, Madeira, and the Bonavista and St. Nicholas Islands of the Cape Verde group; 1787, Island of "Martinicar," and Cape Verde Islands; 1788, Island of Zeland (Copenhagen), and Rhode Island; 1789, Cape Francois (where he fell ill of a fever), Savannah and Philadelphia; 1790 (the year of his marriage), St. Francois, Georgia and Bristol (England?); 1791, Dublin; 1792, Isle of France (Mauritius); 1793, Isle of France and Madras; 1794, spent mostly in Boston and at the Kennebec; 1795, Cape Francois, Jamaica and Philadelphia; 1796, Savannah, Island of Jamaica and Philadelphia; 1797, Savannah, Jamaica and Island of Tobago (West Indies); 1798, Savannah; March, 1798, to October, 1799, between Boston and the Kennebec; 1800, Liverpool, Jamaica and Savannah; 1801, February and March, Jamaica, and a little later back in Boston, where he passed most of his time that year, when at the age of thirty-seven he gave up going to sea.

Captain Tallman allowed himself some pleasures on his voyages. In Liverpool he attended the theater and bought a backgammon board. At the Isle of France he "went twice to the play." At the Island of Bonavista he indulged in horse

hire. There is an item of eighteen shillings in January, 1790, for "1 Case of rum drank & expended on the brig *Teresha.*" Sometimes he entered a comment regarding his outlay, as for example: "Aug. 1794. Boston. Paid Mrs. White for 14 days of indiferant boarding and lodging, which I think is extravagant, and is the last she shall ever have from me. 3 12s. 6d."

The following letter of introduction from a merchant with whom he had dealings on his voyages is in the possession of Mrs. Condon:

Boavista, 5th Augt, 1787.

Madeira,
Messrs Carvalhal Allen & Aranjo,
Gentln;

The bearer Capt Peleg Tallman, a very worthy and industrious Man, & sails out of Boston, I beg leave to recommend to your Friendship, & any Service or civility you show him, whenever he should go to your Island, will greatly oblige,

Gentln
Your hble Servt,
Richard Allen.

His voyages evidently netted him handsome returns. In May, 1788, he was able to loan one Mary Ingersoll sixty pounds, for which he took a mortgage on her brick dwelling in Boston. The indebtedness was discharged six years later. From the United States government he received a pension, starting in March, 1786, at the rate of fifty-one dollars a year. In 1816 this was increased to eighty-one dollars and sixty cents annually, which was continued until his death in 1841, and afterward was granted to his widow.

The romance of his young manhood culminated June 15, 1790, when he was united in marriage to Eleanor Clarke. He was then twenty-six and she was sixteen. Her father, John Clarke, had lived in Boston for a number of years, subsequently residing in Bath and Waterville, Maine. He was a successful shipbuilder. About a fortnight before her wedding day Eleanor's youngest sister, Louisa, was born in Bath, where it is assumed the ceremony was performed, although the officiating

clergyman was Rev. Josiah Winship, pastor of the church in Woolwich. It has been a tradition that Captain Tallman first saw his future wife while she and her mother were visiting the hospital in Boston when he was recovering from his injuries received on the *Trumbull.* As she was but six at the time it hardly seems as if their romance began then. He might have seen her often thereafter through a long acquaintance with the Clarke family in Boston, where they were living until 1787 or 1788. To Captain Tallman and wife were born ten children, seven of whom lived to marry, and descendants of five are now living. Those who married were: Scott J., Maria T., Benjamin Franklin (generally known as Franklin), Eliza S., James C., Henry, and Caroline A. A. Tallman. The three who died in childhood were James C., Henry and Caroline (the latter twin of Eliza), the names being repeated for subsequent children, according to a custom of the time. The first child was born at the home of Mrs. Tallman's father in Bath in June, 1791. The married life of the Tallmans covered nearly fifty-one years.

Numerous items in the youthful Tallman's cash account referred to trips to the Kennebec both before and after his marriage. Very likely he went there a-courting. For a number of years he evidently made his home in Boston, whence he sailed. In June and July, 1791, he and his wife were at the Kennebec, possibly at Vassalboro, some distance up the river, above Augusta, where in 1794 Captain Tallman bought a farm of 300 acres. In Vassalboro they resided for about two years, and there the second child was born. In July, 1796, he purchased, for £1500, the old Gardner farm on Tuessic Neck, Woolwich, and removed thence. "This farm was large and included the land lying between the Kennebec River on the west, Nequasset Bay and Tuessic or Back River Creek on the east, and running to the 'Gut,' or Sasanoa River, on the south," wrote Walter H. Sturtevant. "It was known at different periods as Tuessic, Baxter's, Gardner's or Tallman's Neck. Record of a transfer of this farm is found as early as 1673. Many years later a part

was held by Rev. John Gardner of Stow, Massachusetts, in the right of Mary his wife, daughter of Rev. Joseph Baxter. Her son, Dr. Joseph Gardner of Boston, bought out the rights of the several heirs, improved the farm, and by will left it to his nephew, John Gardner, from whom Captain Tallman purchased it. The farm buildings stood near the 'river road,' on a sort of plateau, not quite half a mile above the Sagadahoc ferry. The eastward travel from the ferry crossed the neck, and then the wide marsh by the 'dike road,' first laid out and built, as well as the creek bridge, by Tallman. In 1878 the farm, sold by his son Franklin, then owner, passed from the family name. The buildings were soon after demolished." The property is now in possession of Frank W. Carlton, former State Senator, who obtained wide recognition a few years ago as father of the beautiful bridge that bears his name across the Kennebec at Bath.

It was between February, 1797, and July, 1804, that six of the children were born on this historic spot, indicating a continued residence there for seven or eight years. In 1806 and 1807 Captain Tallman had his legal residence in Bath. In that town the last two children were born. For the five years, 1820-1824, we know that he lived on the Woolwich farm, because of statements in his memoranda; in 1825, "now reside in Bath; Franklin is on the farm." Thereafter until his death the family apparently occupied the Bath mansion continuously. At the end of 1834 he noted: "Lived at Bath this year. James occupied the farm at Woolwich. I took nothing from it, but gave him the whole produce." Long years after, a grandniece, Mrs. Eliza Sophia (Tallman) Hatch (1813-1889), daughter of Peleg Tallman's nephew, Jonathan Soule Tallman, who lived on the Woolwich farm until she was six years old, in "Recollections of Seventy Years," wrote of the place as follows:

"The house was large and two-story, facing the south, with a garden in front surrounded by a high board fence painted yellow. Large English cherry trees formed a row along the

garden fence. The garden itself was quite a field; had currant bushes on two sides, of the white and red varieties; an asparagus bed was planted on a ledge; and there were choice kinds of apples. The orchards were four in number, one of greenings, another of greenings and pippins, all forming the sides of a square. The first out-building was the 'workhouse,' then the carriage house, the meat house, and the corn house, running south, forming three sides of a hollow square with the house and garden fence.

"The Preble farm lay to the north. Uncle laid out and built the road across the 'marsh' and bridged over the creek. The 'marsh' was a mile long; it was a famous place for cranberries and bore quantities of meadow hay. Uncle's family lived alternately on the farm and at Bath. 'Old Russell' was employed about the place all these years, and other men were hired when occasion required. They always had a [hired] girl. Sometimes they kept twelve cows, and my mother made cheese. The dairy was called the cheese room. The apples were kept in boxes in the apple cellar on one side of a ledge, and often there were a hundred bushels to sell in the spring, usually bringing a dollar a bushel.*

"The kitchen was a large room, and in winter I always dreaded making up the fire, a ceremony which always took place before supper. First, 'Old Russell' would 'walk in' the back log, a huge section of a tree, which lasted the twenty-four hours. The fire was taken apart, filling the room with smoke; the back log was laid on the great andirons, behind, and the fore stick put in front, and a roaring fire made up which kept till the next night.

"Uncle Peleg had a picture of the engagement in which he lost his arm, drawn on parchment, hanging in his room in Woolwich." [This picture, termed by Captain Tallman "Painting of the *Trumbull,*" was purchased by him in Liver-

* The statement has been made that sweet apples from the Woolwich farm eventually became known the country over as the "Tallman Sweets." It is only fair to state that a similar tradition exists in other branches of the Tallman family.

pool in 1800 for five shillings, and soon after was framed in Boston at a cost of six dollars and seventy-five cents.] "In after years," continued Mrs. Hatch, "he received a pension, which he expended in silverware. I remember the first which came to Woolwich. There were two silver waiters, with legs, which cost sixty dollars apiece, a silver service, tankards used for water, and silver tumblers lined with gold." Mrs. Hatch underestimated the value of the silver salvers. The pair actually cost $550.

Captain Tallman's first recorded purchase of land in Bath was in 1797. He may have had a small home thereon. Subsequently he bought the large tract on Front Street, now the City Park, where he erected, supposedly about 1824, a mansion of three stories. It stood, facing east, on the knoll where is now the bandstand and flagstaff. In its day it was the only three-story structure in town. The land formerly was owned by John Clarke, Mrs. Tallman's father, from whose son Captain Tallman bought it. In addition to the park grounds the property, extending north, comprised the territory between Front and Washington Streets as far as Oak Street. Entrance to the grounds was through the northeast corner on Front Street. There also was a driveway from Washington Street, which reached the rear of the house and circled it. A well-kept lawn was dotted with flower-beds here and there. On the west was a magnificent orchard and a grove of oaks, and a garden to the south and west was filled with the very finest vegetables in their season. A railing ornamented the roof of the house, and a fence surrounded the grounds. The pretentious home was one of Bath's social centers.

Even before his retirement from the sea Captain Tallman engaged in shipbuilding at Bath, according to Edward C. Plummer, who stated that "in 1799 Peleg Tallman began his fleet of eighteen vessels." Parker McCobb Reed, Bath historian, is authority for the statement that the Tallman shipyard was across Front Street from his homestead. To the north of this was Tallman's Wharf, which was extended in after years

to a greater length, forming for a long period the Boston steamer landing. On the wharf stood a store, in existence, though remodelled, as late as 1894. For many years Captain Tallman operated his ships in the merchant trade. One of the vessels was named the *Franklin,* another the *Rose.* There is extant a policy of insurance on the cargo of the latter ship, for $2,500, placed by the Lincoln & Kennebec Marine Insurance Company in May, 1804, covering a voyage from Bath to Jamaica. The charge was three percent, seventy-five dollars, for premium, and one dollar for the policy.

Bath eventually became celebrated as the largest wood shipbuilding city in the world. "From the time when the little coasters were slipped off the river's bank," wrote Mr. Plummer, "to the day when the giant ships of oak and steel have gone down the smoking ways of massive timbers which scarce sustained the tremendous weight, shipbuilding has been the chief employment of this people." At one period over forty ships were under construction in Bath at the same time, with as many more being rigged and fitted for sea. In late years the industry has been dormant. Many sailing vessels were operated from the port. The building and sailing of ships was extremely profitable. "Frequently one voyage of a vessel would pay its entire cost," said Mr. Reed. "The bulk of outward cargoes was lumber. Bought in Bath for eight dollars a thousand it sold in the West Indies for sixty dollars. The return cargoes would consist chiefly of rum, sugar and molasses, on which the profits would equal those of the outward cargo. People grew rich and extravagant." But a deadly blow was dealt to the town's prosperity by Jefferson's Embargo proclamation of 1807, which forthwith tied up at Bath sixteen ships and twenty-seven brigs, besides some fore-and-aft schooners and sloops. Subsequent developments continued to bear heavily on vessel owners, whose troubles were accentuated by the War of 1812, when foreign commerce and coastwise trade were practically annihilated. Captain Tallman must have shared in the adversities that befell not only shipbuilders and

From a Drawing by Anne Dickie Warner, a Lineal Descendant

MANSION OF HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN

merchants, but all the people. A man of resource, he, however, subsequently recouped his losses.

More than a century later there came into the possession of Frank G. Tallman, a great-grandson, through the medium of a dealer in old manuscripts and autographs, the following typical business letter written by Captain Tallman, addressed to "Richard D. Tucker, Esqr, merchant, Boston:"

Bath, Jany 29, 1810.

Richd D. Tucker Esqr,

Dr Sir,

I mind your favr of the 23rd instt with the receipt to Mr Wingate. On the 3rd of November last I entered in the brig *America,* Capt. Patten from Domenico, 4939 gallons of rum, the duties amounting to $1333.97. Of course the first bond must be due about the 3rd of Feby. I cannot conceive how they overlooked it. I presume by this time they have found the bond and will *condescend* to remit the money.

With much respect,

Your obt servt,

PELEG TALLMAN.

Having been appointed a justice of the peace the doughty captain was known as "The Squire." He showed a marked aptitude for business and an industry that enabled him to make the most of his various ventures. Coupled with his sagacity was an outstanding executive ability. A man of great courage and persevering energy, his bold enterprise was crowned with wealth. The shrewd man of business became so prosperous that he eventually remarked to a friend, wrote Mr. Sturtevant, that he had all the property he wanted, a statement the friend afterward said he never heard from any other man. "Uncle Jacob always said he was lucky, that everything he took hold of always prospered," stated Mrs. Hatch. "Deacon Perkins thought he must be one of the 'elect,' because of his wonderful prosperity."

A close friendship existed between Captain Tallman and General William King, who were associates in banking and politics. King came to Bath in 1800 and opened a store. Eventually he became one of Maine's wealthiest and most celebrated

men. He was a leading shipping merchant, a General in the militia, and on the separation from Massachusetts, which he ardently advocated, served as the first Governor of Maine in 1820. He has been described as "a violent Democrat." Though often forcible and abrupt in speech he was broad-minded and public-spirited. A dominating force in Bath for many years he was colloquially known as "the Sultan." His splendid mansion on the site of the present Bath customhouse outrivalled all others in town. Tallman and King were much alike in their bluff ways, and many amusing stories involving that trait were told of both. Yet under the rough exterior of each there was a kind heart and a generous spirit.

Over in Wiscasset, on the Sheepscot River, not far from Bath, the town's leaders, in 1802, were trying to establish the Lincoln & Kennebec Bank, to serve the counties thus named. Up the Kennebec River the communities of Hallowell and Augusta likewise were endeavoring to found a banking institution. In the race of the rival groups to be first to secure a charter the Wiscasset men won out. As Bath was then a part of Lincoln County, quite naturally General King's support was enlisted at the outset. In April, 1802, John Merrill, Jr., one of the Wiscasset projectors, wrote to King, saying it was important to obtain a full representation of incorporators from towns in that vicinity. Further, he suggested, "if Woolwich would send Tallman it would be quite an acquisition." The much-desired acquisition was secured, Captain Peleg Tallman's name being third on the list of incorporators under the charter granted by the Massachusetts Legislature on June 23, 1802.

General King was chosen president of the bank, and Captain Tallman one of the directors. On the directorate also sat Abiel Wood, Jr., and Moses Carlton, Jr., merchants and shipowners of Wiscasset, men of great influence in a wide variety of interests. For several years the four wielded such power in banking, business and politics that they have been termed by William D. Patterson, a prominent Wiscasset historian, the "Great Quartet." In a series of articles published in the *Bath Independent*

in 1929, Mr. Patterson gave an interesting account of the bank and other enterprises of the "Big Four," from which information has been drawn.

Chartered as a bank of issue the Wiscasset institution was to have an authorized capital of not more than $200,000, or less than $100,000, in specie. The first bank notes were struck off from copper plates. Congressman Silas Lee, a director, when consulted as to the designs for the bills, said he would prefer the judgment of Messrs. King and Tallman. Evidently the old sea captain had his say, as various types of vessels were depicted in the engravings. Early State banks of issue were confronted with a serious problem in keeping their bills in circulation. It was necessary they should remain outstanding as long as possible, but far too often the notes would be presented, sometimes in great volume, for redemption, thus reducing the amount of specie in the vaults. The Lincoln & Kennebec did not escape this experience. Regarding the matter, Captain Tallman, in January, 1803, wrote from Boston, where he devoted much time and energy to the bank's affairs, suggesting that the directors might "expect loving squeezes" from holders of the bills; and further, "Circumspection with us in discounts will, I think, be necessary, unless you are willing to be milked."

Again, in November, 1809, with his customary directness, he indited the following from Boston to General King:

> It is mortifying and an unprofitable thing that your bank bills are not considered as current here, while those of Portland and other banks, which are perhaps not more respectable, are so. If we had a small fund here to take some more of the bills out of circulation it would effectually stop the running, and give a currency equal to other bills. I have not a cent of accommodation at the bank, yet I will in ten days from now furnish ten thousand dollars in Boston money. I came for the purpose. Mr. Wood and Mr. Carlton will each furnish $10,000 more, and you no doubt will furnish from $15,000 to $20,000. Those sums will make a fund amply sufficient to make the L. & K. bills good, and it must be done.

No doubt it was done. Despite all troubles attending the circulation of the bills the Lincoln & Kennebec Bank, under the able management of the "Quartet," did an excellent business

and paid good dividends. It occupied its own building. Liquidation was brought about by reason of expiration of the charter in 1812, when it was succeeded by the Wiscasset Bank in Wiscasset, and the Lincoln Bank in Bath. In 1804 the Hallowell & Augusta Bank had succeeded in obtaining its charter. Captain Tallman was one of the incorporators.

The Wiscasset promoters had also, in 1802, circulated a petition for the establishment of a marine insurance company. It was thought best, however, to hold this proposition in abeyance until the bank was launched. Accordingly the Lincoln & Kennebec Marine Insurance Company of Wiscasset was not incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature until February 12, 1803. The charter ran simply to William King and his associates. These included, it hardly need be said, Tallman, Wood and Carlton. Authorized capital was $100,000. Bank and insurance company had offices in the same building, and, to mutual advantage, directorates were interlocking. The insurance company was a good customer of the bank. One hand washed the other.

Those were times when shipping owners and merchants along the Kennebec and the Sheepscot were making money, and until the era of the Embargo the insurance company flourished. Captain Tallman was its president through its most prosperous years. A subsequent president was Robert Elwell, who eventually removed to Boston, where he and Tallman had some dealings. When the War of 1812 broke out the business of marine insurance became far too hazardous, and the company at Wiscasset finally closed up its affairs. During the prosperous period, in January, 1807, Captain Tallman had occasion to write to General King:

> We have declared a dividend at the insurance office of 30 percent, and had then remaining $7,500. We allowed for all losses claimed against us except Mr. Wood's *Mt. Vernon.* We reserved notes for premiums not due $29,000.

In spite of the depression due to the so-called "Madison's War," the Lincoln Bank, the second in Bath, was organized

in 1813 with a capital of $100,000. General William King was elected president, and on the board of seven directors was Peleg Tallman. Under their supervision the second business structure of brick in the town was erected at the corner of Front and Center Streets to house the banking rooms. Subsequently for several years Captain Tallman was president. The family "were living on the farm when uncle was president of the Bath bank," wrote Mrs. Hatch, "and I remember seeing him seated at a table covered with sheets of bank notes, putting his signature on them. Some of the family assisted him in cutting the bills apart. He wrote a very good hand. During the War of 1812 there were some fears of the English coming up the river to Bath, so the money was taken from the bank and put up in nail kegs, which were sent over to Woolwich for safe keeping. These kegs set about in the woodhouse, and were supposed to contain nails." Kegs seemed to have played an important part in early Bath banking. A run was once started on the Lincoln Bank, and the outlook was disastrous. Squire Tallman came to the rescue with a keg of gold pieces, which he caused to be taken to the bank, and sitting by the keg, he paid off the depositors as fast as they demanded their money. When they found the bank was solvent they re-deposited their funds, and the run was soon stopped. This legend was published some years ago in the *Bath Independent,* as coming from one of the older generation.

"The Lincoln Bank had a credit in New York City that gave its bills a circulation at par, a standing that few state banks enjoyed, and none other in Bath, during the state bank system of banking," wrote Mr. Reed. "For doing an exchange business, the Lincoln Bank kept a deposit in New York City. At that period considerable amounts of bills and coin had to be transported from place to place in lieu of drafts or bills of exchange." Reorganized as a national bank in 1865 the Lincoln had a long career ending in June, 1910, when it was consolidated with the First National Bank of Bath. Charles W. Morse was one of the later directors.

Captain Tallman also subscribed for stock in the Sagadahoc Bank of Bath, his account book showing receipt of dividends therefrom. This was a prosperous institution organized about five years before the captain's death. It is stated that from its start in 1836, to 1865, when it was re-chartered as a national bank, it paid 214.5 percent to its stockholders.

To return to the "Great Quartet." In order to facilitate their extensive commercial transactions King, Tallman, Wood and Carlton, early in their banking and insurance connections, organized a commission house in which they had as partners two young men, John B. Frazier of Boston, a brother of Mrs. King, and Charles Savage, a brother of Mrs. Wood. The firm was styled Frazier, Savage & Co., and was installed by the mighty "Co.," the four silent partners, on Russell's Wharf, at the foot of Congress Street, Boston, not far from the Tileston wharves, hereafter to be referred to. The genealogist of the Savage family states they dealt in salt and sea coal; Boston city directories of the period list the firm simply as merchants. Their transactions with the Lincoln & Kennebec Bank appear to have been on an extensive scale; they were probably Boston agents for the bank. "It is evident that the 'Great Quartet,' " wrote Mr. Patterson, "were equipped with every method of profiting from their various combinations, which also included extensive real estate holdings."

For a few years the commission house seems to have prospered, but eventually business ebbed away. Captain Tallman placed the blame on the youthful Boston partners, whom he termed "mere devotees to pleasure," and freed his mind in a scorching letter to General King, in which he wrote:

> Do for God's sake pay your individual attention to this most shameful and degrading business. . . . I always knew the business was totally managed by the clerks, and have named it to you repeatedly; none but lunatics and ourselves would have ever suffered their credits to have been so grossly abused as ours have been by those young men. You know it has always been next to an impossibility even to obtain an account from them, and when it was received, in fact the errors generally constituted the greatest part of it.

The Boston directories seem to indicate that by 1810 the firm had passed out of existence. In that year Charles Savage was a merchant on Foster's Wharf, with no mention of Frazier.

Captain Tallman regarded real estate as a substantial investment, and acquired extensive holdings outside of Bath and Woolwich. He owned property in Boston and Newburyport, Massachusetts, and Portsmouth, and Middletown, Rhode Island, and for a short time had a farm in Monmouth, Maine. In 1827 and 1828 he paid a tax on a wharf in Wiscasset, Maine. His most valuable realty was in Boston, where he began to operate in 1808. He started by purchasing from heirs, over a period of years, the Samuel Howard property on North Square and Sun Court Street. This he sold in 1825 for $6,000, which would have meant a profit of a few hundred dollars. But the buyer mortgaged to him for that amount, foreclosure eventually followed, and in 1832 the captain sold the property to the managers of the Boston Port Society for $7,500, a rather handsome return on his investment.

In 1824 he purchased of his son-in-law, Thomas Tileston, the old Onesiphorous Tileston mansion house and garden on Purchase Street, running through to High Street, and from time to time he also acquired a substantial interest in the original Tileston shore property and adjoining lands on the opposite side of Purchase Street, and extending about 800 feet down to low water mark. These holdings had been used by the Tilestons for mercantile and shipping purposes, although dwellings lined the Purchase Street front. Thomas Tileston and his aunt, Mrs. Mary Tileston, still had their houses along there. There were two wharves, known as Tileston's Long Wharf and Short Wharf. (The former is not to be confused with Boston's famous Long Wharf.) In 1826 Captain Tallman owned one share in Liverpool Wharf and stores, in that vicinity. He also acquired parcels of real estate in various sections of Boston, which he tenanted at good rentals. One provision of his leases was that tenants should pay all taxes. He was continually buying and selling Boston realty and loaning money on mortgages.

To the southwest of the wharves referred to lay South Boston, connected with the city proper as early as 1805 by a bridge across Fort Point Channel at Dover Street. About 1824 there was agitation for another bridge, to start from Russia Wharf, next but one to the north of the Tileston wharves. The project was highly distasteful to the old Squire, who with his customary vigor of expression unburdened his mind thereon in a letter to Thomas Tileston as follows:

Bath, Mar. 31, 1824.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 28th is at hand and its contents duly noted. It seems almost impossible that any man in his senses can think of running the bridge from Rusia Wharf. I should much rather they would destroy the bridge already erected and travel to South Boston over the Neck.

I wrote Capt. Willcox if he had any money for me to leave it with you, but if you get this in season ask him if he can let you have $100 or $200, so that you can send it by Col. Hyde with the other. I have to pay here the 6th to 9th, but can extend it a few days if Col. Hyde should be detained.

Will you please send me for Henry by the first conveyance either by land or water a Greek book called a Xenophon? He is in want of it and I can't find one here. Cousin Jane will come up in the *Boston,* Capt. Farley, in three, four, or five, days.

I believe I did not indorse Messrs Vilas' acceptance. If so, and it should be necessary I hereby authorize you to indorse it for me. The traveling here is now extremely bad.

Your mo obt servt,
PELEG TALLMAN.

When will the location of
the bridge be determined?

It is not surprising that Captain Tallman was disturbed. Before the flats on the northern edge of South Boston had been filled in and the terrain projected to the present water boundary, the district lay considerably to the south of Tileston's wharves, and the proposed bridge, to extend obliquely from Russia Wharf, would have run across the end of the Tileston docks to their great detriment. Tallman's was not the only voice in opposition to the project. The proprietors of the already existing South Boston toll bridge issued a pamphlet setting forth their grievances, chief of which was a protest at the competition

of a free bridge. After a heated controversy a new location was chosen, and the bridge built in 1828 at the foot of Federal Street. Its successor is the present Dorchester Avenue bridge.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the locality has been metamorphosed with the passage of years. Through a part of Captain Tallman's holdings ran Broad Street, at the water's edge. This was the basis of the present Atlantic Avenue, built by the making of new land across the head of the wharves, and the fill was extended further east, eventually absorbing all piers and docks, until today there are none along Fort Point Channel in that vicinity. Other bridges have been built. It would have amazed the Captain could he have known that within thirty-five years of his death not only a bridge from Russia Wharf (foot of Congress Street) to South Boston, but additional bridges, would be necessary; that the entire neighborhood would in time be crowded with lofty business structures of the wholesale district; that later through his property the Elevated road would rumble and thunder along Atlantic Avenue; and very near his domain would stand Boston's mammoth South Station, one of the largest railroad terminals in the country.

At the time of his death in 1841 Captain Tallman still owned the old Onesiphorous Tileston homestead on Purchase Street, buildings on the east side of the thoroughfare, and various other pieces of property, which he bequeathed to his daughters, Mrs. Maria Tileston and Mrs. Caroline Gardiner, and to his son, Henry Tallman, the latter in life tenancy.

During the winter of 1829-30 Captain Tallman made a most successful speculation in real estate in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, within three months turning over a goodly profit, due to luck or uncanny judgment. Early in November he purchased of Charles DeWolf for $15,000 the historic estate on the East Main Road, half a dozen miles from Newport, known as Vaucluse, including a large mansion house and 140 acres of land. On February 1, 1830, he sold to John H. Gilliat of Portsmouth for $18,500. Much has been written about this

glamorous spot. Half a century before, Samuel Elam, president of a Newport bank, had inherited the estate from an uncle, and gave it its name after the village and fountain in Southern France made famous by Petrarch. He laid out and began the embellishment of the grounds about 1779. Nearly all the trees and shrubbery planted were imported from Europe. His outlay is estimated to have been $80,000. An old buttonwood tree on the place was spared by the British troops who raided the Island of Rhode Island for fuel in 1780. It was said to be the largest tree east of the Alleghanies, forty-two feet in circumference at the ground, and more than twenty-two feet in the smallest part of the trunk. Peleg Tallman must have gazed on it with wonder and admiration. At Vaucluse, except in winter, Mr. Elam lived in generous old English style, and the luxury of the house exceeded all others in those parts of that date. The cellar was stocked with the choicest wines and liquors, of which the courtly old gentleman was a connoisseur, and he gave princely entertainments. In 1788 a guest was Jacques Pierre Brissot, known as Brissot de Warville, a French Girondist, who was guillotined in Paris five years later.

After Mr. Elam's death in 1813 Vaucluse passed through the hands of several owners, until in 1837 it was purchased by the eccentric and wealthy Thomas R. Hazard ("Shepherd Tom"), who occupied it for more than forty years. In his day the garden contained about seventeen acres, most beautifully laid out. Mr. Hazard wrote considerable about the estate in his "Recollections of Olden Times." Vaucluse eventually went the way of all things mundane, and the mansion long ago was demolished. Probably Captain Tallman knew of the history of the place, and told it to his family, upon whom it made such an impression that the name subsequently was given by his daughter, Mrs. Gardiner, to a farm which the Gardiners owned and occupied in Bowdoinham, Maine.

Captain Tallman's other real estate matters in Portsmouth and Middletown called for numerous business trips to Rhode Island. He bequeathed his holdings there to his son Henry

Tallman in trust. One piece was a homestead lot of about sixty-five acres on the East Main Road, Portsmouth, on which Benjamin Brown kept a tavern. It is now a part of Oakland Farm, the country estate of William H. Vanderbilt.

For some years Captain Tallman owned a three-story house with about eighteen rods of land near Munroe Street in Newburyport, Massachusetts, which he bought of Robert Elwell of Boston for $2,000 in 1822. By his will, executed June 4, 1839, he bequeathed this to his son, James C. Tallman, but the following February he changed his mind, and for "five dollars and other valuable considerations" conveyed it to his daughter, Mrs. Eliza S. Patten of Richmond, Maine. She subsequently sold it, and from 1845 to 1849 it was owned by James P. Frothingham, of the well-known family of that name. He mortgaged to Mrs. Patten, and the place went at mortgagee's sale after his death. It was not one of Newburyport's historic houses.

It is difficult to believe that the old Squire as a lad was not grounded in readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic. His account books, letters and memoranda still extant show that he wrote a legible hand. Yet he was fond of minimizing his educational advantages; this may have been done for effect. He often stated he had had but six weeks' schooling in his life, wrote Mr. Sturtevant. Mrs. Hatch quoted him as saying "he never went to school but three months." He certainly had two months of schooling in Boston after the Revolutionary War. Mr. Sturtevant deemed it likely that he learned to read and write while confined in military prisons. Mrs. Hatch said he learned mathematics in Dartmouth prison. In a letter to his son Henry Tallman in 1821 he wrote: "You see I spell badly and you must correct it, for you must remember that I never went a day to school in my life." While indicating that he was fair in grammar, and had an excellent vocabulary and a terseness of expression, his writings bear witness to his inability to spell with accuracy, and he was not particular as to his capitalization and punctuation. He usually wrote "postage" in the plural (pos-

sibly a custom of those days). He abbreviated "United States" thus: "U. N. States." He generally spelled "taxes" "taxis," and having preserved a physician's prescriptions, or "recipes," found the orthography beyond him, and labelled them "rassapus."*

Yet no man prized education more. He was fond of saying, according to Mr. Sturtevant, that anybody who had industry would get an education for himself, but to one without industry education would do no good. Not long after he took up his residence in Bath he subscribed for the erection of a school-house, the records showing that in June, 1805, he was one of five men, "and others who may hereafter join," to purchase for one hundred dollars a lot at the corner of North and Middle Streets whereon the Cummings school-house, so called, was erected. It may have been there that his daughter Caroline, aged eight, met death from a burning accident the fall of 1810. Her dress caught fire from the stove. She wore a cotton pinafore, which led Captain Tallman to insist on pongee aprons and pinafores for his girls thereafter. In subsequent years he induced his daughter Maria, Mrs. Tileston of Boston, to dress her daughters in pongee, to which they objected, saying their schoolmates made fun of them. After little Caroline's tragic death her father would not permit his children to attend the Bath school. On the Woolwich farm he built a school-house near his dwelling, and employed a teacher for his children and those of the neighbors.

In 1805, he was one of the incorporators and trustees of Bath Academy, established by Legislative enactment on petition of Dummer Sewall and fifteen others, including Captain Tallman, General King, and Rev. Josiah Winship. The Act authorized and empowered Tallman to appoint the time and place for holding the first meeting of the trustees, and to notify the members to attend. According to Reed's "History of Bath" the opening of the Academy did not take place for some years thereafter.

* For the convenience of the reader, his letters here published have been adjusted to conform to modern usage.

Captain Tallman determined that his children should not be limited to the schools at home, but should have the best educational advantages procurable elsewhere. His cash book teems with items expended for this purpose, including purchase of books. In 1800 the first-born son, James, then a boy of nine, was attending school in Boston, and the following year the brother Scott Tallman, aged only six, joined him there. In 1803 Captain Tallman sent James to the famous Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where the little fellow became ill and died June 13, 1804, aged thirteen years. He was buried in the old South graveyard, Andover, say the Academy records. Six weeks later a son was born to the sorrowing parents, and was given the name of the deceased brother.

A letter from her father in 1807 and family tradition indicate the attendance of the daughter Maria Tallman at a boarding school in Boston. Between 1804 and 1816 Captain Tallman kept no cash account, and therefore details as to the schooling of Scott and Franklin Tallman in the intervening years are missing. Eliza and the second Caroline were pupils at Miss Martin's school in Portland, evidently a fashionable institution of that era. To her father Eliza wrote, supposedly when about thirteen, a comprehensive account of her progress in her studies under Miss Martin's competent tutelage. The letter is now in possession of Mrs. Condon:

Portland February 2d [1815?]

My Dear Papa,

I received your Letter last Wednesday which afforded me much pleasure. I am sorry that you have been disappointed of receiving a Letter from me, but the truth really was, that I was afraid I could not succeed well enough; but I will try to write this as well as I can, and then you will be able to judge of my improvement.

As you wished me to write particularly about my School I will readily comply. I rise at seven and retire at nine, my Studies are Geography, Arithmetick, Parsing, Spelling, Bible lessons, Reading, Music &c. I have been through the Geographical Catechism and begun to commit to memory another book on Geography. I have advanced in Arithmetick as far as simple Division. I spell in Walkers pronouncing Dictionary in order that I may learn to speak correctly which I think is of great consequence. I have lately begun to Parse english grammar. I attend much to my reading

in the Bible as well as in other books. I am going on with my Music and have 17 tunes. I hope I shall be able to play you a song when you come home.

I have not heard from Maria nor Franklin since I left Home, but I have written them both. I am not in want of anything at present, as Mama has lately sent me a fur tippet. I shall be very glad when the time arrives for you to return home as I wish to see you very much, and as this is the first of February, it is only four weeks before I shall have that pleasure. I have heard from home once or twice. I suppose you receive letters very often. I hope I shall go home next vacation, which will be just three months from now," as our Quarter was up this week, but we are not to have a Vacation till April.

I hope I shall meet your expectation, and be a good Girl. I feel that I am sometimes very far [from] what I ought to be, and hope as I grow older I shall realize more the necessity of improvement, and establishing good principles, which Miss Martin says is the only foundation for happiness, as it softens the temper and makes us appear amiable to every beholder, which I should like to do, but then I must expect to take great pains and trouble.

When you come home my dear Papa will you please to bring me a small paint box, as that will do to begin with, likewise a song or two if not too much trouble. I have now written you a very long letter hoping it will please you, and flattering myself that I shall receive an answer soon,

I remain

Your affectionate Daughter

ELIZA S. TALLMAN.

P. S. Miss Martin and the Ladies desire their Compliments.

Caroline Tallman's subsequent advent at Miss Martin's may have been

"in her thirteenth June;
And with her, as the rules required,
'Two towels and a spoon,'"

after the fashion of the Aunt of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Previously the girl had had the benefit of two years at school in Boston. At Miss Martin's she remained for some time, more than two years. Meanwhile the education of the second James and Henry was proceeding apace. For a time, with Caroline, they were in Boston. Henry appears to have been given a thorough preparation for about six or seven years before entering Bowdoin College at eighteen.* James was promoted from the elementary grades in Boston to Gorham Academy at Gorham,

* See sketch of Judge Henry Tallman.

Maine, where his scholastic training was finished. February 25, 1820, Captain Tallman entered in his cash book, under heading of "James Expenses at Gorham:" "Mr. Gold's bill for board, expenses home & for being concerned in staving down a doore in his Mr. Goulds house. James 16 yr old at that time. $31.83." The exact cost of the result of James's ebullition of spirits was not stated.

Captain Tallman's letters to his children while at school were quite characteristic of the man. Three of them have been preserved, and are in possession of Mrs. Thomas Tileston Baldwin of Cambridge, Massachusetts. To Maria in 1807 he wrote:

Bath, Dec. 10 1807.

My good Little Maria:

Do you know you have not answered my last letter? What will become of you. Your mamma has rec'd your sweet favors, for which she tenders her thanks. This will be handed you by General Wood of Wiscasset, whom I beg leave to introduce to you. I've a moment's time.

I am, my good little girl,
Your affectionate father,
PELEG TALLMAN.

A missive to Henry in Boston in 1821 was a curious mixture of mock formality and rough humor:

Bath, Feby. 7, 1821.

Master Henry Tallman.

My Dear Friend,

I am happy to inform you that we reached home in safety after a pleasant ride. We found your mamma and all the family well. I remember the evening you went to carry my trunk that your ear was a little cold. I hope no harm was done to it more than a few smart boxes would cure.

I hope you pay all possible attention to your drawing and behave like a good boy, for you know it is almost time for you to leave school and go to work. I wish you to have a good knowledge of the globes, for I have almost forgot them and I want you to learn me. Do not forget to write me a good long letter by Capt Wood and I will answer you. You see I spell badly, and you must correct it, for you must remember that I never went a day to school in my life. Don't forget to correct the spelling.

Your affectionate friend,
PELEG.

Tell Caroline to look
Tother side

"Tother side" signified the leaf over, whereon appeared the following to Caroline:

Bath, Feby. 7, 1821.

Dear Caroline,

We arrived home in good and pleasant safety and found every one well. I sent a short time since for you to have a hood and I presume you have a very sweet one. Now as you have learned to write nicely I want you to write me a good long letter and send it down with Henry's by Capt. Wood. Present my best respects to Miss Amelia, and tell her she must help you write, as I much fear you will be very apt to neglect unless you are looked after a little. You must be a good girl and learn all you can, for you must remember it is quite expensive to keep little girls to school in Boston, and I cannot stand it long. Therefore you must learn like a little witch.

Name me respectfully to Mrs. Tileston, Miss Amelia and Mrs. Lithgo, and believe me, Dear Caroline, yours with a hip—no yours with a nose—

PELEG.

Captain Tallman's plaint as to the cost of their education was only an example of his frequently exaggerated utterances. He wished his children to have the best. And the generous father was willing they should learn something besides academic branches. When James was eighteen the Captain paid his dancing master a bill of five dollars and twenty-five cents. In 1818, shortly before her marriage, Maria received instruction at a riding school at an expense of six dollars. In 1820 it cost Captain Tallman $533.67 for "schooling and boarding children abroad" as he termed it. The children benefiting were Caroline, James and Henry. Their expenses in years following were: 1821, $388.74; 1822, $273.09; 1823, $203.48; and 1824, $200.98, including Henry's expenses, $45.04, for the fall term at Bowdoin College. For 1825 the youth's college course cost $139, exclusive of clothing. Thomas Tileston, Jr., of Boston, when six, passed some time at his grandfather's in Bath. December 30, 1825, the old gentleman noted: "Thos Tileston Jr's schooling, here on a visit, $2.50."

Captain Tallman saw to it that the members of the family had plenty of reading matter of the better sort. Mr. Sturtevant stated that he "accumulated a library of several hundred volumes, which as shown by a catalogue now in existence [1899]

was composed of standard works of the first class." As early as 1786 he had bought a copy of Thompson's "Seasons." His most expensive purchase was a cyclopædia, published serially at four dollars an issue, which he began to acquire in 1816. Eight years later he paid for "binding encyclopedeas 87 numbers, bound in 41 vols at $1.40, $65.80." Captain Tallman also was a contributor to the Bath Library Association, as early as 1799, and likewise to the Reading Room. For his home he subscribed to various Maine and Boston newspapers, and also to magazines.

An interesting episode of the early days was described by Mrs. Hatch as follows:

"A young English captain came to Bath in a vessel, whose cargo was consigned to Uncle Peleg. Young, handsome and gay, he and Cousin Maria carried on quite a flirtation which met with her parents' disapproval. Cousin Maria wanted to send a note to him on one occasion, and she managed to put it inside her shoe, which was sent by her brother Franklin to be mended. He of course was not in the secret and forwarded the note. Captain Wildgoose had parties on his vessel and once some of the roughs of Bath attempted to go on board, but were driven off, and in the affray Captain Wildgoose stamped on one of the Bath men, and his friends made violent threats against the English captain. So, in order to protect him, Uncle Peleg sent him over to Woolwich where he stayed concealed for a week, when the affair was settled by uncle paying quite a sum of money. No one of the family knew of his being in the house, except father and mother. Mother carried his meals to his room, and he walked out for exercise after the family had retired. On the day of his release I remember seeing him at tea with father and mother, and afterward he played with me, taking me up in his lap, and pretending to put something in my hand, and at last he put a gold coin in my hand telling me to hold it tight. It proved to be an English coin and was worth seven dollars. I remember how handsome he looked, and that he wore away a dark blue overcoat with double capes. After

Uncle Peleg got him clear, he told him he would cut his cables if he didn't go *then,* so the gallant young captain sailed away and was never heard of more. Probably Cousin Maria remembered him regretfully for a while, but the romance faded away, like other youthful episodes, in time."

In 1801 Captain Tallman entered politics as a candidate for the Massachusetts Legislature. His friend General King, previous to settling in Bath, had served two terms as Representative from Topsham, Maine, and subsequently was a legislator from Bath. It must have been due to his influence that Tallman, who had espoused the Democratic cause, decided to throw his hat in the ring. He served as Representative from Woolwich in 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804, and from Bath in 1806 and 1807. Little is known of his career at the State House in Boston. On arrival for his first session he lost no time in purchasing a copy of the Laws of Massachusetts, which cost him six dollars and fifty cents. Subsequently he patriotically bought three "Flag Pockit Handkerchiefs" at three dollars and seventy-five cents for the lot. A curious method of holding sessions prevailed in those days. Tallman attended the first assemblage of the 1801 Legislature on May 27, and on June 19 the body adjourned until January, 1802, when a session began on the 13th and ended March 11. That custom was followed throughout his membership. In 1804, Presidential year, the Solons in November held an extra session of one week to canvass the popular vote for Presidential electors. As a majority vote was required, it was provided that if the people failed to make choice of electors, the Legislature would proceed to finish the task.

Captain Tallman was accompanied to Boston in 1806 by General King, his colleague in the General Court. "The old story has it that Messrs. King and Tallman were the only men in Maine at that date whose boots were good enough to wear to the capital," is the statement in a chapter on "Governor King" in "The Trail of the Maine Pioneer" (Lewiston, 1916). The writer continues with a fanciful account of a land deal in which the two legislators were concerned:

While in the Legislature the wise young politician [King] got possession of the immense tracts of land where the town of Kingfield is now situated. The town gained its name from Maine's first Governor. Countless acres of land in the Dead River district were granted to King and Tallman by the Legislature with the understanding that unless the territory was settled within a certain date, the tract was forfeit. As the years passed, and the terms of the grant were not fulfilled, the matter again came up before the Boston session. King was always strong at arguing and Tallman left it to him somehow to circumvent the letter of the law and keep possession of the land. So, in a witty and able speech before the Legislature, with Tallman on hand to second his efforts, King convinced the Boston law makers that the Kingfield district was rightfully his, and that upon payment of a certain sum by him and Peleg Tallman their claim should be confirmed for all time. His eloquence and personal magnetism prevailed. Tallman started post haste for Bath to secure the needed money. King stayed calmly at Boston, signed a note, and had paid for the land before Tallman could return.

This irregular method of closing the deal turned a friend into an enemy and nearly brought on a duel. King refused to fight, however, saying it ill befitted the makers of the law to break it. Tallman was more fortunate than appearances first indicated. He died possessed of $600,000,* while Governor King, though rich in land, was practically penniless at his death.

This entertaining recital, printed apparently as tradition only, lacks basis in fact. It would have been quite like the peppery Tallman to challenge King to a duel had he felt occasion warranted, but nothing of the kind happened. The story of the Bingham lands, which included Kingfield, is told in the "Collections of the Maine Historical Society," Volume VII, First Series. It was written by William Allen, a town official of Norridgewock of that era, who seems to have had first-hand knowledge of the Legislative proceedings. It appears that a tract of wild lands in Maine, said to cover a million acres, was sold by the State of Massachusetts in 1793 to William Bingham of Philadelphia, who actually paid therefor $311,250, but the deed was not to be delivered for seven years, and then only if certain stipulations as to settlers had been complied with. At the death of Mr. Bingham in London in 1806 the conditions had not been fulfilled. General King and other Democratic leaders believed the lands should be declared forfeited and re-

* No inventory of his estate has been unearthed, but family tradition sets his fortune at the amount stated.

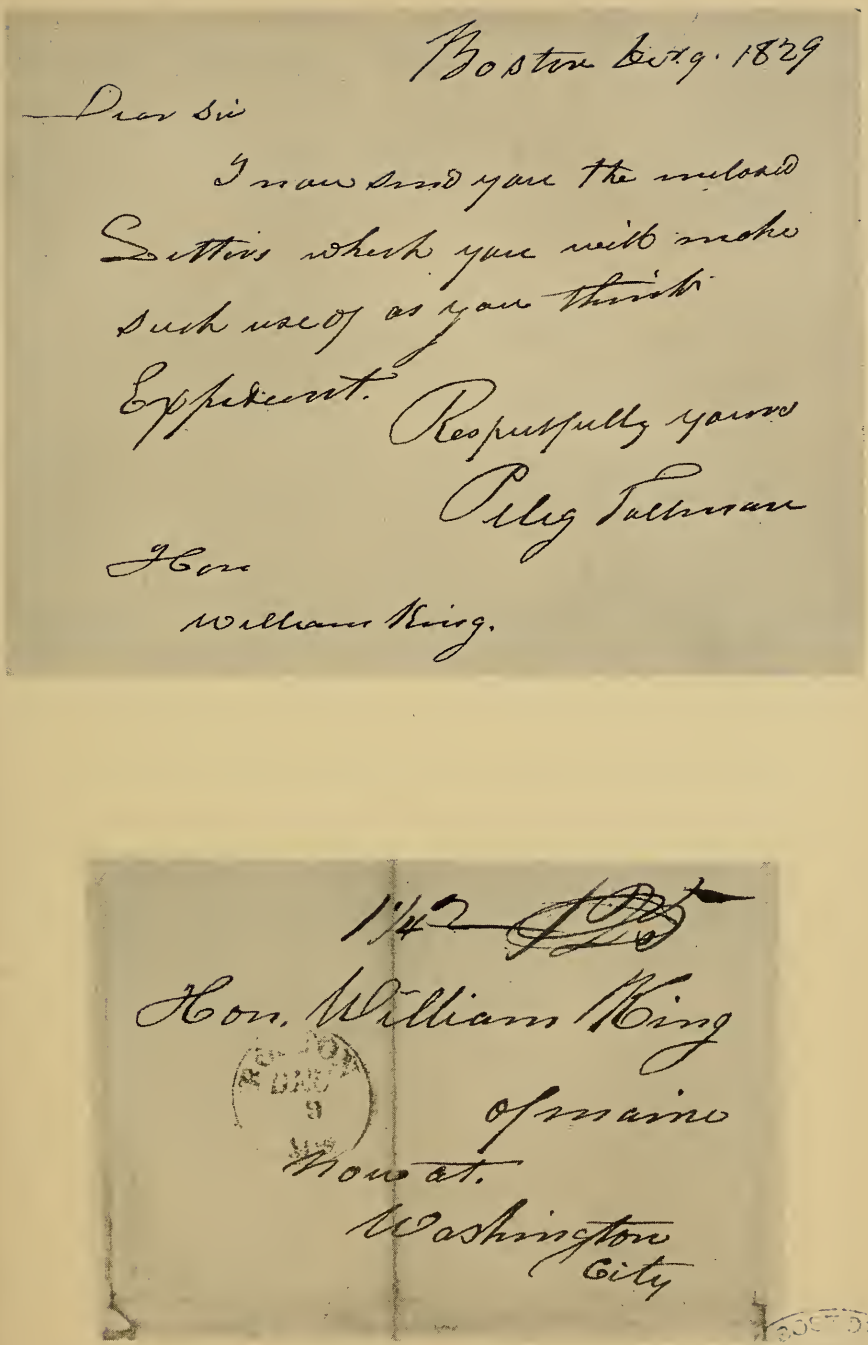
claimed by the State. Mr. Bingham had bequeathed the property to five sons-in-law, including two of the celebrated English family of Baring, as devisees in trust. In 1807 their agents persuaded General King, then a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and five colleagues, three of each political party, to give bonds of $30,000 to establish within seven years ensuing the number of settlers required by the Bingham contract; the arrangement was accepted by the Legislature, and the deed was delivered to the devisees.

Mr. Allen's account stated: "The agents of Mr. Bingham's estate managed very judiciously in getting their deed and engagement through the General Court in a quiet, still and equitable way; no discussion was had."

To indemnify the bondsmen the Bingham devisees conveyed to General King and eight others, including Peleg Tallman, one half of three townships on the tract, Kingfield, Concord and Lexington. General King took Kingfield (named in his honor) and the west half of Lexington for himself, Abiel Wood, "and others," according to Mr. Allen's account. Captain Tallman presumably was among the "others." King subsequently bought out his associates* and became sole proprietor of all three townships, on the development of which he expended large sums. He built a fine country residence in Kingfield and passed much time there. But the lands were a source of great expense, and with costs and taxes eating into his estate, he collapsed under his troubles and died insane and insolvent.

"Political human nature was much the same then as it is today," wrote Mr. Sturtevant. "Though but a few years had passed since Captain Tallman left the quarter-deck and entered the arena of politics, he had been an apt scholar and had learned something of the motives underlying men's ambition for office and of the means used to attain the desired ends. Possibly he

* The consideration paid Tallman by King for his interest in the Bingham lands was $6,000. This was in October, 1807, when the "Great Quartet" was still functioning in unison.



Boston Dec. 9. 1829

Dear Sir

I now send you the enclosed Letters which you will make such use of as you think Expedient.

Respectfully yours

Peleg Tallman

Hon

William King.

Hon. William King

of Maine

now at.

Washington City

LETTER OF HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM KING

INDICATING A CONTINUANCE OF THEIR LONG FRIENDSHIP

knew how to use them himself. A satirical letter, in his handwriting, though without his own signature, and evidently directed against some political adversary, will illustrate this point." The letter:

Dresden, Mar. 23, 1804.

Denny McCobb, Esqr,

Dear Sir,

As the time of electing senators draws nigh you must be vigilant for our mutual friend. You ought not to be a moment still. You cannot calculate the good effect that a little extraordinary pains would produce. You know that his principal dependence in the neighboring towns is on your industry and influance, and think how ungrateful it is in you to be thus idle and tardy, when he has so generously offered to make you a Representative if you would make him a Senator. Depend on it, if he miscarries the sin will all be at your door. For shame, have a little more industry, consider, too, how your own interest is concerned, and if you now miscarry you are undone forever.

If your horse is worn out, the streams and waters are now mostly passable. You should make the best of that mode of travelling, improve the ebbs and floods, shew yourself (in his behalf) in every crick and cove in the district. Your canoe is portable, you can carry her on your back across necks and narrow slips of land, which in many places will very much expedite your travelling. Introduce yourself to every man, woman and child that can anyways help you.

Speak to them freely of our friend. Tell them his worth, his modest merit, his meekness, his Christian virtues, his long and important services to his country. Name to them the many high offices he now holds, and that he has been prevailed on to accept them solely for the public good. Tell them it's but a short time since he even condescended so far as to sit as a judge, and without him the stream of justice must have discontinued to flow, much to the injury of the good people of this district. Tell them how you have been a witness to his charity; that he never in all his life took a fee of a poor starving neighbor, and that it was all a lie about his prosecuting the poor fishermen at the mouth of the Kennebec.

Tell all the good old ladies that you may meet how much of a Christian he is, and how steady he goes to church. That he is as soft as velvet and as smooth as oil; that they would be almost in love with him only to hear him speak and behold his white teeth. Tell them he built (almost) a whole meeting house himself. You must too, bow, cringe and smile and try to look wise and at times insinuating. Talk soft and pritty and try to act for all the world like our friend and depend on it, with the ladies you will succeed, and their husbands must vote as they say.

When you fall in with men of sense you must speak of his talents, his political knowledge, his equal justice, his disinterestedness, his reluctance to receive any public favor, only that his friends, sensible of his superior merrit,

drive him into it. When you meete with any of the military class of gentlemen, you must then take a different stand. Put on your Colonel's face, assume a bold and upright front, talk to them of firebrands, guns, swords, and death. Tell them how our friend burns with military ardor, and tho' he happened to be born rather late to distinguish himself in our late Revolution, yet if ever he lives to see his country engaged in another war that he will fight like a bloodhound, and defend Coxe's head with his own hands, and that they may rest assured he is at heart a bold, enterprising, daring young gentleman, and that you are fully convinced from what you have seen of his military skill that he would make *almost* as good a Colonel as yourself.

In politics I will say but a word. With the Federalists it's well to be rather lavish, and when with the Anti's you can give a mixture of a sly and wise grin and observe that you do not wish to say much of his politics as it possibly might leak out, but bid them recollect that his friends are mostly Anti's and that they, the Anti's, will soon be the strongest side. Say this with a wise meaning face and the business will be fixed.

I am sorry to say that your letters circulating in our friend's favor (at least those that I have perused) do not flow with that warmth, that animation of expression, that I expected would have dropped from your pen. Fie on it, your education has been above such unmeaning scrawls. Consider your friend, your interest, your all in all is at stake. If you have any talents pray make use of them, but if you feel at a loss, our friend, I am sure, will be glad to lend you his assistance. I should advise that you would unite your wisdoms and without loss of time write again to all whom you have sent to before; the postage you know will be saved, as the letters may be franked. This second application will beyond a doubt have a most powerful effect, and may be the means of carrying the point.

By attending to this advice, together with your own good judgment, I am almost sure of success, which will be much to the joy of our friend, to your interest, and for the good of the *people*.

I am now in haste, but will soon write more at length. In the meantime be active, and, Dear Sir, you will deserve well of your country and gain the very heart of your employer.

A Friend.

The "Great Quartet" played an important part in the Congressional campaign in the Lincoln District in 1804, according to the account of William D. Patterson. That year they brought forward as the Democratic nominee for Congress Judge Orchard Cook of Wiscasset, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who previously had been an unsuccessful aspirant as a Federalist. Their opponents charged this move was merely a ruse, and claimed that when the propitious moment

arrived the "Quartet" would substitute another candidate for Cook. Shortly before election day this accusation was openly made through the press, in a scathing letter in *Jenks' Portland Gazette,* a Federalist organ. The writer declared that King, Tallman, Wood and Carlton "would not only employ all the power and influence which their situations and property in these corporations [the bank and insurance company at Wiscasset] will give them, but they will make the whole property of the stockholders subservient to their political views." The movement was branded a "bold and wicked attempt" to make way for another candidate, and it was charged the promoters did not like Cook any too well. Citizens in the Lincoln District were urged to defeat the machinations by electing the Federalist nominee.

On November 4, the eve of election day, a rumor came from Portland that great exertions were being made in the western part of the district to support Captain Tallman, said to be by arrangement of King, who had abandoned Cook. Wood and Carlton frantically rushed a messenger from Wiscasset with a letter to King in Bath, stating that they were counteracting the report, and urging him to do likewise. They declared "Captain Tallman certainly will feel hurt at being handled in this way." The Federalist roorback was ineffectual, as the next day Judge Cook was victorious. By successive re-elections he served in Congress until March 3, 1811.

Captain Tallman's home town of Woolwich joined in swelling Cook's plurality. The voters there went even further, as the official town meeting report of November 5 discloses. They passed a vote denouncing the "libellous article" printed in the *Portland Gazette* as "groundless, malicious, contemptible, a dirty piece, and an infamous piece." Defending Tallman, they expressed entire confidence in him, and declared that "he never directly or indirectly attempted to influence one of us in our political sentiments." Yet it is not difficult to infer at whose behest this vote was adopted, or who supplied the fiery language used therein.

It may be the suggestion from Portland that King would support Tallman for Congress inspired in the breast of the Squire an ambition to represent his district in Washington. Opportunity to gratify this desire came to him in 1810, when Judge Cook, after three terms, declined re-election. By that time, for some reason, Bath's "Sultan" did not look with favor on his colleague's candidacy, yet the Captain was nominated and elected. Madison was then midway in his first administration.

Cook's determination to retire from the field may be explained by his narrow escape from defeat in the election of 1808, due to causes not now apparent. After finishing his Congressional career, however, he served Wiscasset as Postmaster for eight years until his death in 1819. A Federalist estimate of Judge Cook, appearing in the *Independent American,* and reprinted at the time of Tallman's nomination by the *Portland Gazette,* the leading organ of the party in Maine, illustrates the bitterness invariably manifested by political writers of the day toward their opponents:

> Orchard Cook, Esq., that great northern luminary, has declined a re-election. Should a few more such men abdicate their seats and be replaced by suitable characters, Congress may again acquire that rank which the representatives of a free people are entitled to hold.

Eighteen-hundred ten was a Democratic year, or it might be said, a Republican year, as the official title of the party of which Jefferson is commonly accredited as founder was Democratic-Republican, and the designation Republican was in alternate use for a long period. This appellation was preferred by Francis Douglas, editor of the *Eastern Argus,* of Portland, the most influential journal of the party in the State. From the *Argus* it is learned that the convention placing Captain Tallman in nomination was held in Wiscasset September 20, 1810, Honorable Benjamin J. Porter presiding. Of the twenty-six towns in the district twenty-one were represented by delegates. Tallman received a majority vote, but no figures

were given. "It was then voted," according to the secretary's minutes, "that each individual present would use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the Hon. Peleg Tallman."

The Federalists nominated Alden Bradford of Wiscasset, quite the antithesis of the self-made, rough-and-ready Bath magnate. A descendant of Governor William Bradford and John Alden, a graduate of Harvard, where he had been a tutor, learned and polished, the Captain's opponent has been described as belonging to the New England "Brahmin caste." Ordained a clergyman, he served from 1793 to 1801 as pastor of the Congregational Church at Wiscasset. This place was "a brisk little town, but much given to tuberculosis, which Bradford attributed to the drinking of tea and spirits until he himself was attacked with 'lung fever.' He promptly gave up the ministry, and was at once cured," remarked a writer in the "Dictionary of American Biography," somewhat flippantly. Remaining in Wiscasset he became Clerk of Courts for Lincoln County until he was swept from office with his fellow Federalists by the Democratic tide. Still his political career was not ended, as he served as Secretary of State of Massachusetts from 1812 to 1824.

For twenty-two years Mr. Bradford was a member of the Board of Trustees of Bowdoin College. Prolific as an author, he wrote along theological, historical and biographical lines. Among his works were a "History of Massachusetts," and "Biographical Notices of Distinguished Men in New England," published in 1842, from which mention of his old political antagonists, Governor William King and Congressman Peleg Tallman, was omitted.

Bradford entered the campaign of 1810 with the prestige of having almost defeated Orchard Cook at the Congressional election of 1808, when the winner was seated by a margin of only sixty-six votes. Thus it appeared the outlook was excellent for a substantial Federalist victory over Tallman. Indeed, the Democrats were afraid of it.

The chief issue of the Congressional campaign had its origin in the sufferings to New England's maritime commerce brought about by Jefferson's Embargo, the succeeding Non-Intercourse Act, and depredations against American vessels on the high seas. It was a time of great national tension. By the Democrats it was urged that Tallman, as a shipping owner, would be an invaluable Member of Congress, to fight for the protection of the industry on which the people of the Lincoln District largely relied for existence. Reports that New England Federalist leaders, during the Embargo excitement, had threatened to break off federal relations with the rest of the Union were emphasized, stress being laid on the point that these men were under domination of British influences. Federalists were branded as "advocates of measures that would destroy our country, ruin its trade, and change its form of government."

Another factor entering into discussion was found in the disputes between landed proprietors and settlers in Lincoln County (and presumably in other sections) which had caused frequent legal proceedings for the ousting of "squatters," and damage claims. In spite of the adoption of a State Betterment Act, settlers still believed themselves oppressed, and threatened to take the law into their own hands. The Federalists asserted the dissatisfaction was due to mischievous agitation by influential Democrats, "who wished to answer party purposes by exciting the people to prevent the regular processes of law." A long communication on the subject was printed in the *Portland Gazette* during the campaign, signed "An Inhabitant of Lincoln County," who insisted "the laws must be respected and obeyed." As an insinuation against Tallman he declared, "It certainly is a great crime to attempt to disturb the public mind for the sake of any party triumph."

The authorship was attributed to Alden Bradford. He was called to account in a letter in the *Eastern Argus,* headed "Beware of Hypocrites," and signed "Squatter." Charging the Federalists of the Lincoln District with being "desirous of

effecting dissolution of the American Union," the writer attacked the alleged inconsistency of Bradford's article, contrasting his hostility to the laws during the Embargo period with his subsequent plea to the "squatters" for implicit obedience to statutory mandates.

Newspapers of that time, while violently partisan, printed no accounts of political meetings, though many must have been held. We can imagine Captain Tallman on the stump, telling his opponents, in no measured terms, just what he thought of them. Few editorials bearing on the campaign are to be found, discussion of the candidates and issues in the press being chiefly through communications from anonymous writers, in which personalities, either direct or by implication, abounded, and no party organ would publish a line favorable to the other side. When the *Argus* editorially began to commend the Democratic selections for office the *Gazette* rejoined sarcastically:

> The *Argus* and other Jacobin papers have commenced their labors in attempting to vindicate the characters of their candidates for Congress from the stains and imputations with which they abound. We do not envy them their task.

In its issue reporting the proceedings of the Democratic (or Republican) Congressional convention the *Argus* published a lengthy communication addressed to the voters of the Lincoln District, which began:

> Your present Representative in Congress having declined a re-election, it becomes necessary to select a man as his successor who by his talents, patriotism and political integrity is best qualified to represent the interests of your district, and on whom the public sentiment would be most likely to unite.

Pointing out that the delegates at Wiscasset unanimously agreed to support Peleg Tallman, the writer continued, in part:

> This therefore is the man who deserves the full confidence and will receive the *united* support of every Republican. With his political opinion and

love of country you are well satisfied. It is enough that he is an American in principle and feeling, that he advocates and supports those political measures and that national policy which gave birth to our independence, and have rendered us powerful, respectable and happy. It is enough that he is a political associate with those men who were the framers of our Constitution, and with those, who, when many of their own fellow citizens had been so corrupted by British gold and domestic faction, as to league with a foreign power to destroy the liberties of their own country, interposed and saved us from individual ruin and national disgrace; with men, who view with patriotic indignation every invasion of our Rights, but who had rather suffer momentary privation of civil privileges than rashly involve their country in all the horrors of war.

An urgent plea for support of Tallman at the polls closed with: "Be united, prepared, determined." The week following the journal had another long letter, signed "Lincoln District," from which is quoted:

Perhaps no man in the community is better qualified in a political and commercial point of view to represent the feelings and real interests of the district than this gentleman [Peleg Tallman]. As a merchant his information is most extensive and correct, having been acquired by long, actual, laborious service in the commercial interests of his country. As a politician he has been steady, uniform, firm and decided, always advocating those political principles, and acting the influence of those national and patriotic feelings, which prompted to the establishment of our independence, and on which our General and State Governments are bottomed and must be supported. In a word, he is a Republican in whose political character there is "no variation" or even the "shadow of turning." At those moments of great national difficulty [the Embargo dispute] you find Mr. Tallman the same *uniform, unshaken, consistent* Republican, supporting to the utmost influence of his property and person our Rulers in authority and the measures of the administration.

Other commendatory paragraphs were:

A friend to order, law and good government.

As well might the barking of a hound frighten the Pole Star from its center as these [improper] considerations [cited] corrupt the political feelings of that man, whose soul has been moulded to his country's good.

He most certainly deserves and will surely receive the full support of every true and genuine friend to his country.

Subsequently "Kennebeck" addressed the *Argus* in behalf of all the Democratic Congressional candidates in Maine "as

friends of commerce." Of three of the party nominees, Peleg Tallman, William Widgery and Richard Cutts, he said: "By commerce they have been enriched, and on commerce depends their future prospects." Therefore they were precisely the men to represent Maine in the crisis. He declared that while the Federalists called themselves the exclusive friends of commerce they had nominated nobody to uphold the commercial interests in Congress, because "Federalism in Maine is entirely managed by a Junto of lawyers." Then "A Ship Carpenter" wrote a letter declaring, with a sharp rap at Bradford:

> I will vote for no lawyer, or preacher who has deserted the pulpit, where he might have done some good, into Congress. I know your Cutts's, Widgery's and Tallman's will stick to commerce and free trade.

In another issue of the *Argus* "Lincoln" denounced the "existence of a British faction in this country who had been sowing seeds of discord and disunion among the people." He asked the voters:

> Will you permit a "knot of treacherous knaves" to enter your Temple of Freedom and with ruthless hands destroy the sacred charter bequeathed and deposited by your ancestors? . . . Let every man on the first Monday of November do his duty. Make your triumph complete, and suffer not a sprig of the cypress to darken your wreath of laurel.

Federalist contributions to the *Portland Gazette,* Arthur Shirley, publisher, were not quite so plentiful. "An Elector," from Wiscasset, branded the Democratic leaders in general as "demagogues." Of Bradford he declared:

> Mr. Bradford is known to the electors, and his character needs no aid from comparison with the opposite candidate.

Bradford's supporters continually extolled his character, and dealt in innuendoes against Captain Tallman's. Here are some extracts from an effusion by "Roland," occupying an entire column in the *Gazette:*

The candidate I shall vote for has not been urged upon his fellow citizens by overgrown aristocrats nor overbearing office holders. Where is the viperous tongue that has temerity enough to lisp a slander against his private or public character?

When you see immoral and dishonest men publicly advocated in opposition to men of honesty, religion and wisdom, and see, also, that a party discard all the Christian and moral duties of man in their political creed, and scoff at the honest patriot who enquires for integrity and virtue in candidates—when you see all this, will you not step forth and do your part towards defeating such a party in such views, and join one and all in supporting a man whom you would be glad to call in any situation, a friend and brother?

"Roland" urged the Federalists to be "always above board" in electioneering. "Give no man the French fraternal hug to rob him of his free suffrage." This was styled one of the "base arts of your opponents, who think a good character degrading."

During the week prior to election the final appeal to the electorate in behalf of Tallman was printed in the various Democratic papers of the State:

Electors of Lincoln County:

The eyes of your brethren throughout Maine are turned towards you. Act well your part, and discharge your duty to your God, your country, your posterity and yourselves, by turning out on Monday, and giving your spirited exertions and votes for PELEG TALLMAN; more doubts are entertained of our district than of any other in Maine. Let us by our patriotism dispel all doubts, and run in our candidate by an overwhelming majority.

LINCOLN.

Well did the public respond to the call. On November 5 Captain Tallman scored a decisive victory, being carried into office by a sweep of sixty-one percent of the entire vote of the Lincoln District. The official returns placed his plurality at almost 500 in a total of 2,265 ballots cast. His vote was 1,381, against 884 for Bradford. As the law required majority elections, 1,133 votes were necessary to a choice. Unofficial results published in the *Argus* showed that Tallman's home town of Bath gave him 104 votes to sixty-five for Bradford, but his former place of legal residence, Woolwich, went for the Federalist candidate, thirty-eight to twenty-six. In Wiscasset,

Bradford's bailiwick, the contestants virtually broke even, with eighty-five votes for Tallman and eighty-four for his opponent. These figures undoubtedly were changed by the official returns, details of which are not available.

Tallman was one of four Massachusetts Representatives from the District of Maine in the Twelfth Congress, and took his seat November 4, 1811. He found the nation's capital a sorry sort of a city, in striking contrast to his beloved Boston. Built on the mud flats of the Potomac, Washington then was a place of only a dozen years' growth, actually a primitive type of village, save for a few pretentious structures here and there. The streets were ordinary roads, muddy and unimproved. Pennsylvania Avenue was mostly a deep morass covered with wild bushes. The Mall was a place of pasturage for cows. "The whole town wore an air of suspended vitality," wrote Francis E. Leupp in his "Walks About Washington." The north or Senate end of the Capitol had been made ready for use as early as 1800, but it was not until 1811 that the south end was rendered habitable, "and the House of Representatives, which till then had been uncomfortably quartered in such odd places as it could find, took possession. There was no central structure connecting the Senate and House ends, but a roofed wooden passageway led from the one to the other. In this condition was the Capitol, when, in 1814, the British invaders burned all of it that was burnable."

Members of the House were accustomed to wear their hats during sessions, a practice which persisted for half a century. Representatives had a common habit "of putting their feet up on the nearest elevated object, usually a desk lid, and lolling on their spines," and they "otherwise aired their contempt for conventional etiquette." The old Hall of Representatives was used on Sundays for religious meetings, which later were turned into social functions. "Partly as a result of this use of the hall the habit of treating Sunday as a day for social festivities of all sorts reached a point where the strict Sabbatarians [was Captain Tallman one of them?] felt called to remonstrate."

At the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue Dolly Madison achieved a dazzling social success as official hostess of the administration, and "her first term as mistress of the President's House was a continuous blaze of gayety."

The session of Congress which began in November, 1811, was called a month ahead of the usual time because of the troublous situation regarding Great Britain. New York had been blockaded, American ships had been seized by British ships, American seamen had been impressed, and war was impending. Congressman Tallman was one of the 105 Democrats in the House of Representatives, where the Federalists numbered thirty-six, while the Senate membership stood thirty Democrats to six Federalists. The South was in the saddle, with Clay as Speaker and Calhoun as Democratic leader of the House, and William H. Crawford of Georgia the party chieftain in the Senate. These outstanding figures were for war. The New England members, Democrats as well as Federalists, were opposed to hostilities. Representative Tallman was of the peace party, although on a roll call of January 17, 1812, he voted in favor of a bill authorizing the President to organize the militia.

President Madison's annual message to Congress on November 5, 1811, has been described as "sounding a war trumpet, although very feebly." He warned the members of the danger of hostilities, and counselled preparation, urging that they put the country "into an armor and an attitude demanded by the crisis." How distasteful this was to Congressman Tallman, who foresaw ruin to maritime interests, is made clear in a letter written the next day to General King, in which he showed also his mastery of the arts of the politician by extending the olive branch:

Washington, Novr. 6, 1811.

Hon William King Esqr,

Dr Sir,

Tho' we of late have not been on the strict terms of cordiality, and knowing as I do that I was not the man of your choice, still I think it a duty to state to you all the information that I obtain here that any way

concerns your interest or your curiosity. You will no doubt receive the President's communication before this reaches you. No comment is necessary; it speaks for itself. The documents accompanying it I presume you will not have yet seen. The correspondence between Mr. Munroe and Mr. Foster are altogether at variance. They do not agree on a single point, only to disagree, and there seems to remain not the most distant hope of the two nations coming to an accord.

What steps the British will pursue you can judge as well as I can, but it seems clear that our trade must suffer a most dreadful eclipse. The representation here is made up of the law, physic, and farmers. I do not know a practical merchant in the house, as far as I am acquainted. They seem willing to take a violent stand against any land, in contempt of the consequences.

The expense attending it seems not to be any object. Borrowing money seems a favorite plan, and the paying of it again a subject of future consideration. The mercantile and especially the shipping interest has but few admirers, and they amuse themselves at the folly of men having so long ventured their property on the ocean in such critical times. They have no idea but the people will be quite willing to take any steps the government may think proper to enact, either restrictions or war. The navy will be subject of high consideration this session.

Your opinions will have due weight, and you will please name them freely. I am mortified to say that no member from Maine is here except myself.

I am with respect,
Your obd^{t} serv^{t},
PELEG TALLMAN.

King returned a cordial answer, which drew this prompt reply:

Washington, Nov. 18, 1811.

Hon W King Esqr,
Dr Sir,

I have this hour received your favor of the 13th and its contents fully noted. I will with pleasure give you all the information that I am in possession of from time to time that does not appear in the public papers, so far as comports with propriety.

I can now tell you nothing that any way looks favorable to our own measure, the President's message that forms the basis on which Congress means to act if England does not rescind. You can easily figure to yourself what must be the fate of our shipping capital. The various committees have the message under consideration. Some are for war, some are for the present system, and some are for more severe restrictions on our commerce. They will report by and by.

You will then be able to see what steps will probably be taken, but it now seems to me, if I understand the temper of Congress (and I have

become acquainted with many) that British repeal to be the only thing that can cause any relaxation in our existing laws. As soon as the documents are printed, which will be in a day or two, I will send you a copy, and will then write you more fully, and in the meantime am

Your ob^{t} serv^{t},
PELEG TALLMAN.

Would it not be important for Kennebec to elect some person who is favorable to the mercantile interest?*

Without awaiting a reply, Tallman soon wrote again, as follows:

Washington, Nov. 21, 1811.

Hon W. King Esq,
Dr Sir,

Since I wrote you on the 18th nothing new has been communicated to Congress, but the gentlemen who are at the head of such committees as make it necessary for them to call on the heads of departments for information, I believe [indistinct] those ideas for the sitting of the treasury [indistinct] that it will be best for this country to go to war with England and take Canada, Nova Scotia, and they think the trade to France will be great, that the duties arising for the same will be at least seven millions, that our privateers will do much to annoy the English.

I must confess none of the above ideas suits mine, but directly the contrary. I believe a large majority of Congress will think favorably of war measures with England. The duties on imports will be probably increased. At least this will be recommended by [indistinct] and also very strong measures to enforce the non-importation, and a bill is I am told now preparing to be brought into the Senate to restrain the trade to very narrow bounds, whether we have war or not with, I believe all say, with England, for you may rest assured that Messrs. Madison & Co. are determined not to relax an inch, and I believe a large majority of Congress will go with them all lengths, if England has no objections to war.

I fear that you may soon hear that the ocean is swept of our vessels, for they will very soon know the intentions of this government. I will without loss of time act as their interest requires. You will please to observe that this letter is confidential.

Your ob^{t} serv^{t},
PELEG TALLMAN.

Another communication from the Congressman to his friend in Bath related partly to an interview with Gideon Granger,

* The reference is to a special election scheduled in the Kennebec Congressional District, to fill a vacancy caused by resignation of Barzillai Gannett. Choice fell on Francis Carr of Orrington, a merchant, who took his seat in June following.

the Postmaster General, in apparent reference to postal rates between Boston and Bath, postage costs then being apportioned according to mileage. The letter:

Washington, Decr. 22, 1811.

Hon. W. King Esq,
Dear Sir,

I this moment have received your favor of the 12th. I will call on Mr. Granger tomorrow. I have already tried him on the mileage from Boston to Bath, and tried to convince him that the distance was not 150 miles. He tells me that his contract with Mr. Paine the P. M. distance as the mail runs from Boston to Bath is 162. However, I will try him again. He is a fine fellow and wishes to do justice.

The report you name I think with you, is too materially exceptionable. It has been taken up twice in the Committee of commerce and manufactures. The most of the committee are favorable to it, but I have so far been able to keep it back, and shall continue my most pointed opposition to it.

It seems to be understood here on all sides that unless England rescinds that war is inevitable. On that subject yesterday I had a long conversation with Mr. [indistinct]. He thinks that speedy measures should be taken by Congress to enable our merchants to bring the property now in England and its dependencies home. The Committee of commerce and manufactures will take up that subject on Friday next, and I hope will make a favorable report to the house.

I am with respect,
Dear Sir, your ob^{t} serv^{t},
PELEG TALLMAN.

Captain Tallman continued his correspondence with General King, presenting the views of a hard-headed, practical man who was in the midst of the excitement attending the preliminaries to the second war with the mother country. The letters appearing hereafter are in possession of Frank G. Tallman. To a request of King, the Congressman, on January 19, 1812, replied as follows:

(Sunday) Washington, Jany. 19, 1812.

Hon. Wm King Esqr,
My Dr Sir,

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th and have carefully perused it. The partial importation bill was predicated on the idea that this country would surely go to war, and was ment to give the merchants of this country an opportunity to bring their property out of

the hand of their presumed enemy, in order that we might be the better able to carry on the war.

A direct tax will, I presume, be resorted to. The same articles as were heretofore taxed will be again enumerated. Mr. Gallatin has handed the following items to the Committee of ways and means, and they will probably report it to the house tomorrow. [Here the letter ends abruptly and without signature. It is presumed that the remainder was a printed copy of the taxes proposed by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, to meet the budget for the anticipated war.]

Three days later Tallman wrote again to King, imparting the following information:

Washington, Jany. 22, 1812.

Hon William King,

Dr. Sir,

We have nothing new to tell you. The navy bill is still in debate and likely may take up some time. I have sent the printed pamphlet containing the recommendation for the direct tax &c &c to the N. A. Insurance office. It makes some stir here, and it will create a world of debate. The Senate yesterday laid over the question of concurring in the nomination of Gen. Dearborn, till they could enquire of the President whether he had resigned the office of collector, or not.

Your ob^{t}. serv^{t}.,

Peleg Tallman.

It is not in my power to give you any information on the question of peace and war.

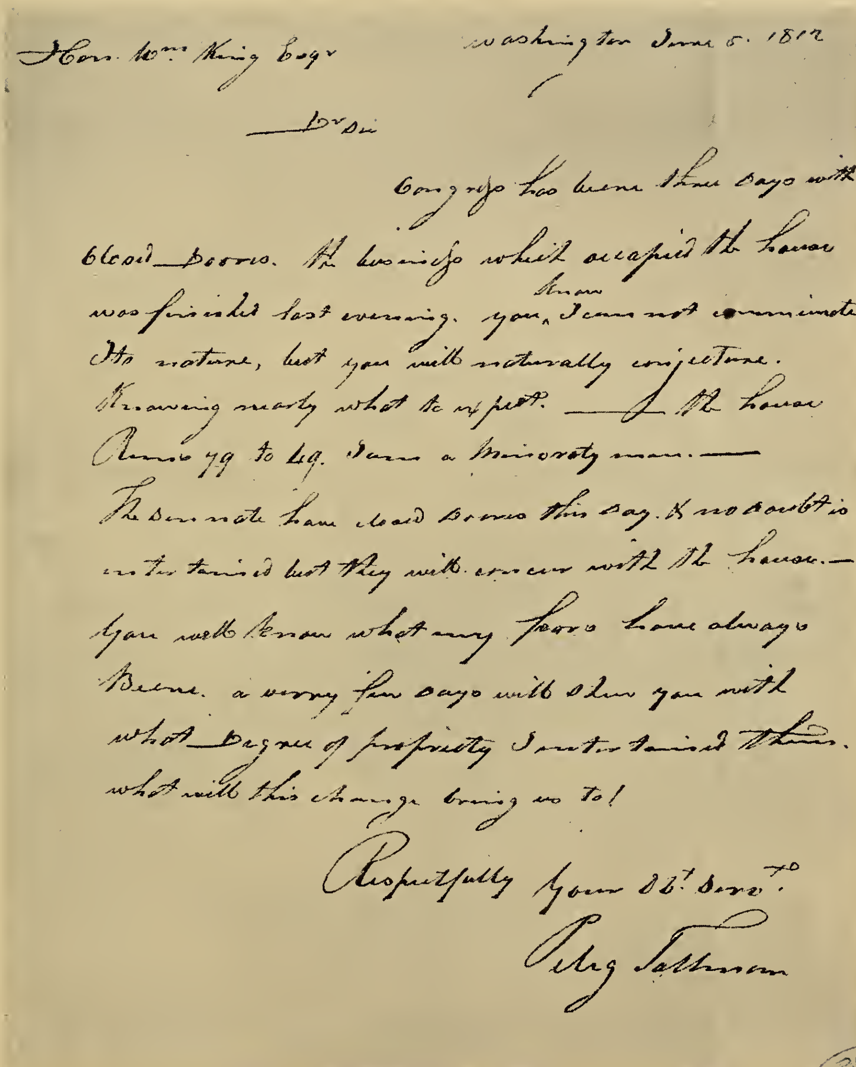
General Henry Dearborn, to whom reference was made, was for a time a resident of Maine, had been Secretary of War under Jefferson, and in 1809 was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston. The Senate ultimately confirmed his nomination by Madison to be Senior Major General of the United States Army. Congressman Tallman's next letter mentioned the bitter party feeling prevalent in Congress, and dealt with a matter of interest to a Bath constituent:

Washington, Feby. 12, 1812.

Hon William King,

Dr Sir,

Since I wrote you last on the 7th no new light has shown on the side of peace, and indeed you can make up your mind at Bath about as correct as you will at this place. The 25 million loan and five million Exch^{r}. bills, bill will undoubtedly pass, tho' it is severely combatted. The national bank seems rather doubtful, tho' I believe it will pass.



Hon. Wm. King Esqr — Washington June 5. 1812

Dr Sir

Congress has been three days with closed doors. The business which occupied the house was finished last evening. you know I cannot communicate its nature, but you will naturally conjecture. Knowing nearly what to expect. — In the house Ayes 79 to 49. I am a Minority man. — The Senate have closed doors this day. & no doubt is entertained but they will concur with the house. — You will know what my fears have always been. a very few days will show you with what degree of propriety I entertained them. what will this change bring us to!

Respectfully Your Obt. Servt.

Peleg Tallman

LETTER OF HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM KING

The appointment of G. W. Campbell to be secretary of the treasury is unfavorable to those who are soliciting indulgences or remissions from that department, and I fear will be fatal to a considerable part of Mr Carlton's claim, for it seems that is the course he must take. The Committee to whom his petition was referred have declined reporting, tho' if they should it would be unfavorable. They recommend that he should return and obtain a statement of facts from the District Judge and with them petition the sect^{y} of the treasury and from the known character of the present sect^{y} I fear he has but little to expect from that quarter.

The different sides in Congress seem, I think, to indulge themselves in rather more party violence than usual.

I am with respect, Dr Sir,

Your ob^{t} servant,
PELEG TALLMAN.

When the war loan bill came up two weeks later Congressman Tallman was not recorded as voting, and his name did not appear on the roll call on the subsequent war tax measure. On a roll call of February 28 it was noted in the House Journal that he was at the time absent from Washington.

On June 1, 1812, President Madison sent to Congress a message recommending a declaration of war against England. Thereupon the House went into executive session for debate. Congressman Tallman, without directly violating the obligation of secrecy, contrived to notify General King of the action taken by the body on June 4 and of his own vote in a cleverly worded letter:

Washington, June 5, 1812.

Hon Wm King Esqr,

Dr Sir,

Congress has been three days with closed doors. The business which occupied the house was finished last evening. You know I cannot communicate its nature, but you will naturally conjecture knowing nearly what to expect—the house runs 79 to 49. I am a minority man. The senate have closed doors this day and no doubt is entertained but they will concur with the house. You well know what my fears have always been. A very few days will show you with what degree of propriety I entertained them. What will this change bring us to!

Respectfully Your ob^{t} serv^{t},
PELEG TALLMAN.

Reporting on prospects for Senate action Tallman wrote to King on June 9, when he also announced the arrival of his

colleague, Congressman Richard Cutts, of Saco, Maine, who consistently sustained the policies of embargo and war, although ruinous to his private fortune:

5 p.m., Washington, June 9, 1812.

Hon William King,

Dr Sir,

The senate are still in secret session. The chance that they will pass a bill for war immediately and without qualification is said to be 9 to 10. A few days will determine it.

The house has no business on hand worth notice. Mr. Cutts has arrived. He tells me he is in favour of war, a continuation of the embargo, non importation, &c. The injunction of secrecy being still on I cannot tell you any of the transactions of the house, nor indeed do I think it necessary. It is well understood here, and no doubt will reach you long before this does.

Respectfully,

Your obt servt,

PELEG TALLMAN.

On June 18 the Senate and House agreed on the amendments to the declaration of war, and the measure was passed and signed by the President. On June 19 Madison's proclamation announced that the war had begun. "Though a fierce Democrat, this was too much for the strong-willed and stern old seaman," wrote Nehemiah Cleaveland. "Consigning President Madison and the two houses of Congress to the care of a very unamiable personage, he turned his heel on Washington, and went straight home."

It has long been a tradition of the family that in umbrage Captain Tallman resigned his seat in Congress. Nothing could be farther from the fact. The session which he quit in wrath had less than a month more to run, ending July 6, 1812. The succeeding session opened November 2, 1812, and expired March 3, 1813. Captain Tallman absented himself until January 18, 1813, when it was noted in the House Journal that "two other members, to wit, from Massachusetts, Peleg Tallman, and from Pennsylvania, William Piper, appeared and took their seats." This statement appears in *Annals of Congress,* for 1812 and 1813, a publication corresponding to the present *Congressional Record,* to which other information pre-

sented above also is accredited. Captain Tallman's Congressional service was limited to one term, as he declined renomination.

The blight which had fallen on Bath as a result of the Embargo was continued through the War of 1812, and it was not until several years after 1815 that the crippled commerce of the port was restored to anything like prosperity. Bath was largely out of the zone of hostilities, though the celebrated naval battle between the *Boxer* and the *Enterprise* was fought off Seguin. During 1814 the people of the town were given a scare, known in history as "the great alarm," when a British warship appeared off the mouth of the Kennebec, resulting in mobilization of the militia from several towns, but actual hostilities were confined to the repulse of several British barges by the fire of the troops ashore. Many of the inhabitants left Bath, taking their valuable effects with them away from the seaboard. William King, as Major General of the militia, was active in measures for protection of the coast.

Notwithstanding his opposition to the war Captain Tallman's name appeared, for $25,000, among those who subscribed to the war loan. In 1814 he served as accredited resident Consul for Sweden at the Port of Bath, considerable commerce being carried on by that neutral country with merchants in Maine.

Captain Tallman resumed his political career in the Maine Senate in 1822 and 1823. "As a Senator in the first session of the Second Legislature of Maine, he was chairman of several important committees," wrote Mr. Sturtevant. "The story is told that when in the Legislature, one season, his energy and fiery push drove business along and secured a short session. When he went to Congress he attempted the same tactics, but found it up-hill work, and for his speech urging Congress to get business done, push on and go home, was ridiculed by some of the members and called a ——— fool. This story should be taken with a grain of salt, as should also others of the many anecdotes concerning him that were current."

In the letter written to his old shipmate in 1840 he stated: "In 1822, being in the Senate of this state, I found attending Legislatures materially interfering with my business, which had become considerable. I retired from public life with a determination never to engage in it again."

Yet in the Presidential campaign of 1824 his name was put forward as a Presidential elector. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, a Senatorial colleague of Tallman during his term in Congress, was one of three candidates to oppose the successful John Quincy Adams. An unsigned letter, evidently to the press, written November 1, 1824, and long in the possession of the late venerable Dr. William James Rouse of Bath, a friend of the Tallman family, advocated Peleg Tallman as a Crawford elector. It asserted that he had many qualifications to recommend him as an elector-at-large. As Crawford failed to carry Maine Captain Tallman found no duties devolving upon him.

Referring to the Tallman cash book Mr. Sturtevant wrote: "Sundry entries for rum for 'the Malitia Company of Woolwich the 4th of July Training,' and for various individuals at the time he was representing his town at the General Court, may perhaps be considered as expenses 'for campaign purposes.' It is told that when he was a candidate for Congress he gave a big dinner, inviting the whole town, setting out roast pig and other attractions. He was then a resident of Bath." Three gallons of rum which he sent the Woolwich militia on July 4, 1800, would not seem excessive for a company of thirsty soldiers. Next Independence Day he increased the rations to four gallons. In November, 1801, he entered "5 galls of rum expended in the House." He sometimes took part in local politics, and on November 6, 1820, "Expended at town meeting at Woolwich, Wingate & Hill candidates, $3.33."

In October, 1824, he was foreman of the grand jury at Wiscasset, and his expenses, with no record of reimbursement from the public treasury, were twenty-one dollars. October 23, 1829, he gave a party to about one hundred persons. There is no

evidence whether politics figured in either outlay. During 1824 he joined William King and others as backers of the *Maine Inquirer,* a Democratic newspaper of Bath which was merged with the older *Maine Gazette* in 1832.*

Bath celebrated Independence Day in 1831 in an elaborate manner. There was a procession to the South Meeting House, where Captain Tallman's son, Henry Tallman, delivered the oration.* "After the services closed at the meeting house," said the lengthy report in the *Maine Inquirer,* "the procession was re-formed, and proceeded to a grove of beautiful oaks, near the mansion house of Hon. *Peleg Tallman,* who presided, and sat down to a dinner provided for the occasion. It was truly gratifying to see so many of the survivors of the War of Independence present, among whom the President of the day bore honorable testimony of his service in the cause of his country, in that struggle which tried men's souls."

Toasts were drank, "under a discharge of artillery, and repeated cheering." The *Inquirer* printed a list of thirteen "regular toasts," and twenty-nine by volunteers. As the diners raised their glasses, round after round, we may imagine the cheering grew more vociferous. Among the sentiments proposed were the following:

By Hon. Peleg Tallman, President of the Day: "May we all know and realize the dependence we have on each other, and duly estimate the benefits of social intercourse; may union and good feeling be strengthened; and may our blessed Constitution continue in its purity till time shall be no more."

By Thomas Eaton (after the President had retired): *"Peleg Tallman,* our generous host: one of the few who can now say, 'I have bled for my country'."

By a Guest: *"Our liberal Host,* under whose shadowing oaks we this day celebrate the great Jubilee of our country; we rejoice to see that he still enjoys the blessing of sound health and unabated good spirits; and though having passed the *line* of three-score, is still able to beat his enemies, *single-handed."*

An honor which came to him evidently through his friend General King was membership in the Board of Overseers of

* See sketch of Judge Henry Tallman.

Bowdoin College, to which Captain Tallman was elected November 3, 1802. The first class entered the institution that year. Many men of note of that era were members of the college Boards of government. Captain Tallman served under Bowdoin's first president, Joseph McKeen, and during the administrations of Presidents Jesse Appleton and William Allen, and the beginning of the incumbency of President Leonard Woods. Luminaries who were his colleagues on the Boards during his membership of thirty-seven years included: Governor William King, Judge Stephen Longfellow, Dr. John W. Ellingwood (his pastor), Rev. Josiah Winship, Robert Hallowell Gardiner, James Bowdoin (United States Minister to Spain), William Pitt Preble (United States Minister to The Netherlands), United States Senators George Evans, Ether Colby, and Peleg Sprague, Governors Albion K. Parris and Samuel E. Smith, Chief Justice Prentiss Mellen, General Samuel Fessenden, and Professor Simon Greenleaf of Harvard. In addition there was a long roll of clergymen, Judges, Members of Congress, ranking military officers, and business men.

Amid this galaxy Overseer Tallman "was one of the marked men whenever he appeared on the college stage," said Nehemiah Cleaveland, a graduate of the class of 1813, in his "History of Bowdoin College." And it must be remembered that in those early days, "the Commencement platform showed an imposing array of personages of distinction in church and state, more appreciated then than now," according to Professor Alpheus S. Packard, in his reminiscences of the old days of Bowdoin. Unfortunately his business engagements, or perhaps his spirit of independence, did not always permit of the Captain's attendance at the annual meeting of the Board of Overseers during Commencement Week. Not infrequently he violated the Board's rules for failing to attend two consecutive meetings without an excuse, and accordingly several times was suspended from membership, although subsequently re-elected. Occasional entries against his name on the Board's records read:

"Exitus by non-attendance." He last appeared listed as an Overseer in the college catalogue for the fall term of 1839, and shortly after his membership evidently ceased. In the summer of 1816 he "subscribed to print reports at Brunswick, $20," apparently college reports, and at Commencement in 1822 he made the college a gift of $100. His expenses for attendance at the annual meetings were generally small, but the Commencement of 1825, since made famous by the graduation of Longfellow and Hawthorne, cost him fifteen dollars.

Captain Tallman sent his son Henry Tallman to Bowdoin, although the young man was not graduated. Henry Tallman's son, Peleg Tallman, was a graduate of the class of 1855, and another son, James H. Tallman, was a member of the class of 1858, while Dr. Augustus L. Tallman, a great-grandson of Captain Tallman, was graduated in the Medical class of 1881. As a memorial to these members of the family, Frank G. Tallman, a great-grandson of Captain Tallman and a son of the second Peleg Tallman, presented the college in 1928 a fund of $100,000.

While not perhaps a spiritually minded person, Captain Tallman was a liberal supporter of the churches and the ministry in Woolwich and Bath. He was instrumental in obtaining the bell for the old North Meeting House in Bath, and his name was on the subscription list for fifty dollars towards its purchase. He would not attend church in pleasant weather, but invariably was present of a stormy Sunday, saying he felt he ought to swell the small attendance expected with inclement skies. He boasted that he "never went to night meeting." He occasionally relieved his feelings by use of a "big, big D." In common with the majority in his day he was accustomed to indulge in intoxicating liquors, and had a well-stocked sideboard. Yet he imbibed in moderation, and was a foe of drunkenness.

There is in existence a letter he wrote in 1815 to a seagoing man, sharply rebuking him for excessive drinking. Lest his preaching may seem irreconcilable with his practice let us repeat that he did not believe in total abstinence, but in temper-

ance. "You have been in the habit of drinking about at least ten times as much as you any ways ought to," wrote the successful shipmaster. . . . "You are now almost on the point of being good for nothing. . . . I would name to you the practice of asking everybody almost down in the cabin to drink is truly reprehensible, tho' indeed there are at times persons who come on board that it is well to ask below; but those are very few. . . . I trust you will open your eyes, look at this subject with due attention, and save yourself from fast — very fast approaching ruin. . . . You must put on a thorough change or be lost: there is no tampering with this disorder any more than with a cancer, they must both be taken out by the roots, or they destroy the body. Give two or three stamps, say 'This is damnd queer and hard, damn me if it tant,' and then have the goodness to indulge me a little further in my answer," the letter having been a reply to one received from the object of castigation, who was further enjoined to "heave this intoxicating cup to Satan, its master." In the same document the writer referred to another sailor man who, under compulsion, "has promised to quit drinking and wenching altogether."

At an earlier period he wrote words of advice to another seafarer, a nephew, which must stand as an elucidation of the upright principles that were the guide of his life. The document, as preserved, was endorsed on the back, "A Copy Given to Benjamin Willcox, April 1, 1799," and read as follows:

You being bound to sea, a few observations which possibly may escape your notice may be of some use if well attended to.

First. Honour your father and mother, that your days be long in the land. Be always attentive to their instructions. Remember how many hard days' toil he has been through to earn bread for thy mouth; and how many nights she has sat up, when you have been at rest, to provide raiment for thy back. For this your gratitude is more than due.

Honesty is the best policy. Your business in the great world is to go through it with uprightness and integrity. Be at all times true to your trust, faithful to your promise, and scrupulously honest in your dealing. Remember that money dishonestly obtained will never wear, and one dollar so got is two really lost.

Be extremely attentive to your behaviour. Remember your character is

yet to be established, which must be done by the time you are one or two and twenty. The company you keep is of the utmost consequence. It is much better to keep none than bad, and the practice that sailors have, in going to taverns and houses of bad repute on Sundays and evenings when they are at leisure is to the last degree contemptible. It draws them into many evils which they do not see till too late, such as drinking, gaming, swearing, fighting, etc. It is better to employ your leisure hours on board at reading or writing. By this mode of spending your time you will acquire profit to yourself, and a good reputation with your employers, which will always be rewarded.

Many young men think it adds to their consequence to be able to act the sailor,—swagger, drink, damn their eyes, grumble; find fault with the provisions, oftentimes heave it slyly overboard, then swear they are half starved; swear they are worked too hard; go sulky and muttering to their work; sit half an hour longer than is necessary when the hurry of work is going on at their victuals; backbite and tell tales about the master and mate when they are alone together.

Believe me, Ben, there are sore evils under the sun, and hurt young men more than they have any idea of. Be always patient in labor and obedient to command; if possible, the first that gets hold of any kind of work. Always desire and be thankful for instruction. Never pretend to know more than you really do; it will hurt you; it is a sure mark of the worst sort of folly.

Be careful of talking too much, and much laughter is a very silly thing. When a parcel of knowing lads are tèlling long stories over a beef bowl it is best to make but few observations with them. If you could escape from hearing them, all the better. Their conversation is never interesting, and oftentimes silly and blackguardly.

Strict industry and prudent behaviour seldom fails to recommend a young man and will make him friends, while a sleepy-headed, slothful, imprudent fellow hardly meets a friend. Never meddle too much with others' business, and when you hear tales of slander never tell them over again. It will never do you any service, but will often make enemies that may harm you. Besides, it is apt to corrupt the mind and rob it of better pursuits, and lead one into a tattling, silly custom. Other powerful reasons for not being a slanderer and tale-bearer are: It is a low, mean character, and three fourths of the reports you commonly hear are false; never tell anything without you are certain of its truth, and never promise anything unless you are determined to fulfill it. By strictly attending to this you will be always trusted and believed, which is a great thing, indeed.

Be always as religious as you possibly can, and never speak disrespectfully of that sacred treasure called religion. Prosperity and safety will make you forgetful of it, but trouble and imminent danger will change your way of thinking.

When you have leisure copy this off in your book, and the more you attend to the advice contained in it, the more thankful you will be for it.

"In personal appearance Peleg Tallman measured about six feet in height, was strongly built and very powerful, stout, but not corpulent, and weighed, when in his prime, two hundred and six pounds. His eyes were light blue, or gray, and his hair, in later life, was light and thin. He was always smoothly shaven." This description was given by his son, Franklin Tallman, who died at ninety-three, to Mr. Sturtevant. Although he often claimed he "never had his picture taken," silhouettes were made of him and Mrs. Tallman. They now grace the home of Mrs. James C. T. Baldwin at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. Naturally a proud man he was particular as to his personal appearance, and always dressed well. In his later years, when he strode forth or drove through Front Street to call on General King he would, after the mode of the time, be attired in a high collared and tight fitting coat, a short waisted roll-collared waistcoat, trousers very likely of a fashionable plaid, strapped under the shoes, a stylish tall hat of beaver, and a smart black silk cravat tied in intricate knots around the high, stiff white shirt collar. Yet with all the glory of the stately and commanding figure there was a touch of pathos in the empty sleeve. "He was somewhat out of shape because of the loss of his arm," said Daniel M. Melcher, a Bath nonagenarian, giving his youthful recollections of the magnate to Frank G. Tallman in 1891. We may wonder at his facility in penmanship, though quite naturally he devised some contrivance to hold his paper or account book. His handwriting was neat and legible, even to the end of his days.

He was fond of the theater and often took occasion to attend when in Boston. During the Legislative session in May, 1802, he entered expense for "going twice to the play, riding out, etc., $11." Sometimes he played cards for money. Once in Boston he lost a dollar and a half at this pastime, and subsequently dropped four dollars "at Lew [loo] at Mrs. King's." Occasionally he bought tickets for balls. For one of these affairs in Bath the price was two dollars a ticket, and the doughty Captain invested in three. Only one entry is found of purchase of

BATH CITY PARK, SHOWING FORMER LOCATION OF MANSION OF HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN

Christmas gifts, and that was for a small sum in 1818. It is to be noted that he frequently employed the services of barber and bootblack.

Mr. Melcher stated that Captain Tallman was a very pleasant man to talk with and do business with. Wherever he went he seems to have been the life of the party. Mrs. Sarah Hudson, second wife of John B. Hudson, grandfather of Frank G. Tallman, said that "her father had ridden, many a time, from Portland to Boston in the old stage coach in company with Peleg Tallman, who was one of the most affable old gentlemen he had ever met. He was always a good talker, based on a long life of a great deal of experience, was very fond of a good story, and it was considered a special treat when he was one of the stage passengers."

"He was full of anecdotes and had a story for every occasion. One of the few remembered by his grandchildren," wrote Mr. Sturtevant, "was of a man who never thought but once a week, and then he thought he wouldn't go to meetin', not an unnatural conclusion, under the circumstances."

The furnishings of Captain Tallman's residence were expensive and in good taste — fine old mahogany, silver, and cut glass. Annual replenishment prevailed over a period of years. In 1820 the Captain began a general classification of expenditures of all sorts, and during that twelvemonth his furniture bill was given as $1,257. Thereafter, through 1831 (omitting 1830) the cost varied from forty-three dollars to $322.50 a year, an annual average for a decennium of about $180; and in 1835 there was an expenditure of $111.51 for silverware. For the twelve years listed the total was $3,168.06. Evidently the greater part of the furnishings were purchased in Boston. The master of the household was satisfied with nothing but the best. Most of the 1820 expenditures were for silver and glassware. While in Boston in January he bought the following items of glass: Set of castors, $27; liquor stand $19.50; one pair decanters $15; one pair pitchers $25; one pair cut glass dishes $27; sundry glassware $54. In February he invested in a silver

pitcher, $64; ten silver tumblers, $40; two silver waiters, twenty-two by eighteen inches, $550; and a silver tea urn, $280; total $940. As early as 1804 he had paid $40 for two mirrors. It would be interesting to know what became of all of these valuable furnishings, especially the dining table, the top of which was one piece of mahogany. Some are still in possession of descendants. Frank G. Tallman has a silver mug, a beautiful silver sugar bowl and cream pitcher to match, part of a tea set, and a small trunk of leather, studded with brass nails. Mrs. Thomas Tileston Baldwin of Cambridge, Massachusetts, owns a fine old sofa, mahogany desk (altered to make a china closet), a cradle, and a small trunk for papers, with "P. Tallman" on a brass plate. It is alleged "the missionaries got most of the silver." In possession of Mrs. James C. T. Baldwin of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, is one of the silver goblets. Mrs. W. I. Voorhees of Bath has some of the teaspoons. Mrs. Julia T. Trost of Brooklyn possesses one of the ancestral sofas.

Captain Tallman was one of a Bath triumvirate to have a coach and pair, the others being Governor King and Captain William Sylvester. He is said to have been the possessor of the first chaise and the first umbrella owned in the town. It appeared as if he purchased an umbrella on every trip to Boston; some of them were quite expensive. He evidently began to burn coal in 1837; there was a bill for that fuel at nine dollars a ton, put into the bins in August. Next year he bought a grate for the sitting room, and at the same time paid twelve dollars for a "chaldron of coal."

The life of Captain Tallman at his imposing mansion in Bath and at the Woolwich farm was that of a gentleman of large means, whose family expenditures were on a lavish scale for the time. He never was niggardly, as his account book bears ample witness. After he had been married for ten years his annual outgo, with three exceptions, ranged from $1,144 to about $3,900. Sometimes the figures included produce from the Woolwich farm, and sometimes this was excluded. In 1802 his cost of living, including cash payments and value of farm

produce, was only $880.28. In 1835 expenditure of $6,316 was listed, and for 1836 $6,151, which embraced heavy items for repairs on his properties, and in the latter year an assessment of $1,520 on the "marsh dike" in Woolwich. There were always sizable bills for clothing and shoemaking. Mrs. Tallman, of course, kept household servants. She set a good table, and enjoyed the best the market afforded. Oftentimes on his Boston trips the Captain sent home an invoice of choice fruits. Sometimes he bought tea in large quantities, as indicated by an entry: "34 lb. Souchong tea at 66 cents, $22.44." For three pounds of Hyson tea he paid four dollars.

Like all gentlemen of the period Captain Tallman must have his wine cellar, and there were frequent purchases of wine, brandy, New England rum, and strong beer. He abstained from the use of tobacco, as no purchases are recorded. Mrs. Tallman was kept plentifully supplied with pocket money, and gifts to the children were numerous. After the young people had finished schooling their father doled out liberal sums to his favorites, Maria and Caroline, James and Henry. The Captain seldom visited his daughter Maria Tileston in Boston that he did not make her a cash present. Shortly before Caroline's marriage to George H. Gardiner she received from her father $600 for the purchase of furniture. On several previous occasions he had cheerfully expended sums "for a party for Caroline," and he evidently attired her in the height of fashion. All of the family dressed well; the eye catches note of a broadcloth cloak for Mrs. Tallman. With Henry and James he was extremely generous, and in 1838, long after their marriages, he made a memorandum of expenditures for them of $3,179. Henry apparently could have anything he wanted, even a double-barrelled gun. The son Franklin Tallman, who belonged to the militia, worked for several years for his father on the farm at Woolwich. In 1820 and 1821 Franklin must have been very busy at his labors, for several times Captain Tallman paid the young man's fines "for not training," at the rate of two dollars for each absence.

Besides his contributions for education and religion, Captain Tallman was free in his largess for charity. His account book contains frequent reference to sums "given away." Occasionally he made some comment on his donations. For example, in 1802, "To cash gave John Brady (like a fool) $2." But he gave Brady more money later. In 1816 he "Gave Capt Geo. Clarke to redeem a feather bed in the hands of Dr. Appleton for Mrs. Getchil, it being her only bed, she being sick & with her children having nothing but straw to sleep on, $10," and the same year he "pd Dr Otis for doctoring a helpless man in Woolwich $10." Nearly forty years after the battle at sea he remembered an old shipmate: "Sent Thomas Edgar of New London, carpenter of the late ship *Trumbull* of 32 guns, $5."

Mr. Sturtevant relates the following: "A family lived in one of his houses, a small one, in Bath, and had neglected to pay any rent for a considerable time. At length Captain Tallman sent one of his sons to turn the family out. The son, upon investigation, found them very poor, unable to pay the rent, and destitute, and not having the heart to evict them, reported the circumstances to his father, who pulled a sum of money from his pocket, handed it to the son, and said, 'Here! give them that and tell them to stay there as long as they want to.' At another time, a man owed Captain Tallman a sum of money, but being poor, could not pay. Finally Captain Tallman set him at work straightening nails that had been taken from some old building, at which occupation the man was kept employed a number of days. When the job was completed, Captain Tallman, finding the man was willing to work, and was remiss in discharging his debt only because he had no money, not only paid him for his work straightening the nails, but cancelled the debt."

His indignation at the delinquency of the congregation of Rev. Dr. William Jenks, the learned and likeable pastor of Bath's South Church, in the matter of the clergyman's salary, led him one Sunday morning to despatch the following satirical note to General King:

General King,
Dr Sir,

I am told Mr. Jenks has received but a very small part of last year's salary, and that he is much in debt and crowded for money. Would it not be well for you to urge the collector to a speedy collection and settlement, and if that cannot be done, and Mr. Jenks is to be starved, it would be well to choose a committee to wait on him with that information.

Yours with respect,
PELEG TALLMAN.

To W. King, Esqr.
Sunday morning.

It is uncertain, in the absence of a date, whether at the time Captain Tallman sat under Dr. Jenks' preaching. For two years, as a supply, the South Church pastor on alternate Sundays occupied the pulpit of the North Church, with which the Tallmans were affiliated. Perhaps the letter bore fruit, for eventually King and Tallman secured for Dr. Jenks, at a salary of $400 a year, a part-time professorship at Bowdoin College, where he went once a week to teach Hebrew and correct themes.

Captain Tallman was a great traveller. After he left the sea and finished his duties in the Massachusetts Legislature his real estate interests in Boston and Rhode Island necessitated frequent trips to those points, and there was an occasional journey to New York, with many visits to Canterbury, Connecticut, where his father-in-law, John Clarke, lived from 1803 to his death in 1834. Several times a year the Captain went to Boston, travelling either in his own chaise, by the mail stage, or by steamboat, often using two methods of conveyance going and coming. Sometimes he accompanied the children to their schools in Boston, and occasionally took them along for a pleasure trip. There seems to be no evidence that Mrs. Tallman was accustomed to go with him. After he had become acquainted with the Tileston family he usually boarded at the Purchase Street home of Mrs. Mary Tileston. Entries of his expenses in Boston were made in detail, such as an expenditure of four dollars in 1824 for varnishing his chaise. This invites comparison with the cost in this era of painting and simonizing an automobile. Incidentally, on one trip from Boston to Bath

by chaise he was three days on the road. On Christmas Day, 1838, he noted: "Expenses to Boston in mail stage all the way to Portsmouth on runners, cold." During the last year of his life he continued his lengthy trips, and his final journey was made in his seventy-seventh year, when, in February, 1841, less than a month before his death, he recorded expenses to Rhode Island and back. His annual costs of travel were considerable, reaching their peak in 1827 with expenditures of $600 for this purpose.

It might be supposed that the health of the long-lived mariner would have been of the best, yet as the years crept on he was prone to illness on his various trips. At home doctors' bills for the family were not large. In June, 1833, for example, he paid Dr. Stockbridge of Bath six dollars and seventy-five cents for three years' services. But in December, 1820, Dr. Warren of Boston had a bill of twenty-seven dollars, which might have included attendance on some of the children while at school. In February, 1831, there was a payment to Dr. Richardson at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and in December of that year the Captain noted: "Expense of being sick at Boston, $26.10." In the spring of 1837, when nearly seventy-three, Captain Tallman contracted a severe cold, with a rise in temperature, on a Boston visit, causing him great worry, and in the week of April 7-14 he tried no less than five prescriptions for medicine from Dr. Warren. Written in the customary Latin these are now in possession of Mrs. Condon. The first compound comprised mucilage of gum arabic, syrup of squills, and tincture of asafœtida, the latter a sedative for the nerves. Captain Tallman noted on it: "This liquid is very disagreeable to take and was discontinued." Later prescriptions omitted the bitter asafœtida, and substituted variously wine of ipecac, spirits of niter, paregoric, and tincture of aconite. The last medicine administered was syrup of senega, squills, and tincture of aromatic sulphuric acid. After swallowing all these concoctions Captain Tallman recovered. In the spring of 1840, on a steamboat trip to Boston, via Portland, in very rough weather, the

aged sailor who had buffeted many seas, suffered severely, curiously enough, from seasickness, and experienced extreme weakness for several days.*

The old Squire was a man of quick temper, and of the imperious tendencies not unnaturally bred in one who had trod the quarter deck where his word was law. There is an authenticated instance that he once apparently punched a man in a quarrel and was forced to pay for it. This was when he was about twenty-four, and before he gave up the sea. Under date of June, 1788, Boston, appears the following entry in his cash account: "Cash p^{d} a dam^{d} villain for pretended assault, rather than go to law with him, £1 16s. 4d." At Savannah in February, 1798, he "Paid James Convers 45 shillings for giving him a flogging," such as was customary on shipboard. "The inhabitants at and near Bath [in the 1790s] were generally industrious, rather rough in their manners, though kind, civil and hospitable, fond of getting together and having a row," Jonathan Hyde, who settled in Bath in 1792, asserted. Possibly Captain Tallman's brusqueness was due in part to the prevailing tendencies of the times and place. Numerous anecdotes have been told of his eccentricities. He had a keen sense of humor, often sardonic.

His ideas of discipline were very strict. Miss Avis Tallman, a granddaughter, related the following: "It was a custom in the house for Scott Tallman [her father, who lived there] to place a pitcher of water on the table at night for the old Captain to drink before he went to bed. One night the pitcher was empty. He routed his son out of bed and sent him out in the deep snow to get the water. Upon his return the Captain took a good draught and then threw the contents of the pitcher over the shivering Scott, and sent him out again in his wet clothes to bring in another supply of water."

The family alternated between their Bath home and the farm across the river in Woolwich, making the passage in a sloop. The Captain had the unpleasant habit of coming in unexpectedly

* See letter of Captain Tallman to his wife, post.

on his wife, and telling her they would remove at once from the one place to the other, according to wherever they happened to be at the time. Mrs. Tallman submitted meekly for a long period, while her daughters continually urged her to put a foot down on the practice. When she did so the Captain promptly gave in with surprisingly good grace. The daughter Maria, in the Bath home, cherished a little red tub in which she washed her doll's clothes. One day her father wanted it put in the sloop for other uses, and sent two of her brothers to fetch it. With a stamp of her foot Maria declared: "Father shan't have it for the sloop!" In fear and trembling they returned with her message. "Very well," said the Captain, mildly, and that ended it.

One morning the Captain awoke and saw that a schooner had come into the dock during the night. He went down, looked over the manifest, and purchased the entire cargo. On the way back for breakfast another old sea-dog met him and asked him what he had been doing, was told, and said, "I will give you a thousand dollars for your bargain," which Captain Peleg accepted; thus making a thousand dollars' profit before breakfast.

The Captain bet a friend fifty dollars that he with his one arm could row a boat faster than the other man could with both arms. Captain Tallman rigged up a contrivance whereby he could operate both oars with one hand and won the bet.

The most preposterous story is to the effect that once, while riding with his wife, the Captain gave a lift in the chaise to a woman, employed as a dyer, who was trudging home from her work. The passenger's hands and clothing were stained with dye. Mrs. Tallman subsequently upbraided her husband for assisting a woman of such unkempt appearance, whereupon Captain Tallman said they would never ride in the chaise again. He kept his word, having the vehicle boarded up in the carriage house, and never used it thereafter.

Captain Peleg was fond of walking down to his gate, and chatting with passers along Front Street. He often asked the

neighbors all sorts of inquisitive personal questions. If one of those interrogated replied in kind he would say, "You're a jackass," turn on his heel, and stride back to the house. On one occasion he became intensely angry at finding a valuable spoon had been dropped into the ashes. Thereupon he threw a quantity of the family silver into a bag, and literally "banged" the receptacle against a tree in order to dent the contents.

The "History of Bath" states that at his wharf, opposite his mansion, "the young boys of that day were accustomed to gather in search of bits of old rope from which to pick oakum, the sale of which, at six cents a pound, would serve to keep these youngsters in spending money. When the old Squire looked amiable the boys obtained their rope; when the old gentleman was in bad humor they got instead, the 'rope's end,' laid over their jackets by the nimble shipbuilder, who would chase them off his premises with great enjoyment."

"When Captain Tallman lay on his death bed his wife urged him to have Rev. Dr. Ellingwood sent for, but the old man declined until the last day, when he remarked to her: 'Well, Rena [Eleanor] you may now send for the minister; it would, perhaps, be more decorous.' The clergyman came and the patient died with the blessings of Christian ministry," according to the "History of Bath."

In his later years there clung to speech and manner still the atmosphere of the sea and the habits of command. With the encroachment of old age Captain Tallman became much disturbed over the size of his annual expenses, which in 1835 reached a total of $6,316.51. The following spring he protested vigorously to the assessors of Bath against high taxes, and placed his annual income at a thousand dollars. His letter:

Gentlemen Assessors of the Town of Bath:

I herewith hand you my valuation as it stands May 1 1836. My real estate in said town you are well acquainted with, and I believe you have never forgot to tax it. Personal property I have none, not a dollar more than I owe. I have no navigation, no stock in trade, no stock of any sort or kind, neither bank stock, insurance stock, railroad stock, nor any other sort or kind of stocks whatever. What little I have is all in real

estate, and mostly in this town. I have a large sum in bad notes, and in addition to losing the whole amount I have paid taxes in this town for much of it for many years, in hopes that some of said bad notes might prove good, but that hope is now given up, and I cannot pay taxes on them any longer, and they are all the personal property I have.

As to the poll tax I have always thought you have done wrong to tax me. To tax a poor devil that has had his arm shot off in defense of his country, and then has had no way to obtain his living but hard work among the two-armed sharks of the land, is cruel, unjust, and unfeeling. The law perhaps is silent on that subject, but the legislature shall hear about it next winter if I live.

It seems so cruel and unfeeling for you to wish to crowd on a poll tax on a poor one-armed invalid that I declare I have hardly patience to think of it.

I have been over-taxed in this town most shamefully, over-taxed as to income. I believe I have an income, tho' not a sure one, of about a thousand dollars per year. This is by no means certain, tho' I am willing to be taxed for it to that amount.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob^{t} serv^{t},
PELEG TALLMAN.

The reference above to the loss of his arm was not his only allusion to that misfortune. In the letter of 1840 to his old shipmate he wrote, along this line: "I have written this, to you uninteresting sketch of myself, in detail, for which I pray your excuse, that you may see how a poor invalid of the Revolution, with one arm, might with hard labor and watching make his way through the world among two-armed people. You may wonder, then, why I apply for augmentation of my pension? Why, sir, because I think I deserve it, and am ashamed to receive from the office the small pittance which they vouchsafe to give me, and my friends are continually pressing me so to do. As I write on my own business, I pray you sir, allow me to pay the postage."

A letter written to his wife eleven months before his death was full of discouragement as to his Boston real estate. The houses were unrented and costly repairs were necessary. Sick and worn, Captain Tallman gave vent to his depressed feelings as follows:

Boston, Sunday, Ap. 12, 1840.

Dear Eleanor:

We went directly to sea on Thursday afternoon. The wind blew hard and the sea was rough. The Boat was extremely uneasy, and cracked and snapped like an old basket. Everybody on board that had any pretensions to it was sea sick, and out of 200 I think 150 were sick, and strange to tell, I was among the number. I was dreadfully sick till we arrived at Portland at midnight. I had three violent spells of puking, and when we got to the wharf at Portland I was extremely weak, and I still remain so. We left Portland at 6 p.m. on Friday, and had a tolerable night of it, and arrived here on Saturday morning at 5.

I find things here not so well as could be wished. My houses are all still empty, and the one in Orange street has been entered by thieves. They took the glass out of a window and carried off everything they could move. Among the things was the copper boiler, which they ripped out of the setting and carried away. My houses were all to repair, and find tenants for, and I am unable to do anything. However, I must find some one to attend to it, and time will work it out, but it will make no odds to me nor shall I meddle with it. I am unable to walk about town and am very weake. I shall go off to R. I. soon and leave it all in a snarl as it is. They that it concerns may attend to it. I perhaps may get as much out of the wreck as will do for me. I care but little about it.

Let every one take their comfort as they go along, if they can find materials to do it with. I cannot work for them any more. I am used all up to the dregs. If I fall short by the way of income I can sell a house or two, and this will lessen the care, and my heirs will have the less trouble to spend it.

I am affectionately yours,

PELEG TALLMAN.

He had already provided for his heirs. His will, executed June 4, 1839, with codicil dated February 29, 1840, while providing liberally for his wife, distributed the balance of his estate unevenly among his children. To Mrs. Tallman he left all his real estate in Bath, together with all household furniture, horses, carriages, and other personal effects, except his library, which was to be divided among the children; also $500 in cash for pocket money; and mortgage notes for $12,000, with reimbursement from his estate in case of any default by mortgagors. Mrs. Tallman was empowered to bequeath her legacies to descendants of the blood only, and "not to any other person or persons or association of people or body corperate." This was to prevent the diversion of any part of the estate to

certain missionary organizations in which Mrs. Tallman was deeply interested, but which the Captain evidently detested.

The son Scott J. Tallman was practically cut off with "all debts he may owe me." For Mrs. Eliza Patten, daughter, he cancelled her note to him of about $7,360, and presented her a note of $520 due from her first husband, and $300 in cash for pocket money. For a nephew, Ephraim Wilcox, there was a bequest of $200 cash.

Benjamin Franklin Tallman was remembered with an annuity of $400 (with provision for wife after his death), to be paid by the son Henry, who was to create from his own legacies a trust fund of $7,000 for the purpose. James C. Tallman and wife received life tenancy of the farm in Woolwich, with timber-cutting rights, the property to descend after them to their children, or if none, to children of B. F. Tallman; Henry Tallman to be trustee. To James were bequeathed outright all stock, farming implements and furniture at the farm, certain mortgage notes of $7,300 or their equivalent; and also a piece of real estate in Newburyport, Massachusetts, but the latter, as before noted, was transferred to Mrs. Patten prior to testator's death.

The favorite daughters were remembered with substantial legacies of Boston real estate and $500 in cash apiece for pocket money. Maria Tileston received three dwelling houses and Caroline Gardiner four. Some of the Tileston holdings are still in possession of descendants.

Henry Tallman received the lion's share of his father's property. His bequest comprised all of Captain Tallman's real estate on the Island of Rhode Island; and five brick dwellings, four other dwellings and two lots of land in Boston, with the proviso that all of the Boston property, except two houses, which should pass to Henry's second son, should descend to the first son. Henry Tallman also was made residuary legatee of his father's estate. He and his brother James were prohibited from becoming bondsmen or sureties for any person after testator's decease, under penalty of forfeiture of legacies.

Mrs. Tallman and Henry Tallman were named executors of the will.

Death came to the old Squire on March 8, 1841, in his seventy-seventh year. He was survived by his wife, four sons, three daughters, and twenty-seven grandchildren. There were other grandchildren, then unborn, and some who had predeceased him. It was his lot "to pass on the torch burning more brightly than received from the previous generations." An obituary notice in the *New York Spectator* recounted the main facts of his career and added:

"He rose to high rank as a merchant. To sound judgment were added in his character, great energy, bravery and perseverance, determined to accomplish whatever he undertook. He honorably accumulated a large fortune. Without the advantages of an early education he became a scientific navigator, and well skilled in the higher branches of mathematics."

The writer of the sketch of Captain Tallman in the *Peoples' Advocate* of New London in 1841 completed it with the following words of encomium:

"Allow me to call the attention of our young men to the life of Peleg Tallman. Let them view him, landed friendless and penniless upon the wharves of Philadelphia, brave his course through difficulties and suffering, to a very high standing among the merchant princes of the East in affluence — to the Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts and Maine, then taking his place among the honorable men of the nation in the hall of the representatives of the people of the Union, and closing his days with the reputation of being a kind friend and father — an example of industry, prudence and perseverance."

Mrs. Eleanor Tallman, daughter of John and Maria Theresa (Larck) Clarke, was born in Boston March 24, 1774, and died in Bath July 15, 1857, in her eighty-fourth year. She was one of a family of fifteen children. Her father, a native of London, England, had married, while living in Vienna, an

Austrian girl, namesake of the famous Queen. After coming to America the couple lived in Boston and Concord, Massachusetts, Bath and Waterville, Maine, and Canterbury, Connecticut. Mr. Clarke was a prosperous merchant and shipbuilder.* Under his will Mrs. Tallman received one-tenth part of his estate.†

Mrs. Tallman was a little woman, and it was said she could walk under the outstretched arm of her towering husband.‡ Seventy-four years after her death her last surviving grandchild, Mrs. Rachel J. Elwell of Philadelphia, who lived to be ninety-four, gave this description of her: "She was rather short and rather plump. I cannot tell you about her hair, because as long as I remember it was white. She wore a dark frontispiece and a cap. I suppose her hair originally was light, as she hadn't a child that had black hair. I think grandmother's mother had light hair, because they tell me I looked like her, and my hair was light." As a girl Mrs. Elwell lived in Richmond, Maine, and occasionally went to Bath to visit Grandma Tallman, whom she remembered as a dear old lady. "I am sure she must have been of a yielding disposition to have lived happily with grandfather, for from what I have heard he must have been very trying." Yet there is indication that the good woman had a will of her own, though perhaps subordinating it considerably during her husband's lifetime.

Mrs. Tallman was a devoted wife and mother. Outside of her family circle her attention centered in the affairs of religion. She was deeply interested in the Congregational Church of Woolwich, and on June 9, 1805, was admitted a member of the "Congregational Calvanistic Church of Christ" in Bath, subsequently the Winter Street Congregational Church, with which she remained affiliated until her death. In 1802 Captain Tallman had purchased a pew in the church edifice. Among family papers in possession of Frank G. Tallman is a lengthy letter

* See Clarke Ancestry, post.

† See will of John Clarke, Appendix.

‡ The same was true of her granddaughter, Eleanor Tileston, and husband, Jacob Baldwin.

MRS. ELEANOR (CLARKE) TALLMAN

addressed to her in March, 1823, by a committee of the Bath church, appointed to inquire of members as to their spiritual welfare. It was a singular communication to be directed to one with whom religion was an obsession, its tone being largely that of an exhortation to a backslider. One extract will show its general tenor:

"We would, Dear Sister, enquire of you: If it is well with you? Do the things of religion occupy your chief attention? Do you grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and make progress toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus? Do you let your light so shine that others are constrained to acknowledge that you have been with Jesus? And are souls around you anxiously enquiring what they shall do to be saved? We hope it is thus with you. . . . But if it is not thus with you, let us then seriously enquire if it is not your fault, and if you must not take the blame to yourself?"

It would appear there were few of whom it could be more truly said "it is thus with you." The committee indeed may have been of this belief, for they subsequently remarked: "If you do possess a spirit of prayer, Dear Sister, pray for us; pray for our Pastor; pray for all your Brethren and Sisters in this Church; for we greatly need your prayers," they magnanimously added. There are indications that this was perhaps a routine form letter sent indiscriminately to "those that reside out of this place, and whom they [the committee] cannot conveniently visit." The Tallman family were living at the time on the farm in Woolwich.

It was a source of much distress to the devout woman that her husband did not enter into the spirit of the religious life so deeply as she desired. While Captain Tallman, then well past seventy, was on one of his visits to Boston she wrote him the following fervid appeal:

Bath, May 18, 1836.

My Dear Husband:

I did not receive yours until yesterday, as Henry was from home, and I did not send to the office. I now send two pairs of drawers and two vests, which I hope you will receive in time. You do not mention how your health is. Did you know the anxiety that I feel about you, you would not be so silent on that subject. Could I but see you making any preparation for that world to which we are fast hastening, how would it rejoice my

heart. How it grieves me to see those that are so near and dearer to me than all the world beside living without hope, and without any true love to that glorious and best of all beings whose we are, and whome we are bound to love and serve with our whole soul and heart and minds. That you, my dear husband, may be brought to seek an interest in the Lord Jesus Christ is the sincere prayer of your affectionate wife,

ELEANOR TALLMAN.

Captain Tallman's reply, if one there was, is not known to be in existence. It is apparent that his affection for his wife led him to preserve her letter.

Yet Mrs. Tallman's interest in the missionary movement, as we have already learned, did not enlist the sympathies of her husband. How, in a way, she circumvented the provision of his will that she should make no bequests to missionary objects will be told later. In possession of Mrs. Condon is a little account book started by Mrs. Tallman in 1841, following her husband's death, containing memoranda of her contributions to various societies. She made and kept pledges for annual subscriptions to the following organizations: Seamen's Friend Society, Foreign Mission, Maine Missionary Society, Tract Society, Cent Society of Bath, Bible Society, Education Society, and Monthly Concert. There were also items of contributions to other religious causes, including gifts to her pastor, Rev. Dr. John Orr Fiske, and to the church in Woolwich; subscriptions of fifty dollars and sixty dollars annually toward Mr. Shephard's salary, and ten dollars in 1844 to the Waterville Meeting House.

It has been a family tradition that she was strongly influenced by representatives of the missionary bodies who, we are led to believe, surrounded her. Four of her granddaughters were to become of age at about the same time, and she had promised to mark the birthdays by presents of gold watches, to which the girls had looked forward with gratification for several years. The story runs that she purchased the gifts through missionary agents, who it is irreverently alleged, substituted timepieces of inferior workmanship, with cheap cases, and retained the difference in price. At all events the four

recipients showed little enthusiasm over the watches, which were not handed down as heirlooms.

To her first daughter Mrs. Eleanor Tallman gave the name of Maria Theresa, in honor of her mother. It became a saying that thereafter every Maria Theresa in the family christened her first daughter Eleanor, while the eldest daughter of every Eleanor bore the name of the illustrious Austrian Queen.

With her daughter, Mrs. George H. Gardiner, and Mr. Gardiner and their son William, Mrs. Tallman occupied the mansion on Front Street until her demise. The provisions of Captain Tallman's will caused considerable feeling in the family, and Henry, the chief legatee, and his mother were not on friendly terms for some years. While Henry was joint executor with his mother, report has persisted that Scott Tallman managed his father's estate. According to Parker McCobb Reed's "History of Bath" he lopped off the northern section of the premises by laying out Linden Street, on the north side of which he erected several dwelling houses.

The aged woman executed her will in December, 1856, seven months prior to her death, naming Ammi R. Mitchell and George H. Gardiner executors. The property, real and personal, which her husband had bequeathed her, with testamentary powers and restrictions, was divided among her children and grandchildren, the homestead on Front Street passing to the daughter Mrs. Gardiner and her son. There were five other parcels of land on the north side of Linden Street, which were bequeathed to five grandchildren. The household furniture was left to Mrs. Gardiner and all plate and wearing apparel to the three daughters, Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Patten and Mrs. Tileston. Mrs. Patten also received a $1,000 bond, Mrs. Tileston $100 in cash, and the son Henry Tallman, fifty dollars cash. Other bequests were of various sums to grandchildren, including fifty dollars to Henry Tallman's daughter, Georgianna Tallman. The will disclosed that proceeds of a portion of the $12,000 bequest in mortgage notes under the will of her husband had been re-invested by Mrs. Tallman in stock of the

Richmond Bank and bonds of the Eastern Railroad; thirty shares of the bank stock and two $1,000 railroad bonds were specifically mentioned.

Subsequent accounting showed a value of $16,023.35 for that part of Mrs. Tallman's estate inherited directly from her husband. In the sixteen years following his death she had saved about $8,200 from her income, and this she disposed of, as "residue of my estate of which I shall die seized in my own right," in contravention of the desire expressed by her husband in his will for the ultimate disposition of his own property. She gave $500 to the First Congregational Society of Woolwich, and fifty dollars in trust to Ammi R. Mitchell for the Cent Society of Bath. Furthermore she provided for a trust fund of $3,000, "in bank stock or other good securities," the income to be paid Mrs. Jane R. Tallman, widow of her son James C. Tallman, deceased, and at her death the principal to pass to following societies in equal shares: American Board of Foreign Missions, American Education Society, American Tract Society, and Maine Missionary Society. Each of these bodies also was to receive one-fourth of the residue of this portion of the estate after the foregoing provisions had been complied with. Mrs. Jane R. Tallman died in 1863, and the accounting of the estate, while not clear as to some details, shows that the share for the four missionary organizations totaled $3,232.62, or $808.15½ each, to be exact.

Mrs. Tallman did not forget to dispose of her inheritance of a long-hoped-for award to her father's estate for seizure of one of his ships in 1797, under the proceedings relative to French spoliation claims. One half of this was to go in equal shares to her niece and nephews, Elizabeth McIntire, and Jacob and Isaac Clarke, and the other half in equal portions to the missionary societies heretofore named. Mrs. Tallman's father, John Clarke, had bequeathed one-tenth of his estate to the First Ecclesiastical Society of Canterbury, Connecticut, for the support of "the minister in said society, that shall be in fellowship with an association of ministers in Windham County,

and on failure thereof to my heirs generally." There had been an alleged breach of this condition, a suit by the heirs resulting, and Mrs. Tallman bequeathed her prospective share of the proceeds of the litigation to Elizabeth McIntire, and Jacob and Isaac Clarke. The outcome of the action has not been ascertained.

When John Clarke died in 1834, thirty-seven years after the seizure of his ship *Louisa* by the French, he was sanguine that the claim he had already brought against the United States government would some day be paid. This hope was cherished by his descendants. It was not until thirty years after the death of his daughter, Mrs. Tallman, that the expectation began to be realized. The matter of the French spoliation claims covered a long period in the country's history. They were instituted by hundreds of claimants to secure indemnity for depredations to American commerce during the troubles with France in the administration of the first President Adams. The claim of the Clarke heirs was not adjudicated by the United States Court of Claims until ninety years after the ship *Louisa* had been captured by the French. To prosecute the action John Clarke's estate was reopened and Samuel Wells was appointed by the Probate Court of the District of Plainfield, Connecticut, administrator with will annexed.

Ship *Louisa* was a vessel of 2,007 tons burthen, built at Bath in 1795, and valued at the time of her capture at $10,000. She was commanded by Captain Holder Tallman, brother of Captain Peleg Tallman. By the published report of the proceedings of the Court of Claims it appears that on January 29, 1797, she sailed from Savannah, Georgia, having cleared for the West Indies, loaded with staves, shingles, clapboards, and rice. On February 12, when between Turks Island and Cape Francois, she fell in with an English squadron which refused Captain Tallman the privilege of going to Cape Francois, and obliged him to steer for the lower part of the coast. Next day, while off Turtle Island, the *Louisa* was captured by the French privateer *Foundling*.

Evidence was introduced in the Court of Claims in 1887 that the crew of the *Foundling* had testified that the master of the *Louisa* had broken open the boarding of the cabin and taken papers which he had torn up and destroyed; that the *Louisa* had on board a sea-letter, shipping articles, and inventories. The French prize court at Port de Paix in the Windward Islands had condemned the vessel for the following reasons, among others: Voluntarily going to St. Nicholas Mole; absence of manifest or statement of particulars of cargo; alleged proposals by Captain Tallman to the prize master respecting the ransom of the vessel and cargo, the latter seeming to be in the nature of an attempted bribe.

Samuel Wells presented evidence that a portion of the *Louisa's* cargo was owned by John Clarke, and cost when shipped at Savannah $1,997.17. The remainder of the cargo, if any, was alleged by Mr. Wells to have been the property of John Clarke, Jr., deceased, whose estate he represented, as administrator de bonis non. The elder Clarke had insurance on the vessel and cargo, "for sea risks only," as stated by him in an affidavit made in 1833. The claim for his losses was: Value of vessel, $10,000; value of his part of the cargo, $2,000; value of freight earnings of the vessel, less one-third, $3,650; total, $15,650.

On November 7, 1887, the Court of Claims, finding that the seizure and condemnation of the *Louisa* were illegal, decided in favor of the estate of John Clarke, Sr., for $15,650. The claim of the estate of his son was dismissed. But it was more than three years before the money became available. On March 3, 1891, the expiring Fifty First Congress passed a huge French spoliations appropriation bill which provided for payment of the Clarke claim. This, however, was to mean only a few hundred dollars for each heir.

Five more years elapsed before Mrs. Peleg Tallman's share of the award was distributed to heirs in accordance with the terms of her will. That share, as shown by the accounting in the Sagadahoc County Probate Court at Bath in 1892, was

$1,378.58. This sum was reduced by $419.24 through administration charges and cost of an equity suit to determine the construction of the will, leaving a balance of $959.34 for distribution. And in 1896, ninety-nine years after the act of depredation, the money was paid to the legatees designated forty years previously. The amount due the four missionary societies was $479.68, or $119.92 apiece. These organizations, therefore, each received a total of $928.07½ through the beneficence of Mrs. Tallman.

With the death of Captain Tallman's widow came the passing of the glories of his famous mansion. Even prior to her decease one of the Maine newspapers stated: "We learn that the mansion house of Peleg Tallman, Esq., of Bath, is offered for sale with the spacious grounds adjoining. This place is one of the best on the river, and is offered on exceedingly low terms." It was not until 1858 that a sale was effected to the city of Bath to provide a site for a public park, the purchase price being $10,000. At that time the house was sold for $200, and was moved across the way to the corner of Front and Oak Streets. For many years the lower story was occupied by a grocery store, while the upper floors were used for tenement purposes. Later the building became the nest of Bath Lodge of Owls. But Time, eventually and inexorably,

> "Spent his spite on the timbers, the plaster and paint,
> And breathed on them all his morbiferous taint,"

and the ancient structure, no longer suitable for occupancy, was razed in the spring of 1932.

Captain and Mrs. Tallman were buried in the Maple Grove Cemetery in Bath. In 1865 their daughter, Mrs. Gardiner, decided on the removal of their bodies to Boston, where she then resided. Mrs. Elwell is authority for the statement that Captain Tallman's casket was opened, and his face was as perfect as when he died, nearly a quarter of a century before. In the famous Forest Hills Cemetery, in the section called Mount Warren, with the grave of the Revolutionary patriot, General Joseph Warren, close at hand, Mrs. Gardiner selected the place

of interment. Nearby sleep some of the descendants of the blood. Of a summer's day the foliage of trees and shrubbery imparts a beauty to the scene of seclusion and repose where the venerable couple lie at rest.

AUTHORITIES

Besides the sketch of Peleg Tallman by Walter H. Sturtevant brief biographies of Captain Tallman have been published in Reed's "History of Bath," Cleaveland's "History of Bowdoin College," Lanman's "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States," and the "Biographical Dictionary of Congress." Other authorities are here recapitulated as follows: Arnold's "Vital Records of Rhode Island;" entries in Bible of Eliza S. Tallman made by her father in 1823; *Peoples' Advocate,* New London, Conn., April, 1841; manuscript letters of Peleg Tallman and other manuscript letters; account books of Peleg Tallman; "A History of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1893," by Edgar Stanton Maclay; articles by Edward C. Plummer in the *New England Magazine,* 1896, and "Bath, the City of Ships" (pamphlet), 1907; Lincoln County Deeds, Wiscasset Registry; Sagadahoc Deeds, Bath Registry; "Recollections of Seventy Years," manuscript of Mrs. Eliza S. Hatch; various references in Reed's "History of Bath;" articles in the *Bath Times* and *Independent;* early volumes of Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature; Journal of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; list of members of Massachusetts Legislature, State Library, Boston; "The Trail of the Maine Pioneer," published by Maine Club Women, 1916; Collections of Maine Historical Society; Somerset County Deeds, Skowhegan Registry; files of the *Eastern Argus* of Portland and the *Portland Gazette* for 1810; *Annals of Congress,* 1811-1813; Journal of the Senate of Maine; "Incidents in the Life of Jacob Barker;" Williamson's "History of Maine;" *Maine Inquirer,* July 6, 1831; Suffolk County Deeds, Boston Registry; Essex County Deeds, Salem Registry; Portsmouth Deeds, Portsmouth (R. I.) Registry; various histories and maps of Boston; Bowditch Land Titles and Thwing Records, Massachusetts Historical Society; original pamphlet dealing with projected Fort Point Channel bridge, Boston; "Newport, Our Social Capital," by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer; "Recollections of Olden Times," by Thomas R. Hazard; "The Jonny-Cake Papers of 'Shepherd Tom,'" Hazard; records of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Boston City Directories; records of Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College; general catalogues of Bowdoin College; original prescriptions furnished Peleg Tallman; "A Brief Account of the Families White and Clarke," 1915; account book of Mrs. Eleanor Tallman; wills of Peleg Tallman, Mrs. Eleanor Tallman, and John Clarke; Reports of the United States Court of Claims, in "Senate Miscellaneous Documents;" Sagadahoc County Probate Records, Bath Registry; records of

BURIAL-PLACE OF HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN AND WIFE

IN FOREST HILLS CEMETERY, BOSTON

Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston; and anecdotes and incidents by Mrs. Sarah Hudson, Francis H. Fassett, Miss Avis Tallman, Mrs. Rachel J. Elwell, Mrs. Thomas Tileston Baldwin, Dr. William J. Rouse, and Daniel M. Melcher.

JUDGE HENRY TALLMAN

HENRY TALLMAN, when his father died, probably was the most envied young man in the State. He certainly was the most fortunate. Favored son of the richest man in Maine, destined heir to the income of a large portion of his father's estate, well-bred, well-educated, gifted with a fine mind, an engaging personality, and a kindly and judicial temperament — there were few of his contemporaries in Bath whose natural endowments or material advantages bore comparison. Turning his talents to good service he lived a long and useful life, though buffeted by misfortune, and died possessed of the friendly regard and high respect of the community.

Ninth child and fourth surviving son of Captain Peleg Tallman, he was born in Bath August 2, 1806. He was a contemporary of two Maine celebrities, natives of Portland, whose writings were to mean much to him in later years, Nathaniel Parker Willis, his senior by about six months, and Longfellow, his junior by an almost equal period. Of the more famous of the pair Henry Tallman was destined to become a college associate, and during his faithful membership in the Winter Street Congregational Church he must often have received solace from the religious poems of Willis, for which every orthodox family in that era made a place on the parlor table.

At the time of Henry's birth the family circle included six other children, three brothers and three sisters. The eldest of the group, Scott Tallman, was then eleven, and the brothers Benjamin and James were six and two years respectively. The sister Maria Theresa was seven years of age, and the twins, Eliza and Caroline, were about four. Little Henry was only three when the youngest child in the family, the second Caroline, named for the sister who met death by a burning accident, was born.

Henry Tallman apparently had plenty of playmates of his own household, though we may imagine that the brother Scott,

JUDGE HENRY TALLMAN

like all elder children from time immemorial, looked patronizingly on the little fellow eleven years younger, and perhaps teased him. The bright and attractive child could not have lacked for other companions. In the spacious grounds and gardens of his father's estate the young lover of flowers and trees must have found constant delight.

When he was eleven his father sent him to boarding school. The next year, 1818, Henry and James were attending a private school kept by Lawson Lyon in Boston. In 1819 and 1820 the two boys were being educated separately. During 1820 Henry was again with Lawson Lyon, then preceptor of an academy in Harvard Place, Boston. For the two years following Henry and Caroline were having the advantages of Boston schooling. Their father visited them whenever he was in town, and wrote them occasionally.* The children were then boarding in the home on Purchase Street of Mrs. Mary Tileston and her daughter Amelia. Next door lived the elder sister of the young people, Mrs. Maria Tileston. In the latter part of 1822 and early in 1823, while Caroline was at Miss Martin's in Portland, Henry was receiving instruction from the learned and scholarly Dr. John W. Ellingwood, his parents' pastor in Bath. Late in 1823 Captain Tallman paid a bill for board and tuition for the seventeen-year-old youth "from Mr. Packard," presumably Rev. Hezekiah Packard of Wiscasset, Maine, who tutored boys for college. And finally, in 1824, Henry was again sent to Boston to put on the finishing touches for admission to Bowdoin.

Among the books purchased for him during his preparatory days were a Virgil ($3), a Latin dictionary ($4.50), and a Greek lexicon ($9.50). Already we have had record that his father sent to Thomas Tileston to find him "A Greek Book called a Xenophon" in Boston, because Henry was in want of it, and one could not be procured in Bath.

In the fall of 1824 Henry Tallman entered Bowdoin College in the class of 1828. During his freshman year he roomed

* See letters in sketch of Honorable Peleg Tallman.

with Sanford A. Kingsbury, from Gardiner, Maine, subsequently a lawyer and then a Baptist clergyman, preaching for a few years in Bath. The next year his roommate was Albert Gallatin Green, son of a worthy Democrat of Bath, Peter H. Green, the father having been an associate of Captain Peleg Tallman, and joint proprietor of a store with Governor William King, early in the latter's career. Young Green was described as "remarkable for his gentlemanly manners, and among those who knew him best for his cordial attachments." Like Tallman, he subsequently studied law, but died about a year following his graduation. The two young men roomed in the fashionable and recently-built North College, now Winthrop Hall, patronized by the sons of the wealthy. Here, too, was the room of the brothers Longfellow, Henry and Stephen.

The president of Bowdoin of that day was Dr. William Allen. On the faculty were five professors of great distinction, "a conjunction of virile intellects and appealing personalities," whose connection with the college over a long period of years added to its fame. They held the curriculum up to a high standard for that era. An innovation made shortly before Tallman's entrance was the introduction of the study of modern languages. But college life under the austere and rigid Allen was hemmed in by all sorts of regulations and restrictions. The learned and pious head of the institution had little insight into the hearts of the young men, and marked out for them the straight and narrow path. "His insufficiency must have been discerned quickly by the keener minds under his care." "He inspired the average student," wrote Horatio Bridge, "with little respect or esteem." Furthermore he was unpopular with the Boards of Government, who eventually and unsuccessfully tried to remove him. Yet his administration of nineteen years was noteworthy for the number of distinguished graduates whose diplomas he signed. These included Tallman's contemporaries, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Seargent Smith Prentiss, John P. Hale, and Hugh McCulloch, not to mention others who achieved prominence, though not nation-wide.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE WHEN HENRY TALLMAN WAS A STUDENT

LIBRARY

Let Edward Page Mitchell, a native of Bath and a Bowdoin graduate (1871), draw for us, looking back as through a telescope, a picture of the college in the eighteen-twenties: "The tavern was near where the Congregational Church stands, with Hawthorne and Frank Pierce among its customers bibulous," and it may be added that undoubtedly Henry Tallman also was on the list of patrons. Describing the campus, with its "small cluster of hallowed bricks and beams," Mr. Mitchell continues: "Such was the Bowdoin yard, a sandy stretch fringed on the west and south by dismal balm of Gileads, on the other sides by the sibilant pines; and in the yard and around it about a hundred fellows, made in the eternal mould of ardent youthfulness, exercising muscles and alert intellectual curiosity, studying and flunking, praying and shamming, admiring and sneering, despairing and aspiring, exactly as do these fellows now, and, I suspect, precisely as did their counterparts under Pericles and Sargon."

The Greek letter fraternities were far in the future, but there were two literary societies, intense rivals, the Athenæan and Peucinian, and also the Bowdoin Praying Circle, which stood for extra-curricular culture and moral uplift. Tallman was a member of the Athenæan, which numbered on its rolls Nathaniel Hawthorne, Franklin Pierce, John P. Hale, and William Pitt Fessenden. For several years the pastor of the Congregational Church, where student attendance was required, was Rev. Asa Mead, a member of the college Board of Overseers. Like President Allen he was unacceptable to the young men, some of whom in 1823 hanged him in effigy. Hawthorne subsequently wrote to an aunt of "the unpopularity of Mr. Mead, whom the students dislike so much that they will attend none of his exhortations." It would be interesting if we could know of the reactions of young Tallman, fresh from the influence of the piety of the Bath home circle, to the methods of this unfortunate clergyman.

In the preface to "The Snow Image," a work dedicated to his classmate, Commodore Horatio Bridge, Hawthorne gives

a glimpse of college days at Brunswick as lived by the quieter element; of the time, he declares, "while we were lads together at a country college, gathering blueberries in study hours under those tall academic pines; or watching the great logs as they tumbled along the current of the Androscoggin; or shooting pigeons and gray squirrels in the woods; or bat-fowling in the summer twilight; or catching trout in that shadowy little stream, which, I suppose, is still wandering riverward through the forest, — two idle lads, in short, doing a hundred things that the faculty never heard of, or else it had been the worse for us."

May we not believe these words would apply equally to Henry Tallman and his chum, Green, who while they might have done things never known to the faculty, yet, even in the exuberance of youth, never overstepped the bounds of decency and good sense. Their sophomore year was certainly a period of calm, for the visiting committee of 1826 reported that "The year which has just terminated has been a year of unusual merit, good order, and attention to study. It is a most pleasing proof of this that there has not been during the year a single punishment for a misdemeanor of any kind."

Yet, whatever the pranks that after all Henry Tallman may have played, and his chafing under the regulations, and whatever the attitude of President Allen toward him (son of a member of the Board of Overseers), and his attitude toward the president and the Rev. Mr. Mears, for some reason which we cannot ascribe, he left Bowdoin during sophomore year, although his roommate remained to complete the course.

Subsequently Tallman "read law," as the saying went, with elder practitioners in Bath. In 1832 Captain Tallman sent his son for a final polishing off to Harvard Law School, where he remained a year. Careless in his dress, Tallman while at Cambridge wore attire that would indicate that he was far from being a rich man's son. Wendell Phillips, then a fellow law student, one day suggested in all seriousness to Henry W. Paine (a Maine man, and subsequently Henry Tallman's legal representative in Boston) that it would be advisable to take up a col-

lection and give Tallman some money, as he appeared rather "down at the heel." With true State of Maine pride Mr. Paine rejoined that it would not be necessary, as Tallman's father was "before-hand in this world," and that young Tallman had money enough if he wanted to spend it. Mr. Phillips wanted to know what was meant by "before-hand in this world" down in Maine, and Mr. Paine replied with considerable unction, "Oh, he is worth something like half a million, and gave his son $40,000 last week when he was up here in Boston to see him."*

Without obtaining either an academic or professional degree, and yet having had the benefits of careful instruction, Henry Tallman completed his legal education and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1833. That June his father presented him with $400 for the opening of his office. Next year the Captain donated nearly $200 toward a law library. The young attorney settled in the practice of his profession in Bath, where he continued thereafter to make his home, save for a short period of residence in the south, just prior to the Civil War. His ability and integrity, his legal learning, and his winsome manner quickly brought him clients and a host of warm personal friends. It can truly be said he was one of the most popular young men in town. He was greatly sought after as a leader in all manner of activities, and his services were much in demand in organizing military companies, fire companies, and the like, in the days when soldiering and "running with the masheen" absorbed the energies of the younger set and contributed to the social life of the community.

Possessed of a gift of oratory Tallman also found favor as a public speaker. It was he who was chosen as the orator for

* Henry Tallman's indifference to his attire had a parallel in the case of Edward FitzGerald, translator of Omar Khayyam, while a student at Trinity College. He, too, came of a wealthy family. Amy Cruse, in "The Englishman and His Books," relates this incident: "Once his mother came to visit him in her grand yellow coach with the four black horses, and sent a manservant to bring her son out to greet her; but he could not come, for he had only one pair of boots, and they were at the cobbler's, being mended."

Bath's celebration of Independence Day in 1831,* speaking at the exercises in the South Meeting House. Of Mr. Tallman's effort the town paper, the *Maine Inquirer,* said:

The oration by Mr. Henry Tallman exhibited a manly display of talent, intelligence and elocution, and was received with repeated bursts of applause. The orator seemed not to be influenced by party considerations, or by motives that would excite sectarian prejudice, or stir up party feelings; his object was to allay the influence of that prejudice which had so long arrayed our citizens against each other in political warfare.

At the dinner which followed in the grove adjoining the home of his father two toasts were drunk to the "Orator of the Day." One guest offered this:

When a *Tall-man* puts forth his strength, we may well expect the sentiments to be exalted.

The other, proposed by William V. Moses, was as follows:

He has given us a specimen of talents the quality and soundness of which, like our native marble, exhibits its rich veins, and points out the brilliancy to which it is capable of arriving by the mere force of application.

One might expect the head of this young man of twenty-five to have been turned by these flattering comments, but it appears that he retained his poise.

Successful and popular, and regarded as having "prospects," it can well be imagined that he was considered by doting mammas and ambitious maidens one of the most eligible bachelors in town. It is a family tradition that although Henry's affections were centered on a certain lady, his father told him if he would marry Sarah Fitts he would leave him half a million dollars. And marry Sarah Fitts he did. Daughter of Ephraim and Lydia (Hunt) Fitts, she came of a fine old Bath family. The ceremony was performed on August 15, 1833, by Rev. John W. Ellingwood, D.D., pastor of the North Church, subsequently the Winter Street Congregational, where both fami-

* See sketch of Honorable Peleg Tallman.

MRS. SARAH (FITTS) TALLMAN

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lies attended.* He was then twenty-seven, she twenty-five. Their married life covered a period of twenty-three years, and to them were born three children: Peleg Tallman, who became a lawyer; Major James Henry Tallman, who died shortly after the Civil War, in which he rendered distinguished service; and Georgianna Sarah Tallman, who married Captain John Fryatt Noble, an army officer. The sons were educated at Bowdoin College. Their father survived them both.

Like his father Henry Tallman was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. In 1824 the elder man joined in a movement to establish a Democratic newspaper in Bath, where journalism long had an unusually deep political tinge. The *Maine Gazette* of Bath was advocating the cause of John Quincy Adams. Consequently Governor William King, Captain Peleg Tallman, Peter H. Green and others summoned Thomas Eaton from the office of the *Portland Argus,* and started a rival paper, the *Maine Inquirer,* which supported Andrew Jackson. Henry Tallman later joined his father in backing the enterprise. Subsequently the two papers were merged. It was some years later before Henry Tallman held his first political office. He was County Attorney for Lincoln County in 1837 and 1839, and was elected to the Maine Senate from the Third Senatorial District in 1844 and 1845. Again in 1848 he was County Attorney.

In 1841, on the death of his father, Mr. Tallman, as the chief heir, inherited a large estate. Not only was he the residuary legatee under his father's will, but he also received life

* Some years ago Mrs. Thomas W. Miller, daughter of Frank G. Tallman, purchased in an antique shop in Yarmouth, Mass., and presented to her father a well-preserved autograph album, now one hundred years old, originally owned by Miss Martha H. Dunlap, daughter of Captain Samuel Dunlap of Brunswick, Maine. Her father was a cousin of Governor Robert P. Dunlap. The book, it was stated, subsequently came into possession of Miss Mary Seavey of Boston, who had written therein. It contains autographs and sentiments inscribed by Miss Dunlap's friends between 1833 and 1849, among them the signature of "S. Tallman," Bath, appended to a poetic selection, September 4, 1833. This apparently was written by Mrs. Sarah Tallman about three weeks following her marriage. On another page is a prose extract signed "S. T.," in the same hand. Several of those whose autographs appear in the album were, before or after, graduates of Bowdoin College, and successful in their subsequent careers.

tenancy in valuable real estate in Boston and Rhode Island. The paternal benefactions established him as probably the richest man in Bath, and by some he was regarded as the wealthiest, for his age, at least — he was then thirty-five — in Maine. It has been stated he was worth some $250,000. Though he entered fully into the enjoyment of his fortune, surrounding himself with all the comforts and luxuries, he continued to "wear the same-sized hat," and never relaxed from the kindness and courtesy which he had always displayed toward all, maintaining "the equal port to high and low."

Soon after coming into his fortune he acquired a large tract of land at the northwest corner of High and North Streets, whereon he erected a handsome mansion, surmounted by a cupola, which became one of the show places of the town. It was magnificent for those days. On the spacious grounds he planted numerous trees, and laid out attractive gardens. It was a spot of distinction, an outstanding feature in the beautiful seaside city, to which the Colonial mansions of the shipbuilders and ship captains to this day give an atmosphere of repose and charm. The house is still standing, owned and occupied by the estate of Joseph Trott. In the stable was some good horseflesh, and Mr. Tallman drove a fine span. On the estate, at the corner of North Street and Maple Grove Avenue, he built a very comfortable home for his gardener. Subsequently streets were cut through the premises and given the family names of Tallman and Fitts Streets.

It was unfortunate that Mr. Tallman did not inherit the business genius, the money-making faculties, which characterized his father. His investments had a habit of turning out wrong. At various times he put money into cotton, into a proposition to build a line of Kennebec River steamboats and ferryboats, and into a Kennebec ice company, ventures which proved futile. Our best evidence is that he was neither gambler nor speculator. Yet it was said of him that "At night Henry Tallman would own a row of houses, but in the morning Henry Richardson would own them." The interpretation of this ut-

terance can be left to the reader. Easy-going in his response to demands of friends for financial assistance he obliged them with a liberal hand, and endorsed their notes freely and often. It was said he was indifferent to collecting his fees from his clients, many of whose accounts were never settled. In eight years the policy which he followed led to disaster, and by 1849 his fortune was so depleted and his affairs so involved that the valuable Boston property which he inherited was sold for non-payment of taxes. In subsequent years an attempt by his grandson to recover this realty led to extended litigation.

In a couple of years Mr. Tallman seems to have retrieved his fortunes in part, for he was able, between 1851 and 1856, to send one son through Bowdoin College and afford the other two years' attendance there, and later he gave the elder boy a course at Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1858.

At the time when he was put to severe straits Mr. Tallman's friends did not hold aloof. Through the endorsement of his Democratic colleagues he was appointed Attorney General of Maine by Governor John W. Dana and Council in 1849, and reappointed by Governor John Hubbard, serving for four years, through 1852. Then the Whigs were returned to power and George Evans was made Attorney General. In the absence of definite records we may well assume that Attorney General Tallman's administration was successful. Tribute was paid him by opposing counsel, General George F. Shepley, in a case tried some years later, when the noted Portland lawyer said: "The learned counsel who closed for the defendants, who has been long in the practice of his profession, who has occupied at various times the position of a prosecuting officer of the county and the State, it has been my pleasure in former times to meet when he occupied those official positions. It has been my fortune to meet many others, those who have preceded and those who have followed him, in these positions; and I repeat now, not from mere empty courtesy, but what I have had occasion to say in other places and before, that I never knew a more able,

more learned, or more correct prosecuting officer." Many years afterward, at the request of the State authorities, his grandson, Frank G. Tallman, made a gift of his portrait to be hung with those of other Attorney Generals in the State House at Augusta.

Following the death of his wife, Sarah, which occurred in 1856 at the age of forty-eight, Mr. Tallman married Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine Wilkinson of Gardiner, Maine. She was a daughter of Major John and Hannah Cottle (West) Brown, and her first husband was William Trumbull Wilkinson of Gardiner. Her younger sister, Ann Elizabeth Brown, subsequently married Mr. Tallman's son James H. Tallman. By her first marriage Mrs. Tallman had two sons, Richard and Charles F. Wilkinson. To these boys Mr. Tallman was as kindly as to his own sons, and was indeed an ideal step-father. Two children were born of the second marriage: Katharine West Tallman, known to her friends as Katie, who married Charles Herbert Clark, a Bowdoin graduate, and died in youth; and Henry Franklin Tallman, universally called Harry, who died in 1912. Mrs. Tallman, younger by more than a score of years than her husband, survived him more than thirty years, and outliving her Tallman children and step-sons, died at the home of her son, Richard Wilkinson, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1918, having passed the age of ninety-four.

About the time of his second marriage Mr. Tallman formed a law partnership with Charles W. Larrabee of Bath, under the firm name of Tallman & Larrabee. This association continued for around twenty years, the firm being dissolved about 1878. Mr. Larrabee was his partner's nephew by marriage, husband of Eliza Sophia Smith. She was daughter of Horatio Smith and Mr. Tallman's sister, Eliza Sophia (Tallman) Smith.

In the years of her widowhood Mrs. Tallman wrote as follows of family affairs in the 1850's: "When I married Henry his property was all gone. He never could say 'no,' but endorsed notes for his friends, and always helped them. Business was very dull. Lawyers had but little to do. Bath was

running down. Money was scarce. I did all my own work. Had no maid, but he often said he was never happier. Although he was twenty-two years older than myself he never seemed old to me. I loved him. I never heard him speak a cross word. He was always kind to me."

Mrs. Tallman also wrote: "Our Texas trip, which we took just before the Civil War, did not amount to much. Mr. Tallman had a cough that troubled him, and his physician advised him to go to Texas for a while, which he did. James went with us. We were there only one year. Went to Galveston first, then inland to Houston, and then to Richmond, where we stayed. Henry bought some land, thinking of building a house, but I was too homesick. Everything was done for us; plenty of servants lent us, for we were keeping house. I did not want them. War was brewing; I was too far from my own people. We decided to come home. Mr. Tallman was better. He then made over the little house across the avenue; spent a great deal of money on it, and it was very pretty. He was very happy then and so was I. He spent a great deal of his time in his orchard and garden."

The house which Mr. Tallman made over had been previously the gardener's home at the corner of North Street and Maple Grove Avenue. Standing today, it is a comfortable and attractive, though not a pretentious dwelling. The stable was in the rear. Just north is the Maple Grove Cemetery, where many members of the family lie at rest. Mr. Tallman partially surrounded his grounds with a cedar hedge about twelve feet in height, and on one side, from the stable to the cemetery, was a row of blooming lilac trees, filling the spring air with fragrance. There were on the premises other trees in profusion, silver poplar and ash, while in the orchard were fifty bearing apple trees, as well as pear, cherry and plum trees. To work in his orchard and garden was far more to his taste in his later years than to spend his time with his books, though his home contained a library, which while not large, was well selected, as befitted a man of his tastes.

From his youth, in accordance with the practice of the times, Mr. Tallman was accustomed to the use of intoxicating liquors. For many years it was considered a matter of course to have wines on the sideboard and at table. Even the clergy did not refuse to partake. Until the temperance movement of the early part of the century, nobody believed this usage to be wrong. Mr. Tallman was not engulfed in the wave of reform which swept over New England. In religious matters his attitude was respectful and reverential, but for years he was not an active church member. His second wife attended the Episcopal Church. Near the outbreak of the Civil War a change came over his feelings. According to the expression of the time he "experienced religion," or became "converted." A worthy resident of Bath said of him, "If Henry Tallman is converted I think he is the kind of a man who will stop drinking and change his politics." (Mr. Tallman was then a "Copperhead" Democrat.) So it proved, for on his admission as a member of the Winter Street Congregational Church he dedicated the remainder of his life to the temperance cause, and joining the Republican party became a strong supporter of the Union policies. From that time thenceforth even cider was anathema to him. He would not partake of communion, unless, as was often the case, some substitute for wine was utilized.

Mrs. Tallman also became a member of the Winter Street Church, in whose affairs they were very active. Not infrequently they were chosen delegates to various denominational conventions, attendance at which they always enjoyed. There were three other couples in the church with whom they were especially intimate, who met in turn at each other's houses during the long winter months for an evening of sociability. An elaborate dinner would be served, followed by a period of conversation. Of course, there was no card-playing.

Mr. Tallman became by precept and example a staunch supporter of the cause of total abstinence. He was one of the founders of the Reform Club, which he often addressed, never missing a meeting. On a very cold night Mrs. Tallman might

RESIDENCE OF JUDGE HENRY TALLMAN

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urge him, because of the below-zero weather, not to attend, but he would reply, "If I don't go the rest won't." Ofttimes when he started for prayer meeting his wife, mindful of his obsession, would caution, "Now, Henry, remember, and don't mention temperance if you speak tonight," — an injunction which usually fell on deaf ears.

Colonel Frederick N. Dow, son of General Neal Dow, who died in Portland late in 1934 in his ninety-fourth year, was present at a temperance convention held many years ago in Portland, at which Judge Tallman presided. Opposing a movement to nominate a third party State ticket Colonel Dow was ruled out of order by the presiding officer. Although "wheelhorses in the temperance movement," as the newspapers termed them, Colonel Dow and Major Henry A. Shorey of Bridgton were strong Republicans, and bolted the prohibition nominations made by the convention.

For some reason the Bath authorities established the poor farm not far from the vicinity of the Tallman home. Every year Mr. Tallman provided a Christmas tree for the inmates, and often sent them fruit, magazines and papers, a form of beneficence in which the family joined with much zest. When the Old Ladies' Home was founded Mr. Tallman was among those interested in organizing the Society.

During his long professional career Mr. Tallman practiced in both the civil and criminal courts. His most celebrated case was that growing out of the Bowdoinham bank robbery of 1866, in which he appeared as chief counsel for the defense, an action on his part due solely to his sincere belief in the innocence of the accused men. The crime was one of the most notorious of an era when robberies of country banks in New England by gangs from New York were common, and it attracted wide attention, not only in Maine, but throughout the country. It was described by Mr. Tallman himself in his address to the jury as "the most foul, daring, reckless, heartless, wicked act of its kind, perhaps, ever perpetrated in this State;" and he added, "Gentlemen, I do not stand here to screen the guilty."

Bowdoinham is a little village about ten miles north of Bath. Sometime after midnight on Friday, June 22, 1866, three men broke into the home of Robert Butterfield, cashier of the National Village Bank, entered his bedroom, and brutally assaulted him. When he recovered consciousness they forced him to give them the keys of the bank, and bound and gagged him. They terrorized Mrs. Butterfield, who was in an adjoining room with a sick infant, one of the miscreants threatening to kill the baby with a dirk. This man was left on guard while the other two repaired to the bank, but failing to open the vault returned for Mr. Butterfield, escorted him to the scene, and by threats and violence compelled him to assist them in the accomplishment of their purpose. Their object gained, they took him to his home, leaving him and his wife bound and gagged, and made their escape. The amount of their loot was about $80,000, mostly in securities, though some currency was stolen.

The atrocity created widespread horror and indignation. For the capture of the thieves and recovery of the booty a reward of $10,000 was offered. Investigation was finally entrusted to Moses Sargent, a private detective of Boston, and his assistants, as a result of whose work three underworld characters were arrested in New York in October following. They were David Bartlett, Orren Simms, known as "Rory," and Edward McGuire, sometimes called "Fairy." The three were said to have numerous aliases. It appeared they had prison records as well. All were well dressed and generally maintained the demeanor of gentlemen. There was probably a fourth member of the party, but he was never apprehended.

In weaving its net about the accused the government ascertained that a man identified as Bartlett, alleged leader of the conspiracy, on June 20 hired a carryall with two bay horses in Portland, and drove to Brunswick, where he passed the night, journeying in the morning to Bowdoinham for a reconnoisance; and going thence to Bath, stabled the turnout for the day. That night, shortly before eight o'clock, he started out again, was seen to stop on Lincoln Street to take in a passenger with a

carpet bag, and by inferences of witnesses was joined by two other men on the road to Bowdoinham. Although several people noticed the vehicle along the way, the identity of Bartlett's companions en route, owing to the darkness, was not established. A carryall with a double-horse hitch, not a common sight on the deserted country roads, naturally attracted attention, yet recognition of faces was an impossibility. In a lonesome spot on the outskirts of Bowdoinham was found evidence that two horses attached to a vehicle had been tied to trees during the night, ostensibly while the activities of the robbers were taking place. In the small hours of the morning farmers heard a carriage driven furiously from Bowdoinham in the direction of Brunswick and Portland, and by daybreak Bartlett returned the rig to the stable where he had secured it.

The government's case was based on the alleged positive identification of Bartlett, by several people at various points, as the driver of the carryall, and recognition by Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield of the three men arrested. Stress also was laid on the possession by McGuire, when captured in New York, of a dirk which Mrs. Butterfield asserted was the veritable weapon brandished by McGuire in her bedchamber. The weak point in the government's case seemed to be that none of the stolen bonds were found in possession of the prisoners, and never could be traced directly to them.

After the preliminary hearing and indictment the case came on to be heard in the Supreme Judicial Court for Sagadahoc County, sitting in Bath at the April term, 1867. The trial lasted five days. Justice Rufus P. Tapley presided. Excitement ran so high that as in a capital case the jury was sequestered. Representing the state were General George F. Shepley, an eminent lawyer of Portland, and County Attorney Francis Adams. Tallman & Larrabee were counsel of record for the defendants, though Mr. Larrabee did not appear, and Mr. Tallman had as his associate John S. Abbott, a prominent member of the Boston bar, and like his colleague, a former Attorney General of Maine. Objection, duly overruled by the Court, was offered

to the appearance of General Shepley, on the grounds that he was counsel for the bank, and that the law forbade the employment, for compensation, of an attorney to assist the public prosecutor in a trial for felony.

General Shepley countered by stating that "if they will put into the hands of Mrs. Sampson, who has been a friend to the soldiers, a sum equal to that received by the learned counsel who raised the objection, I will neither ask nor receive one farthing of pecuniary compensation for my services." Applause at this utterance, checked by the Court, showed that Mr. Tallman had the unpopular side.

"This is a cheap donation to the Soldiers' Home," was the dry rejoinder of the Bath attorney.

The importance of the case is evidenced by the publication of the "Report in Full" of the trial by J. D. Pulsifer, stenographer to the Court. It makes interesting reading. The attorneys contested the issue with great skill. The facts, said Justice Tapley in his charge to the jury, "have been fully considered and presented with unusual ability upon the one side and the other." This was no idle compliment. The government vehemently stressed the positive and absolute identification of the three prisoners by various witnesses. Mr. Tallman vigorously attacked this claim, asserting that witnesses did not testify to what they actually *knew,* but to what they *thought.* He contended that in the state of public excitement "the recognition doubtless would have been the same had any other three individuals of New York been arrested and brought here." Furthermore, he averred that witnesses were unconsciously influenced by the detectives. "They all say, after having been educated into this belief by Sargent and other agents of the prosecutors, they now think Bartlett was the driver of the carriage; are not certain, not sure; they *think.*" And again: "Are not those impressions of the witnesses erroneous and unfounded, based rather on what has been told them than on their recollection of what they actually knew?" Such were some of the observations in his final argument, remarkable for

its keen, incisive logic and analysis. Large audiences, including many women, gathered to hear the eloquent closing pleas of the two lawyers. Mr. Tallman spoke for four hours and twenty minutes and General Shepley for three hours and thirty-five minutes.

Mr. Tallman charged that Mrs. Butterfield told, under oath, different stories at the preliminary hearing and at the trial, and he resorted to the unusual procedure of being a witness himself to that effect. In the first instance, he declared, she said she could not identify Bartlett and McGuire by their countenances, but she adopted a positive attitude later. Under cross-examination Mr. Tallman was asked by General Shepley concerning another point referring to one Temple, a government witness: "Was Mr. Temple slightly exhilarated?" "That is a fancy term which I do not understand," answered Mr. Tallman with dignity. "Did he have the appearance of being intoxicated?" "I do not remember."

The defense furthermore set up alibis for Simms and McGuire. The latter's brother-in-law, Alexander Aird, remembered that McGuire was one of his dinner guests in New York on the June 22 in question, Mrs. Aird's birthday, and that afterwards the party went to Central Park. As to Simms it was testified that on June 21 he was at a Sunday school picnic on the Jersey shore. General Shepley derided this story, saying: "I think I see Rory Simms, the tall, muscular, cool, brave fighting man, stepping along after some Sunday school teacher, with his little primer and Barnes's Notes in his hand, meek and humble as the rest, going to a Sunday school picnic." Simms himself had to join in the general outburst of laughter which greeted this sally.

After debating for two hours and twenty minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty as to all three of the defendants. In the inflamed state of public sentiment no other finding seemed possible, and perhaps the evidence justified the conclusion. Nothing daunted, Mr. Tallman took the case up to the Law Court on exceptions, but these were overruled, and at the

August term Justice Barrows sentenced Bartlett, Simms and McGuire to fifteen years each in State Prison.

Mr. Tallman, who customarily never discussed his cases with his family, often mentioned this one, his last criminal trial in the role of an attorney, saying repeatedly he would not have undertaken the defense had he believed the accused men guilty. He had long talks with them in jail, and was firmly convinced that whatever their past careers, here they were victims of mistaken identification. Careful reading of the testimony would lead to the conclusion, in spite of General Shepley's ingenious argument, that Mr. Tallman's grounds for his belief were not ill-founded. The old State of Maine was always bound to punish somebody for bank robbery, as witness the parallel case at Dexter, even more celebrated, where Cashier Barron was killed, and Stain and Cromwell were sent to prison largely on the strength of questionable identifications made several years after the crime. Eventually the Governor and Council found that serious doubts existed, and the men were pardoned.

In 1869 a vacancy occurred on the bench of the Municipal Court of Bath, and Mr. Tallman, by gubernatorial selection, was named for the place, holding the Judgeship by successive reappointments for sixteen years, until within a few weeks of his death in 1885. In this office he won the respect of the community and the fear of evil-doers.

The Judgeship was a position for which he was eminently fitted. He found it congenial, enabling him to pass his last years in tranquility, and affording time for the enjoyment of his favorite horticultural pursuits, and the furtherance of his work for temperance and religious causes. His home life was delightful. Upon his children and his step-children and step-grandchildren he lavished a wealth of affection. One who had been admitted to the family circle recalls his mild admonition, "Tut, tut," if anything went amiss. There was no sign of irritation or impatience. "He was more to me than a grandfather," said Miss Margaret H. Wilkinson, a step-granddaughter; "he

was a very dear man." The Judge was accustomed to wear a silk hat. One day, when about to set out from home he first went into the cellar, silk hat and all, and with his traditional lack of care as to his appearance, neglected to brush off the dust before emerging. Miss Wilkinson recalls how she ran after him down the street, and insisted on dusting off his hat and clothing. For his daughter Katie he provided a pony phaeton, canopied with a square-topped umbrella, in which the fair-haired little girl, attired in white, drove about town, an attractive picture which remained long in memory. Mrs. Tallman, too, was highly regarded, especially by the junior generation. She often chaperoned a party of young people for an outing at a cottage on Squirrel Island.

Judge Tallman was indeed a personage, and a prominent figure on the streets of Bath. Of medium height, rather portly, yet of good proportions, he embodied the judicial appearance and manner. His complexion was light, and his fine hair was not closely cut, but was rather loosely, perhaps carelessly, worn. Mrs. Randall J. Condon, a grandniece, recalls his small eyes and rather pallid complexion. He gave her an impression of extreme nervousness, and always spoke rapidly.

Judge Tallman's last illness was epithelioma of the lower lip. This, with attending complications, confined him to the house only three or four weeks, previous to which he wore a handkerchief over the lower part of his face when he went out. Death occurred on May 4, 1885, in his seventy-ninth year. Paying tribute to his memory the *Bath Times* said that "as a lawyer he held high rank," and as Judge of the Municipal Court "his incumbency honored the office." "In politics the Judge was always earnest and ardent, but no suggestion of ways that are dark was ever made in connection with his name. For many years he has been an exemplary member of the Winter Street Church, and a most earnest and radical supporter of the cause of temperance."

A "Sketch of a Noted Citizen's Career, Written by a Friend,"

appeared later in the *Bath Independent.* The now unknown writer said:

"Another of the ancient men of Bath has gone. For more than three-quarters of a century Henry Tallman had been a familiar figure on the streets. Ever pleasant and ever courteous, everybody liked him. He was the last of a coterie of lawyers who composed the legal fraternity of Bath, who preceded the two more recent generations of lawyers practicing in this city. They were eminent at the bar, and conspicuous as citizens, known far and wide.

"Outside of the legal profession the Judge was associated in his early days with business men who gave prominence, character and influence to this city, some of whom occupied high public stations. These are all gone now, and but a very few of the active business men of former days remain to receive the honor and respect of this later generation. These were high-toned men, and their business capacity and enterprise have given Bath a commercial supremacy that is acknowledged the world over. Among such men of character and influence Judge Tallman stood an equal, and that is commendation enough for any man.

"Judge Tallman succeeded to his father's magnificent mansion, and drove a pair of bays in an elegant barouche. And yet he put on no aristocratic airs in his personal demeanor, and everybody who knew him has regretted that 'riches have wings.'

"Judge Tallman had been honored with public trusts, in all of which he acquitted himself with ability. In the practice of his profession he was remarkable in seeing straight into the points of law, while others would require time for study and reflection. He was too good-hearted to make a fortune in his practice. He thought more of helping a friend in legal trouble than in worshipping Mammon. He was the Christian lawyer. This writer knows little of his professed religious life, but has at times of recent day found him in his office with a well-worn Bible in his hand when he was there alone.

"He seems to have made a Christian duty, for many of the later years of his life, of doing all the good he could in fighting for prohibition pure and simple, and he had good reason so to do. He will be missed in the temperance cause."

One of his successors on the Municipal bench at Bath, Judge Sanford L. Fogg, in 1935 Deputy Attorney General of Maine, wrote of him: "During my residence in Bath I heard it stated by some of the older members of the bar that he was a very good lawyer and reliable counsel. His services as Judge of the Municipal Court were above criticism."

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Captain Peleg Tallman's account book; Boston City Directories; Bowdoin College catalogues; Cleaveland's "History of Bowdoin College;" Hatch's "History of Bowdoin College;" address of Edward Page Mitchell at Bowdoin College, 1925; Catalogue Athenæan Society of Bowdoin College; Harvard Law School records; Reed's "History of Bath;" records, office of Secretary of State of Maine; will of Captain Peleg Tallman; Pulsifer's official report of Trial of Defendants in Bowdoinham Bank Robbery Case; personal recollections of the following: Henry W. Paine, Boston; Francis H. Fassett, Portland; Mrs. John C. Tallman, Bath; Dr. William J. Rouse, Bath; Mrs. Rachel J. Elwell, Philadelphia; Miss Margaret H. Wilkinson, Brunswick, Maine; Miss Frostina Marston, Bath; Miss Mary Pelham Hill, Topsham, Maine; Mrs. Randall J. Condon, Friendship, Maine; Colonel Frederick N. Dow, Portland, Maine.

PELEG TALLMAN

WITH the coming on the scene of the third generation the trend of the Tallman saga shifts from the picturesque Kennebec, from New England State Houses and Court Houses and the Capitol at Washington, to the Middle West of the middle nineteenth century — the era of the land fever, of unstable currency, of wildcat banks, and tricky real estate titles. The second Peleg Tallman, inheriting the family pluck and ambition, fared forth, like his grandfather, to battle for a fortune in new fields. But the fates were not propitious. Through no fault of his own, success continually eluded his eager grasp, and in his young manhood he fought in vain his last battle — against the common foe of all men.

Elder son of Henry Tallman by his first wife, Sarah Fitts, Peleg Tallman was born in Bath April 18, 1836. All the educational advantages of that day were his. In his thirteenth year, with his brother James, he was sent to the afterward famous Little Blue School for boys in Farmington, Maine, of which the founder and principal was Samuel P. Abbott, a Bowdoin graduate, and brother of the well-known authors, Jacob and John S. C. Abbott. There the lads apparently boarded with an "Uncle Samuel" and "Aunt Hannah," not now identified. A sheaf of letters written to her sons in 1848 and 1849 by Mrs. Sarah F. Tallman, preserved by her grandson, Frank G. Tallman, gives a glimpse of the school days of the boys. The missives reveal the kindly, sympathetic attitude of the mother toward the sons whom she worshipped, coupled with adjurations to both to be good boys, and take the best of care of their health.

Peleg, as the elder, must keep watch over "Jemmy." She besought them to be kind to their teachers, for "kindness begets kindness." Occasionally she took them to task for not writing home more frequently. While she was glad they were contented and happy in their new surroundings, they were much

JAMES H., PELEG AND GEORGIANNA S. TALLMAN

CHILDREN OF JUDGE HENRY TALLMAN

missed at home. "Sis is very lonely without you; if I mention your names she cries." "Sis," the fifth member of the happy home circle, was Georgianna Tallman, then about eight years of age. There was some amusing banter when the lads complained they were outgrowing their jackets, coupled with advice as to what must be done under the circumstances. The parents and "Sis" visited the brothers several times. Peleg was subject to croup, which gave his mother much anxiety. An epidemic of influenza swept over Maine, to which Peleg fell a victim, and an attack of croup followed. James' eleventh birthday fell on February 2, 1849, and late in January Mrs. Tallman forwarded some goodies, relative to which she gave the following instructions:

I send you the cake I forgot to fetch with me, and a drum of figs for James to treat the boys with on his birthday eve, which will come off next Friday. I wish you to ask for a dish, take off the top layer, and give them to Aunt Hannah for herself. Then in the eve take out enough for the boys, and pass them around, and send some over to Aunt Clara. Give John and Peleg a good lot, and if they hold out keep some for another day. Tell Peleg I shall send him something for his birthday.

Peleg was thirteen the following April, and the fond mother sent a loaf of cake and a supply of oranges, together with two boxes of jelly for Mrs. Abbott. Complimentary reports as to the behavior and progress of the boys came several times from Principal Abbott, regarding one of which Mrs. Tallman, with maternal pride, noted:

I am glad to hear so good an account of you and James, tho' it is no more than I anticipated. Still, we are all liable to disappointment.

To one of the mother's letters to Peleg Judge Tallman added a "few words." His ambitions for his sons are shown in the following extract:

Our most anxious wish is for the happiness of yourself and James; that you may improve in all good things, become well acquainted with your studies, do honor to Mr. Abbott's school by proficiency in your studies. You and James must exert yourselves to become masters of all you study or read or try to learn, in order that you may hereafter be qualified to perform your duties when you mingle in the more active duties of life. I am

persuaded you will so act that hereafter you may have no cause of regretting neglected opportunities or time wasted in useless or injurious concerns. If you so conduct, your future life will be strewn with pleasures and the choicest flowers of enjoyment will ever surround your path; a perpetual sunshine will enliven your ways; the satisfaction of knowing that you have performed your duties will forever remove from you all the dark spots that are found in the path of those who learn to do evil. For the sake, then, of your mother and myself I believe you and James will strive to become better and better, till at last you may be called the best boys in the school.

The last letter was dated April 13, 1849. Mr. Abbott died the following June. It seems unlikely the Tallman boys returned to the school.

Both lads had marked tendencies towards carpentering and mechanics, which their parents were pleased to develop. Of this characteristic of Peleg Tallman, his son, Frank G. Tallman, who was only three at his father's death, wrote as follows: "My mother often told me that my father was very mechanical, and used to make many small articles. His father had fitted up a shop for him, with a lathe and other equipment, and also had purchased for him various kinds of apparatus, such as an air pump, glass disc electrical machine, Leyden jars, etc. The only thing I ever saw which came down to me as a boy was the hand air pump. Once a visitor, a clergyman, I think, who came to my mother's house in Syracuse, stated that he had a wooden folding bootjack which my father had made for him. He may have been the minister who married my father and mother."

Both Peleg and James evidently were fond of making bootjacks, and showed talent at it. Mrs. Tallman's letters spoke of sending chests of tools to the boys while at Farmington, and in January, 1849, she wrote:

Your Uncle E. wishes you to send him a bootjack. Your father also wishes you to send his, and I want one to send to New Orleans to Charles.

And again in April, shortly before the boys were to come home:

You can bring the bootjacks when you come. Don't forget Mrs. Patten's bootjack.

Peleg had asked that his computing scale be sent to him, but

his mother reported it was too wide for the box in which she sent a sun-glass, wire, and other articles.

Mr. Tallman, referring to his father's tendencies, recounts recollections given by his Aunt Georgianna (Mrs. Noble): "She said Peleg was a studious boy, quite a mechanic, his father having fitted up a small shop for him with a lathe, etc. He was not much of a boy for sports, and not at all one to carouse around with other boys. She said that in studying languages he insisted he must be able to read and talk in the language, and understand it without mentally translating it into English. He was very kind to her, and used to help her out with pocket money, as her father never allowed her to have anything charged.

"She also said that while in college my father studied stenography, which was looked upon at that time as almost witchery, and that he learned to be a capable stenographer. I was exceedingly pleased to hear this latter point," added Mr. Tallman, "because without having known anything about it, but from my own experience, I had always advised my sons and any other young men asking me for advice, by all means to study stenography, and become experts, as well as expert typists; that in this way they would have more opportunities of meeting or coming in contact with men who could appreciate them, push them ahead, and help them, than in any other way I know of; that through stenography they would come in direct contact with the big men without going through any intermediaries; and I cited such men as Andrew Carnegie, who was a telegraph operator under Tom Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cortelyou, Vanderlip, Raskob, Corey, Dinkey, Shanbacker of the Philadelphia National Bank, and many others."

Under the will of his grandfather, Captain Peleg Tallman, young Peleg Tallman had the right of reversion in considerable Boston property, as well as in three farms on the Island of Rhode Island. Knowledge of this prospective inheritance was kept from him during his boyhood, lest his ambition to make

his own way in life be retarded. Eventually certain considerations made it seem desirable to his father to secure the appointment of a guardian to care for the son's interests in each state. In a letter to the Rhode Island guardian, Judge Samuel Clarke, Mrs. Tallman set forth the wishes of herself and husband, with the reasons therefor, that the actual facts still be withheld from Peleg. Judge Clarke's reply has not been preserved, but undoubtedly he was able to accede to the request. Mrs. Tallman's letter, under date of September 28, 1852, was as follows:

I wish to ask you, sir, if it is necessary to have my son Peleg's consent with regard to disposing of this property? I only ask the question, sir, for this reason—the fact of his having any property left him by his grandfather has *never* been alluded to in his presence, and he knows nothing of it thus far. It has been my wish, also his father's, he should not know of it until he has arrived at a suitable age to be informed of it by his father, simply for this reason: He is now sixteen years of age last April, at which time he entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick. Thus far he is a fine, steady boy, of good habits, and all we could ask at that age.

Now my anxiety is that if he should know there was any property left him by his grandfather it might change his course entirely. I wish him to go through with his studies and commence life with the idea that his future depends entirely upon (and I almost wish it did) his own exertions. But, sir, if it is *necessary,* why, that alters the case, and your request will be attended to.

I would like to have you write Mr. Tallman [who was absent on business at the time], if it will not be too much trouble, sir,—shall Peleg be informed or not?

It was two months before his sixteenth birthday, on February 17, 1852, when Peleg Tallman entered Bowdoin College, in mid-freshman year, as a member of the class of 1855. His room-mate that spring was William L. Putnam, also a Bath boy, who subsequently became a Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and was a power in Bowdoin councils as a member of the Board of Trustees.

Two nights after his admission to college Tallman was initiated, with a classmate, Wilmot W. Brookings, into the mysteries of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Theta Chapter, established at Bowdoin only eight years before. Today this fraternity is accounted one of the foremost of the collegiate Greek letter organiza-

tions, and membership always has been in the nature of an honor. Without question the "Dekes" had had their eyes on the young man before he went to Brunswick, and undoubtedly he was pledged to membership in advance. Brookings, his fellow neophyte, in after life became prominent in the Northwest, and served as Provisional Governor of Dakota Territory, and in other important offices. When Peleg Tallman's brother James entered Bowdoin two years later, in the class of 1858, he also joined Delta Kappa Epsilon.

At the opening of sophomore year Peleg removed from Number 2 Winthrop Hall to Number 11 Winthrop, rooming alone for a year, but shared the same room in his junior year with his classmate Thomas A. Henderson, a fellow "Deke," who as a Lieutenant Colonel fell in action in the Civil War. During his senior year Peleg roomed with his brother James in Number 21 Appleton Hall.

A fine set of boys from good Maine families constituted the companions of Peleg Tallman's days at Bowdoin. In addition to Governor Brookings and Judge Putnam another of his classmates to attain prominence was Sumner I. Kimball, known as the "Father of the Life Saving Service," now the United States Coast Guard. Three years above him was Joshua L. Chamberlain, a Major General in the United States Army during the Civil War, Governor of Maine, and President of Bowdoin College. In the class of 1853 were Melville W. Fuller, subsequently Chief Justice of the United States, and John F. Spalding, who became Episcopal Bishop of Colorado. Among the sophomores who perhaps hazed the youthful Tallman in the spring of 1852 were Henry Dunlap of Brunswick, son of Governor Robert P. Dunlap, William D. Washburn, later United States Senator from Minnesota, and James R. Osgood, who became prominent as a publisher. Sons of William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's cabinet, were Bowdoin students of that era. Two years behind Peleg Tallman were Thomas Hamlin Hubbard, a Brigadier General in the Civil War, and like Peleg Tallman's son, a subsequent

benefactor of Bowdoin; and Charles W. Pickard of Portland, later publisher of the *Portland Transcript,* with whose son, Frederick W. Pickard, Mr. Tallman's son, Frank G. Tallman, was destined to be associated in the group of Vice-Presidents of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company. Of the college mates here mentioned Dunlap, Osgood, Washburn and Pickard were brothers in Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Bowdoin students of that period enjoyed the tutelage of a distinguished faculty. The President was the brilliant and learned Leonard Woods, who in 1839 had followed President Allen, and gave the college an admirable administration for twenty-seven years. There was some division in the Boards over the choice of Dr. Allen's successor, with the Trustees and Overseers for a time at odds. In this conflict of opinion it may be assumed that Peleg Tallman's grandfather, Captain Peleg Tallman, as a member of the Board of Overseers, took an active part. President Woods never married. In a student song toasting the faculty Peleg Tallman must often have joined with gusto in the refrain:

Here's to good old Prex,
How he hates the female sex.

Associates on the corps of instruction were Parker Cleaveland, "the father of American mineralogy," William Smyth, Thomas C. Upham, and Alpheus S. Packard, who left a profound impress on the young men under them, and whose incumbencies are among the richest traditions of the college. Some of them also were instructors of Peleg Tallman's father.

His early admission to Bowdoin is an indication that young Tallman was a brilliant student, but it is to be feared he did not give sufficiently close application to curricular activities, for on his graduation at the age of nineteen he was not among those assigned Commencement parts. Three years later, in 1858, he received from Bowdoin the customary degree of Master of Arts, in course, as it was in those days designated. Following graduation young Tallman began the study of

BOWDOIN COLLEGE IN THE STUDENT DAYS OF PELEG TALLMAN

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law with his father, and soon his brother James left Bowdoin and also entered the father's law office in Bath. The brother subsequently served with distinction as an officer in the Civil War. Peleg was sent to Harvard Law School, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1857. In the summer of 1856 their mother had died, and their father remarried.

Meanwhile, Wilmot Brookings, Peleg's classmate, had been reading law in Judge Tallman's office. Keeping in close touch, the two friends became affected with the craze for western land speculation which had seized upon the country. Their minds were inflamed with visions of fabulous profits. On his twenty-first birthday Tallman collected several thousand dollars as his share in the Rhode Island property, and shortly after his graduation from Harvard Law School, he and Brookings started for the west. Somehow they had made a contact with Judge Bostwick O'Connor of North Pepin, Wisconsin, who offered Brookings a chance to enter his law office, but the young man pushed on to Sioux Falls, Dakota. Resisting the urging of Brookings to go further, Tallman found himself, early in July, 1857, at Dubuque, Iowa, where he determined to settle.

At once he plunged into real estate, his first purchase being of 240 acres in the township of Pepin, Wisconsin, the intermediary in the deal being Judge O'Connor, who wrote Tallman on July 16: "You are in luck. I cannot estimate your gain less than $1,200 on the purchase." He added that the seller had made a low price, because pressed for money. A week later Tallman bought of O'Connor sixteen rods in the Miles Addition to the village of North Pepin, paying therefor $600. During the month he sent $1,000 to an agent in Waterloo, Iowa, for the purchase of government lands in Kansas, but the agent thought speculative chances in Black Hawk County, Iowa, preferable, and wrote he had bought forty acres of good prairie land there at three dollars and fifty cents an acre, "two miles from a new town called Hudson, and seven miles from Waterloo. It is worth five dollars an acre." Within a very short time Tallman heard from Wilmot Brookings, who urged him

to make some investments in Dakota. Writing from Sioux City August 5, 1857, his former classmate said, with enthusiasm:

> I do not regret that I am here, for there is money to be made in this country. There is a hundred thousand dollars to be made at Big Sioux Falls. I think we can each make one hundred thousand in this vicinity (besides what you make in other places) in three years.*

But the land in Dubuque and vicinity was rich in lead deposits, and about the time of receipt of Brookings' letter Tallman invested somewhat more than $4,000 in "mineral lots" there. He now formed the acquaintance of a kindred spirit, James T. McLean of Dubuque. They established the partnership of McLean & Tallman, to deal in real estate, and invest money and negotiate loans for clients. On their own account they invested right and left in lands in Dubuque and other parts of Dubuque County, and also in Wright County, Iowa. Tallman likewise bought six lots in Fillmore County, Minnesota. Late in August he decided to go east to secure further funds from individuals he felt might be interested.

Another objective drew the young man back to New England. He had left a pretty sweetheart in Bath, Maria Hudson, a girl of nineteen, daughter of John B. Hudson. The suitor's stay east was prolonged, and on September 29, 1857, Miss Hudson became his wife, the ceremony being performed in the home of the bride by Rev. Dr. John Orr Fiske, for many years pastor of the Winter Street Congregational Church, where the two families attended.

Maria Hudson's cousin, Julia Dana Hammond of Portland, was the bridesmaid. In 1932, having passed her ninety-third birthday, she was living in Portland, the wife of Colonel Frederick N. Dow.† Seventy-five years after the wedding Mrs. Dow, although unable to recall how the bride was dressed, remarked that as for herself, she wore white muslin. The Hud-

* After nearly forty years' residence in South Dakota, Judge Brookings, in 1895, removed to Boston, where he was engaged as a lawyer and mining promoter until his death in 1905.

†Mrs. Dow died February 20, 1933. Colonel Dow died November 27, 1934.

PELEG TALLMAN AND WIFE, MARIA (HUDSON) TALLMAN

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son family previously had lived in Portland. The mother, Mrs. John B. Hudson, who was Harriet Bagley, was a half-sister of Mrs. Abigail (Brown) Hammond, mother of Mrs. Dow, their mother, Thankful Burnham, having married first, Captain Daniel Bagley, who died a young man, and second, David Brown. Maria Hudson was a child when her parents removed to Bath, but she saw her cousin Julia occasionally, as the families were accustomed to do considerable visiting back and forth.

Mrs. Dow described the youthful Maria as good-looking, very vivacious, with bright dark eyes, and attractive to all the beaux. She was very jolly and witty, causing no end of laughter by keen and amusing comments. She liked to visit and have company, a characteristic, Mrs. Dow stated, which led her to have some one with her at her subsequent home in Syracuse, as her cousin, Amoret Chapman, and later Mrs. Clark.

Peleg Tallman was described by Mrs. Dow as of a kindly temperament, though not particularly jolly, and she recalled his high ambitions, at the time of marriage, for success in life. He was tall, of light complexion, and very good-looking, though perhaps yielding the palm in this respect to his brother James, who was handsome and had curly hair.

Before the young couple left for Dubuque Mr. Tallman had been successful in raising money in Boston. Mr. McLean opened the firm's ledger in September with entries of remittances from his partner totalling $5,500. More was paid in during October.

Dubuque, lying at the base of a high bluff on the west bank of the Mississippi River, was then an enterprising city of about 13,000 inhabitants. In those days of imperfect railroad development, shortly before the Civil War, the journey westward was long and arduous. At the time there were no less than seventeen changes of trains between Boston and Dubuque.

Life in Dubuque in that era was "a mixture of the frontier and civilization," wrote the distinguished Frederic Jesup Stimson, novelist, lawyer and diplomat, in "My United States," recalling his life there as a boy of seven. His family lived at

the top of Seminary Hill, so named from a Catholic seminary at the foot. "From the high bluff we overlooked the town, and saw full twenty miles straight down the broad Mississippi. From our lawn (whereon one might shoot quail before breakfast) you could see across the Mississippi to Dunleith in Illinois. It is called East Dubuque now." The bluffs of the river were riddled with the shafts of lead prospectors. Mr. Stimson recounted his great delight in the river steamboats. He often saw "a dozen steamboats at a time nosing the beach, and their crews rolling hogsheads down planks to the earthen quay. Only a few favored ones had a wooden landing."

Mr. Stimson's father was president of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad, which "like all western railroads aimed to run to the Pacific." Its equipment included two passenger locomotives and two or three freight engines. There were three conductors and five engineers. Trains at that time made about twenty-two miles an hour.

"Indian camps were not unusual in the vacant lots outlying Dubuque," wrote Mr. Stimson. "I do not remember their having regular tepees, — usually common tents, or in the summer, a pair of crossed poles with a bar across, whence hung their blankets or buffalo skins. The faces in the city were seldom painted, though I remember occasional head-feathers and fringed leggings. I had as a child no fear, only a friendly interest for the Indians." There were also French in Dubuque. "The Germans came in later and choked them out," said Mr. Stimson.

Winter sports of that era were sleighing, and coasting down the bluff. "The thermometer thought nothing of going to thirty below in Dubuque for a week at a time."

"Society in Dubuque in the early 'sixties was picturesque, and it was not one bit like Main Street. Its tone was rather aristocratic and distinctly Southern. Then there was surely some aroma of French or even of Spanish tradition lingering about. Doubtless, Southerners, grandfathers with young children, had come there from their invaded homesteads, know-

ing that in St. Louis and Dubuque there was a strong Southern feeling. There were pretty girls and stately dames in old Dubuque. I don't think dinner parties were usual, but there were balls and parties. A party differed from a ball in that the latter was given in a public hall."*

Amid such environments and in such atmosphere Mr. Tallman and his young bride began their new life. The firm of McLean & Tallman continued to function briskly. Mr. Tallman was still buying land on his own account, and in July, 1858, made a further purchase from Judge O'Connor in Wisconsin, paying $375 for three lots in Block 18, village of North Pepin. That fall he made a business trip to New York and Philadelphia, Mrs. Tallman availing herself of the opportunity at that time for a visit to her father's home in Bath, where on October 7, 1858, their first son was born. The boy was named Henry Paine Tallman, in honor of Judge Tallman's attorney and friend, Henry W. Paine of Boston. He was not a rugged child. April 26, 1859, Peleg Tallman wrote to a friend: "Marie writes our boy is again very seriously ill, and I must leave for Bath tonight." He did not return for some time, as the little one's condition did not improve, and death occurred on July 2. He was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Bath. Shortly thereafter Mrs. Tallman returned to Dubuque with her husband. In September they sold, according to a deed of record, all of the land Peleg had purchased in Wisconsin, for $2,175, apparently at a good profit. On one piece of eighty acres the buyer failed to keep up tax payments. This tract, redeemed by Mrs. Tallman in the years following her husband's death, reverted to her.

* In a personal interview with the writer Mr. Stimson stated that Sarah Tallman of Portsmouth, R. I., born in 1728, who married Thomas Godfrey, was his great-great-grandmother. Records show that Sarah Tallman, daughter of Benjamin Tallman, was a sister of Benjamin Tallman, Jr., great-great-grandfather of Peleg Tallman. The former Ambassador and Mr. Tallman, therefore, were in the same degree of Tallman descent, and were fourth cousins. Mr. Stimson felt that no doubt his father, Edward Stimson, was acquainted with Peleg Tallman in Dubuque, though probably neither was aware of their consanguinity.

A collection of copies of letters from his letter book, written by Mr. Tallman to various individuals between November 30, 1857, and December 23, 1861, is in possession of Frank G. Tallman, his son, turned over to him by his mother, who stated that others were destroyed, as being mildewed and illegible. The letters show Mr. Tallman's regular, legible and fair style of chirography, and his directness in composition. The difference between his signature in the early letters and the later ones is quite marked, especially his way of writing his given name. The correspondence also indicates the great difficulties attendant on the use of the currency of the various states. What he wrote in February, 1858, is illuminative of the money situation at the time:

> Money is somewhat easier here now. I can borrow all I want from banks at two per cent per month with good collateral. Money out of banks, however, is as high as ever, all sorts of prices being asked and obtained for it.

A letter addressed by a friend to Peleg Tallman and termed by his son "a classic" deserves publication as an example of how not to write a letter of recommendation for a prospective employee:

> Would there be any possibility to get a situation for an A #1 clerk in Dubuque? I have a friend here who would like to get a situation there—any salary that would support him—he has been an editor—busted up. Try what you can do—he is a good fellow—can drink a heap of whiskey, tell good anecdotes—has had delirium tremens—would be a great acquisition to Dubuque. If you could get him any situation that would support him it would enable him to look around.

During 1858 the affairs of McLean & Tallman were not progressing as smoothly as they had anticipated. Mr. McLean subsequently left Dubuque, and endeavored to retrieve his fortunes in Easton, Pennsylvania. In company with William H. Clark Mr. Tallman decided to embark on the manufacture of shot, lead being in plentiful supply at hand. An idle shot tower was purchased from Messrs. Cook and Langworthy. While the venture appeared promising, unforeseen difficulties attended the project almost from the start. Extensive repairs

were necessary; the tower was less than the 150 feet in height represented by the sellers, and therefore not suited for output of the larger sizes of shot; and unexpected mortgage complications developed. Ill-luck even accompanied the purchase of a safe, which could not be locked, and was so damp that books and papers moulded.

The sanguine Tallman, however, held high hopes. A series of enthusiastic letters addressed to "Dear Burney" — William Burnett of Charlestown, Virginia, a chum at Harvard Law School, who had been persuaded to invest in the project, were filled with glowing expectations. One penned in February, 1859, relative to the repairs, is marked by a touch of humor:

> Since I last wrote you we have been actively engaged in fitting up the machinery and stairs, etc., and putting the institution into such a shape that it would not need repairs every day, and that neither "officers nor men" need break their necks in ascending to the top. We have got it almost finished now, and by the first of March will have it ready for work.

On April 2 the young promoter wrote:

> We have been operating the tower for a week with complete success. Our orders are much in advance of our means of supplying them. Everything looks favorable to the enterprise.

But on April 20 there was a fly in the ointment, although optimism prevailed:

> The tower is not large enough to make the larger sizes, and we must increase the height twenty-five feet, which would cost between $300 and $350. Cook and Langworthy told us the tower was 150 feet high, whereas it is only 133 feet. We shall make efforts, and strong ones, to make the former owners pay the expenses of the increased repairs, and can do so by deducting from the future payments the amount expended.
>
> Mr. McLean's father has returned from Europe, and promises me lots of money very soon. I hope he will at least redeem his repeated promises, and put me on my legs again.
>
> We have turned out beautiful shot, but are forced to make all grades. We have proved by our experience so far that we can supply this market (which is much larger than I anticipated) at a less price and greater profit than any other factory can do. We can make $10,000 per annum in our business, and have a sure thing on it for as long as we wish to run. We have the countenance and assistance of all the merchants in this city and Galena, and many other places both in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Other letters stated plenty of orders had come in. In December following Tallman informed Burnett there "is some question as to our rights in the tower." Evidently the purchasers had been deluded as to the validity of the title. The blow fell on January 16, 1860, according to letters to McLean and Burnett: "The South Street Company today obtained a decree of sale of the shot tower property, on which they hold an original mortgage." He thought $3,000 would be required to buy it, and asked his friends to endeavor to interest possible purchasers. To McLean he wrote: "This is my last chance. If the shot tower goes up, I go up with it." Apparently most of his real estate holdings had slipped away. His appeals for assistance proving in vain, the property was disposed of in April. I. K. Graves secured the tower, organized a company, and operated it.

On January 26, 1860, a son, Frank Gifford Tallman, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tallman. In a letter to McLean in April the proud father wrote about the boy as follows: "I have another boy baby, who is now nine weeks old, and bids fair to make a fine child. I presume, though, that I shall be disappointed in that as in almost everything else I have been. Marie is quite well." In a letter of April 11 to "Dear Mac:" "Our boy still improves every way, and I hope will live to be a joy forever to his parents." Again addressing "Mac" on July 8, 1860, Mr. Tallman wrote: "My boy grows finely and has perfect health, although he is not very large yet."

It may be mentioned that in an April letter Mr. Tallman said he weighed 150 pounds, and "enjoyed provokingly good health." Another son, Peleg H. Tallman, was born October 13, 1861. He died unmarried in his forty-sixth year.

Following his distressing experiences in the manufacturing field Mr. Tallman was employed in a clerical capacity for about a year in connection with the construction of Dubuque's new customhouse. During 1861 he was superintendent in charge of operations at his old shot tower, then owned by the D. S. M. Company, the Graves enterprise. In April, 1862, purchase was

made for $200, in the name of Mrs. Tallman, of eighty acres of land in Pepin, Wisconsin, adjoining the large tract her husband previously had acquired. While in Dubuque Mr. Tallman joined the lodge of Masons.

The remainder of his short life was passed in army camps and military centers. Operations of the Civil War took on great activity in the Southwest during 1861 and 1862. Almost across the Mississippi from Dubuque, in Galena, Illinois, had been living a former army Captain, who was clerk for his father in a leather store. Re-entering the service at the outbreak of the war, he was advanced rapidly, and late in 1861 and early in 1862, as Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant, he was commanding a military district with headquarters at Cairo, Illinois, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Peleg Tallman, who had done some writing for newspapers, decided to become an army correspondent. A package of military passes, entitling him to proceed within the lines, is in possession of his son. In some of these he was designated "reporter," and in one was described as employed by the government. The earliest pass was dated at Grant's headquarters at Cairo January 14, 1862.

In April following he was passed to Columbus, Kentucky, "the Gibraltar of the West," which had been held by the Confederates, and was unsuccessfully attacked by Grant in November previous. It was evacuated by General Polk in March, 1862, just as the Union forces were about to make a renewed effort to capture the fortifications. In May Mr. Tallman was invited and passed by Brigadier General Strong, then commanding the District of Cairo, to visit Mound City, Illinois, to inspect the renovated hospital. Subsequent passes showed that the young correspondent made various trips from Cairo to Columbus and to Corinth, Tennessee. To the latter point, a great strategic position, General Beauregard had retreated after the severe battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862, and built a strong line of fortifications, only to evacuate late in May, when menaced by the Union armies. From the various

centers Mr. Tallman wrote letters to the *Louisville Journal, New York Herald,* and *Chicago Times.* In September he was in Columbus, and was there again late in December, when he became associated with Captain L. R. Waller, a brother Freemason. Between them a warm friendship developed. Mrs. Tallman stayed in Dubuque until the summer of 1862, when she and her two children returned east to be with her father in Bath, and subsequently in Portland.

Mr. Tallman remained in Columbus until April, 1863. On the ninth of the month he fell ill, pneumonia developed, and the end came April 15, three days prior to his twenty-seventh birthday. He was tenderly cared for by Captain Waller and other members of the Masonic fraternity, and received the honors of the order at burial. Captain Waller wrote Mrs. Tallman that the funeral procession numbered nearly 200 people, "it being a large one for this place. He made many warm friends outside of the Masons."

Tribute to his memory was paid by the members of Halleck Military Lodge, U. D., by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the great Disposer of human life to remove from our midst Brother P. Tallman, who was attacked on the ninth instant with pneumonia, and suffered severely for six days, when he yielded to the grim monster, death, on the fifteenth instant; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Tallman the Fraternity in general has lost one of its brightest exemplars, and society one of its most brilliant ornaments.

Resolved, That this Halleck Military Lodge, U. D., has lost one of its most ardent devotees and frequent attendants.

Resolved, That we as a Lodge feel the loss we now deeply deplore, and that we take this as an admonition that in life we are in the midst of death, and that in health we should prepare to welcome death as a kind messenger.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to the afflicted widow and children of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Columbus War Eagle* and *Chicago Times,* and also a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

L. R. Waller
Asa Williams
Dr. Underhill
} *Committee*

The body of Peleg Tallman was ultimately sent to Bath, and in beautiful Maple Grove Cemetery Henry Tallman sorrowfully saw his first-born, in whom so many hopes had centered, laid to rest. Much was he mourned, too, by the soldier brother, James, who in three short years was to follow him.

Mrs. Tallman's mother, Mrs. Harriet Hudson, had died before the daughter's marriage, and Mr. Hudson, who had remarried, had returned to Portland. After Mr. Tallman's death the son Frank lived for a time with his grandfather Hudson, while Mrs. Tallman and the son Peleg went to live with her sister Caroline, wife of Isaac Henry Dupee of Portland. Mr. Dupee and "Aunt Carrie" always accorded Mrs. Tallman and her children the utmost kindness, and were remembered with deep regard.

Among the friends of the Tallmans in Dubuque were Colonel Allen H. Mills and wife Mary, who, in turn, were acquainted with William Avery Sweet of Syracuse, New York, whence they had come. Conceiving that Mrs. Tallman and Mr. Sweet were fully suited for one another, Mrs. Mills entered upon the role of a kindly match-maker. At her suggestion Mr. Sweet visited Portland, where he met Mrs. Tallman, and they became engaged and were married in Portland on December 26, 1865. Henceforth the family made their home in Syracuse, where Mrs. Sweet, outliving her husband about six years, passed away April 9, 1910, in her seventy-third year. Mr. Sweet from the first filled the place of a father to the two Tallman boys, and the surviving son, Frank G. Tallman, who named his first son William Sweet Tallman, speaks of him in terms of the warmest appreciation. To her first daughter Mrs. Sweet gave the name of Mary Mills Sweet. There was also a daughter, Ethel Sweet.

The last chapter relating to Mr. and Mrs. Tallman's experiences in the Middle West was not written until more than twenty years following the husband's death. The widow continued to own half of the land they had purchased in Pepin, the balance having been disposed of. This Wisconsin town, situated on the east bank of Lake Pepin, an expansion of the

Mississippi, some 200 miles up the river from Dubuque, had not developed according to the hopes of its projectors. In January, 1867, a Pepin real estate agent wrote Mr. Sweet as follows about the Tallman property:

> I have tried many times to sell the land, but without success, at any price. It is very broken, and of no great value. It is located in an unsettled region.

In June another realtor had the following comment to make:

> Speculation in real estate ran high when Mr. Tallman bought this land, and I presume he paid no more then than the market value. Several of us *got bit* at the same time in land speculations, which we shall not soon forget.

Until 1872 Mrs. Sweet was still in possession of 160 acres, half of which was her own purchase of 1862. By 1880 she had reduced her holdings to forty acres, which she finally disposed of about 1885, the sales aggregating a very satisfactory return on the original investment.

WILLIAM AVERY SWEET

[From the *Iron Age,* February, 1904.]

William Avery Sweet, the well-known steel maker and manufacturer, died at his home in Syracuse, New York, on the evening of January 30, 1904. Born in Pompey, Onondaga County, October 12, 1830, he was educated at the country schools and Pompey Academy. At the age of eighteen he went as an apprentice to an edge tool maker and from that to blacksmith and machinist work. In the early fifties he worked at gun making, and invented one of the early breech loading guns, which loaded government paper cartridges used at that time, and percussion caps; but in a government contest he was unsuccessful, as Maynard used a percussion pellet, thus making his gun the more simple of the two. About 1855 he went into the gun business with William Malcolm, but the financial part of the enterprise was not satisfactory and he drew out.

In 1858 the firm of Sweet Brothers, machinists, were started in Syracuse, of which Anson A., William A., and John E. Sweet and a brother-in-law, C. C. Bates, were the members. In 1859 the two younger members withdrew, and Anson A. and William A. continued, with William B. Cogswell as a member of the firm, and began the manufacture of mowing and reaping machine cutting apparatus. Mr. Cogswell sold out after a year to George Barnes, and the firm became Sweet, Barnes & Co., becoming later George Barnes & Co., and later still the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company. This business grew to such an extent as to require a large importation of steel, and the making of crucible tool steel was added, and that at a time when that industry was in its infancy in this country.

In 1868 the firm divided their interests, William A. Sweet taking over the crucible steel branch. In addition to the making of crucible steel, he, under the name of William A. Sweet & Co., carried on the making of bar steel and springs. Seeing the pile of crop ends of steel rails at the Bessemer Works at

Troy, he conceived the idea of splitting them in three parts, making bar stock of the bottom, spring steel of the web and crow bars of the head. This, after some experimenting, he succeeded in doing, and this was the foundation of what was at that time a fair industry.

As the Bessemer steel makers became more numerous there was for a time a supply of crop ends, but after a time the makers gauged the ingots more carefully and the crop ends got so short that it was not profitable to use them. This difficulty soon ended, as the foreign vessels brought over the worn-out English rails as ballast, and these he bought, broke up and split as he had the crop ends. This experience soon developed the fact that there was a vast difference in the character of the metal in the English rails from the American, and from each other, some proving too brittle for the work.

It was then that Mr. Sweet turned the knowledge he had gained in making edge tools to account. He found that it was only necessary to finish the rolling at a low red heat to make tough bars out of the brittle steel, and now for over thirty years the work in his mill has always been so treated. This finishing at a low red heat, which is now in use in finishing steel rails and designated the "heat treatment," was fully explained to the steel workers of this country quite twenty-one years before it was employed by others, and it was gloriously ridiculed by the late Captain William R. Jones at the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, about 1877.

Mr. Sweet was possibly the first to convert Bessemer steel into spring steel, and the furnaces were of his own design, as unlike the English as a square box is unlike a funnel. The furnaces were equipped with the mechanical stokers, which have probably been in use longer than any other design in this country, and included the steep incline grate. They have proven as economical as the well-known regenerative furnace. At about this stage of the development the old rail part of the business seemed to overbalance the crucible part, and an abandoned brewery was purchased, into which the tool steel part

was moved, and since Sanderson Brothers of Sheffield, England, desired to start a branch in this country they bought an interest, and thus was established the Sanderson Brothers Steel Company, now a part of the Crucible Steel Company of America.

Some time before Mr. Sweet sold his interest in this concern the Solvay Process Company was organized by Mr. Cogswell, in which he took an interest, and was one of the directors for about ten years. This industry had its dark days, like others, and some of the directors were ready to back out, when Mr. Sweet said, "Go ahead," and seconded Mr. Cogswell, whose engineering ability, when free to modify the system, soon turned the scale and the present great industry was developed.

His ideas were always for the best. He was the first to make steel tires, steel crow bars and steel toe calks for the market. His works were a model of neatness, and although they were in the center of the city they were always tidy, surrounded by elm trees, and had no resemblance to the ordinary steel and rolling mills. He built the most of his own machinery, engines, roll trains, shears, etc., and the machinery was of the machine tool quality. He was the first to put in a telephone and an electric light for use in his city. He was prolific in invention and undaunted in expending in experiments; progressive, not only in his business, but he also fought for what he deemed to be for the best interest of his home city. Mr. Sweet was a man of great mental caliber, very positive in his beliefs and emphatic in stating them. He made more mistakes than most men, but his successes overbalanced them; and as his faults are forgotten, men will give him credit for having been of some use to the world.

Mr. Sweet married December 26, 1865, Mrs. Maria (Hudson) Tallman.

A framed copy of the foregoing tribute of the *Iron Age* to Mr. Sweet, together with his portrait, hangs in a prominent position in the office of her son, Frank G. Tallman, in Wilmington, Delaware.

FRANK GIFFORD TALLMAN

FRANK GIFFORD TALLMAN, son of Peleg and Maria (Hudson) Tallman, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, January 26, 1860. He has no recollection of his infant life there. In his third year, his father having gone to the War as a correspondent with the Union Army, his mother took young Frank and his brother Peleg, who was twenty-one months younger, to her father's home in Portland, Maine. Not long after this his father died in Columbus, Kentucky. Frank lived with his grandfather on Federal Street in Portland, and his mother and younger brother lived with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Henry Dupee, in Portland, until his mother married William Avery Sweet of Syracuse, New York, and left with her two boys for that city.*

In Syracuse Frank attended a private school in Plymouth Church (still standing) conducted by a Miss Tallman, not a relative, and later went to the Seymour Public School, the principal of which was Ebenezer Butler, following which he attended the Syracuse Classical School conducted by Professor Bridgeman. In 1873 he entered the Syracuse Public High School, under Professor Thurber, and remained there until in 1876 he entered the class of 1880 at Cornell University, in the course of Civil Engineering. He later changed his course to Mechanical Engineering, largely because his step-father's brother, John Edson Sweet, was Professor of Practical Mechanics and Director of the Machine Shop. In the summer of 1876 he attended the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

Young Tallman early evinced a strong mechanical tendency, was very fond of working with hand tools, and exceptionally capable in using them. When at the Syracuse Classical School and the High School he worked in his step-father's shops after-

* In the book "Samuel Gorton, His Life and Times, a History of Providence and Rhode Island," on page 690, appears a short biography of Frank Gifford Tallman, containing the following interesting sentence: "He named his first child after his step-father, which speaks well for them both."

FRANK GIFFORD TALLMAN

AT THE AGE OF TWO YEARS

noons and Saturdays, mostly cleaning up the pattern shop, varnishing patterns, helping the other workmen, etc. In April 1877 he left Cornell and went to work, receiving no further scholastic education after that time. From 1877 to 1879 the young man worked in his step-father's manufacturing establishment in Syracuse as a rolling mill hand; also in the spring factory, later serving his time as apprentice pattern maker, and still later in the drafting room. During these years he also had some machine shop practice. His executive ability was developed at an early age. In 1879 when only nineteen, he was for a short time superintendent of a small rolling mill at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.

From 1879 to 1881 he was assistant foreman in the machine shops of the Corliss Steam Engine Works, Providence, Rhode Island, under George H. Corliss, the celebrated inventor of the Corliss engine. Here the younger man became well versed in steam engines and their theory and construction.*

While living in Providence, Mr. Tallman went to Syracuse and was married there on February 16, 1881, to Annie May Dickie, daughter of Henry Dickie.† To the couple were born five children: William Sweet Tallman, Marian Ella Tallman (Mrs. Irving Warner), Katharine Marie Tallman (Mrs. Thomas Woodnutt Miller), Ethel Amoret Tallman (Mrs. Louis Garner Bissell), and Frank Gifford Tallman, Jr. There are sixteen grandchildren living and two deceased.

In September, 1881, at the solicitation of his step-father,

* In the winter of 1932-33 a movement was inaugurated in Providence to gather all information available regarding the life and achievements of George H. Corliss and complete a history of the Corliss Steam Engine Works. Through the gracious efforts of Henry D. Sharpe the Providence Engineering Society invited Mr. Tallman to address it on Corliss reminiscences. Mr. Tallman accepted, and the address proved interesting and was much appreciated by the Engineering Society, and by the old employees and friends of Mr. Corliss. More than fifty years had elapsed between Mr. Tallman's employment at the Corliss Steam Engine Works and the date of the address.

† Mr. Tallman is very fond of stating that when he asked Mr. Corliss if he might be absent for a few days to be married, Mr. Corliss replied that that was splendid; it was what every young man should do, and that if the shop could not be run without him, he himself would come down and run it.

Mr. Tallman returned to Syracuse, and the next four years were spent as assistant superintendent and superintendent of Sweet's Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, controlled by his step-father. Further advancement came rapidly. In 1885, when twenty-five, he became general superintendent of the steel mills of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, where he remained for five years. From 1890 until 1893 he was a mechanical consulting engineer in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, designing and building wire rod mills, rolling mills for smaller sizes, etc., which occupation he gave up to become Pittsburgh sales manager of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, crane and pulley block department, where he remained for two years. Mr. Tallman exercised his inventive talent during his mechanical and engineering career, and took out several United States patents. In 1895 he went with the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company (which had purchased the crane business of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company) as sales engineer at Pittsburgh and Chicago, and later at Cleveland as manager of the concern. This position he held until 1905, when he retired, and a month later accepted an opening with E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company of Wilmington, Delaware, as Director of Purchases, with which corporation he is still connected.

Early in 1915, together with four other heads of departments, Mr. Tallman was very generously included in a syndicate organized by Pierre S. duPont and associates, which purchased the entire interest of General T. Coleman duPont in the duPont Company. In March, 1916, he was elected a Director, member of the Executive Committee, and Vice-President in charge of purchases. In 1919, after the war work was practically cleaned up, he resigned as a member of the Executive Committee, and was made a member of the Finance Committee. In 1922 he was again elected a member of the Executive Committee by reason of a reorganization in the plan of operating the duPont Company. From 1919 until 1925 he was Presi-

dent of the duPont Building Corporation, The Hotel duPont Company, and the duPont Playhouse Company.

In 1925, having been with the duPont Company for twenty years, and having reached the age of sixty-five, he requested to be placed on the retired list, subject to call, which was granted. Since then he has held the positions of Vice-President (retired) and Director.

In 1928 Mr. Tallman recognized the connection of his ancestors with Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, by establishing with an endowment of $100,000 The Tallman Foundation, which enabled Bowdoin College to have the benefit of foreign and domestic lecturers, which the institution, owing to its isolated location, had not theretofore been able to enjoy. This Foundation is highly esteemed by the President and Faculty as of great value in forwarding the work of higher education, and giving the students and the townspeople of Brunswick the opportunity of hearing lectures by some of the most distinguished scholars and professors of other countries. President Sills of Bowdoin has taken occasion to make complimentary reference to the Foundation in some of his annual reports.

A list of visiting professors who have given lectures at Bowdoin under The Tallman Foundation is as follows:

1928-29. Alban Gregory Widgery, A. M., lecturer on the Philosophy of Religion in the University of Cambridge, England; subject, Philosophy of Religion.

1929-30. Dr. Charles Gaston Eugene Marie Bruneau, professor of Romance Languages and Literatures in the University of Nancy, France; subject, French Literature.

1930-31. Dr. Enrico Bompiani, professor of Mathematics in the University of Rome, Italy; subject, Mathematics.

1931-32. Maurice Roy Ridley, A. M., Fellow and tutor of Balliol College, University of Oxford, England; subject, English Literature.

1932-33. Lieutenant Commander Donald Baxter MacMillan, Sc. D., Arctic explorer; subject, Anthropology.

1933-34. Stanley Casson, A. M., Fellow of New College and reader in Classical Archæology, University of Oxford, England; subject, Classical Archæology.

1934-35. Dr. Herbert von Beckerath, professor of Political Economy in the University of Bonn, Germany; subject, Economics.

1935-36. Dr. Arthur Haas, professor of Physics in the University of Vienna, Austria; subject, Physics.

Among Mr. Tallman's other benefactions he contributed largely to the John Edson Sweet Memorial Professorship at Cornell University, and also provided for the publication of the biography of Professor Sweet written by Professor Albert W. Smith. As a memorial to his mother and step-father he provided a cottage for girls at the Onondaga County Orphans' Home in Syracuse, New York. In memory of his first wife he donated a set of chimes to Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

On June 25, 1929, seven years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Tallman married Mrs. Julia Hays Ashbrook. Of this union there are no children. By her previous marriage Mrs. Tallman has two adult daughters.

While Mr. Tallman's father, Peleg Tallman, was with the Union Army in Tennessee, in one of his letters to his wife he made the following statement: "I do not suppose I will live to get the Boston property but I hope my children will get it." This statement was repeated to Frank G. Tallman by his mother while he was still a minor. The property in question was located in Boston and was bequeathed under the will of Peleg Tallman, Sr., to Henry Tallman for life, the remainder to Henry's son, Peleg Tallman. Judge Henry Tallman had disposed of his life interest during his lifetime.

Upon coming to Providence, Rhode Island, and meeting socially Thomas A. Jenckes, a young lawyer, the subject was mentioned to him and it was decided to look into it. As a result Mr. Jenckes and Mr. Tallman called on Henry W. Paine, who was born in Maine and was a friend and classmate of Judge Henry Tallman at Harvard, and who had obtained some other property for the second Peleg Tallman upon reaching his majority. Mr. Paine had the matter looked into, with the result that he told Mr. Jenckes and Mr. Tallman that he thought the heirs of Peleg Tallman (Second) had a good claim to the

FRANK GIFFORD TALLMAN

Boston real estate, but that nothing could be done until after the death of Judge Henry Tallman, the life tenant.

Soon after the death of Judge Tallman in 1885 the matter was taken up and suit entered for the property. The defense admitted all the facts, but relied upon an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1867, which empowered the city of Boston to take certain territory, including the alleged Tallman property, for improvements, providing a course of procedure for assessments and betterments. In addition, a suit was then started against the city of Boston for taking the Tallman property without just compensation and due process of law. This latter litigation was kept alive for some twenty years.

The suit to establish title to the property was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which decided that the Legislature of Massachusetts had the right under the police powers of the State to take the property and that the plaintiffs could not obtain title. The suit against the city of Boston for compensation was then revived and carried to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, the matter in dispute not being a Federal one. This Court decided that if the Legislature passed an Act in which the rights of minors (and Peleg Tallman's two sons were minors) were not specifically provided for, the minors by reason of failure of their legal guardian to follow the procedure outlined by the Act were not protected. This was said to be the first time that a decision was ever rendered by any Court that the rights of minors were not sacred. At the time the widow of Peleg Tallman had remarried and removed to New York State, and was in entire ignorance of the passage of the Act of the Legislature of 1867.

Frank G. Tallman did not pursue the matter further, as there seemed nothing to be done except petition the Legislature of Massachusetts to pass an Enabling Act. This, it was felt, would not be successful, as a favorable decision might also upset the title to many other properties in the condemned district.

While on a visit to Bath a number of years ago, Mr. Tallman called on Daniel M. Melcher, a nonagenarian marble worker,

and found he had seen and talked with four generations of the Tallman family: Honorable Peleg Tallman, Judge Henry Tallman, the second Peleg Tallman, and Frank G. Tallman. The latter promised that subsequently he would come to Bath with one of his children and a grandchild, in order that the aged resident might have the record of meeting six generations of one family, a remarkable experience in the life of any individual. It was a memorable occasion when the visit was made in the fall of 1919, Mr. Tallman being accompanied by a daughter, Mrs. Katharine Tallman Miller, and a grandson, Thomas Lloyd Miller. Mr. Melcher, in his ninety-sixth year, and in full possession of his faculties, was much gratified to recall the first Peleg Tallman (who had died seventy-eight years previously), his son, and grandson, and to meet the representatives of three later generations, the youngest then in his fifth year. During the ensuing winter the venerable gentleman was called by death.

Inheriting a fine musical taste, Mr. Tallman has always taken the keenest interest in musical matters, having been connected with and playing in orchestras for practically all his life until the past few years. These organizations were prominent in the life of Syracuse and Wilmington. Other hobbies are the collection of Lincoln literature, old English silver, and early English furniture. Always a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, his library of Lincolniana is one of the foremost in this country. His extensive collection of old English silver includes, as well, some rare pieces of early American silver which belonged to his great-grandfather, Peleg Tallman; and his comfortable home in Wilmington is completely and suitably furnished with genuine antiques, mostly English. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman have a summer home, called "Tallman-Friendly Island," at the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River, on the American side, and a bungalow on a smaller island in Canadian waters in the same locality. Mr. Tallman is an ardent golfer. He has travelled widely, and has made thirty crossings of the Atlantic.

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VIEWS OF RESIDENCE OF FRANK GIFFORD TALLMAN,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

In politics Mr. Tallman has always been a Republican, but while solicited to run for every office in the gift of the State of Delaware and the city of Wilmington, has always declined, and has never held any elective position. The church affiliations of Mr. Tallman and his family have always been with the Episcopal denomination.

He is at present Chairman of the Delaware Chapter of the American Red Cross; member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Wilmington; Director of the Wilmington Trust Company; Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army, Wilmington Corps; and one of the proprietors of the Wilmington & Brandywine Cemetery. His interest in historical matters is shown by his membership in the Delaware Historical Society; New England Historic Genealogical Society; Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants; and the Sons of the American Revolution. In the line of his calling he is a fifty-three-year member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and was a manager of the Society from 1905 to 1908.

Mr. Tallman also belongs to numerous clubs and similar organizations, among them the following: The Engineers Club and Machinery Club of New York City; Sleepy Hollow Country Club; Thousand Islands Country Club and Thousand Islands Yacht Club; "M" Club and Cornellian Council of Cornell University; Union League of Philadelphia; Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; Union Club of Cleveland; Wilmington Club; Wilmington Country Club; duPont Country Club; Concord Country Club, and Vicmead Hunt Club, of Wilmington, Delaware.

In appreciation of the gift of The Tallman Foundation, Bowdoin College, at Commencement in June, 1935, bestowed upon the generous donor the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In his address of investiture President Kenneth C. M. Sills of the College paid the founder the following graceful tribute:

"Frank Gifford Tallman, of Wilmington, Delaware, Vice-President of the duPont Company; educated at Cornell Uni-

versity; of distinguished Bowdoin lineage, great-grandson of one of the original Overseers of the College, and bound to Bowdoin by many other ties of kinship and sentiment; actuated by filial piety, the generous donor of The Tallman Foundation, which brings to the College annually distinguished teachers and scholars from the leading universities of Europe, and adds immeasurably to our intellectual resources; successful in business; public-spirited in action; many-sided in interests; representative of that group of friends of the College without whose aid we could not possibly offer unusual educational opportunity; in grateful recognition, Honoris Causa, Master of Arts."

DESCENDANTS OF

HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

CHILDREN OF HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN

PELEG[5] TALLMAN (*Peleg*[4], *Benjamin*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *Peter*[1]), was born July 24, 1764, in Tiverton, Rhode Island, and died March 8, 1841, in Bath, Maine. He married June 15, 1790, Eleanor Clarke, born March 24, 1774, in Boston, died July 15, 1857, in Bath, daughter of John and Maria Theresa (Larck) Clarke. Children:

i. JAMES CLARKE TALLMAN, b. June 12, 1791, in Bath, Maine; d. June 13, 1804, in Andover, Mass.

I. ii. SCOTT JENCKES TALLMAN, b. April 13, 1795, in Vassalboro, Maine; d. Nov. 8, 1853, in Bath.

iii. HENRY TALLMAN, b. Feb. 19, 1797, in Woolwich, Maine; d. Sept. 14, 1801, in Woolwich.

II. iv. MARIA THERESA TALLMAN, b. March 24, 1799, in Woolwich; d. Dec. 21, 1881, in Boston; m. Thomas Tileston.

III. v. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TALLMAN, b. April 30, 1800, in Woolwich; d. Dec. 30, 1893, in Richmond, Maine.

IV. vi. ELIZA SOPHIA TALLMAN, b. Jan. 26, 1802, in Woolwich; d. Feb. 25, 1863, in Philadelphia; m. (1) Horatio Smith; (2) William Patten.

vii. CAROLINE ANN TALLMAN, b. Jan. 26, 1802, in Woolwich; d. from burns, Oct. 19, 1810, in Bath.

V. viii. JAMES CLARKE TALLMAN, b. July 28, 1804, in Woolwich; d. Oct. 21, 1853, in Boston.

VI. ix. HENRY TALLMAN, b. Aug. 2, 1806, in Bath; d. May 4, 1885, in Bath.

VII. x. CAROLINE ANN APPLETON TALLMAN, b. Sept. 9, 1809, in Bath; d. May 26, 1874, in Bath; m. George Harries Gardiner.

NOTE. To determine, in any given instance in the following pages, the degree of descent from Peter Tallman, the first ancestor in America, add four to the number denoting the generation of descent from Honorable Peleg Tallman.

[It has seemed proper to mark the sketches of the children of Honorable Peleg Tallman with the initials W. H. S. and W. M. E. to indicate the authorship of each.]

CHILDREN OF HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN

MRS. TILESTON
MRS. PATTEN
MRS. GARDINER
BENJAMIN F. TALLMAN

DESCENDANTS OF SCOTT JENCKES TALLMAN

I. Scott Jenckes[2] Tallman (*Peleg*[1]), second son of Peleg and Eleanor (Clarke) Tallman, was born in Vassalboro, Maine, April 13, 1795, and died in Bath Nov. 8, 1853, in his fifty-ninth year. He married (1) in Bath Nov. 20, 1821, Salome Waterman, born in Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 20, 1796, died in Bath Sept. 22, 1822; (2) in Bath April 13, 1824, Mary Ann Waterman, born in Oakham, Mass., April 5, 1800, died in Bath Jan. 25, 1870. They were daughters of Calvin and Salome (Allen) Waterman of Bridgewater, Mass. Mr. Tallman's widow married (2) Gilbert Trufant.

Mr. Tallman followed the sea for awhile. With William M. Rogers, under the firm name of Rogers & Tallman he was engaged in business in Bath, at Central Wharf, selling English and West India goods and lumber. The firm was dissolved Oct. 8, 1827, the business being continued by Mr. Rogers. Mr. Tallman afterward lived in New York City for several years, and later returned to Bath, where he resided until his death. — W. H. S.

Children, by first marriage:

1. i. John Clarke Tallman, b. Aug. 12, 1822; d. Nov. 5, 1896.

By second marriage:

2. ii. Salome Waterman Tallman, b. Aug. 15, 1825; d. Oct. 6, 1836.
3. iii. Joseph Tallman, b. Aug. 5, 1827; d. Sept. 22, 1828.
4. iv. Julia Maria Tallman, b. May 12, 1829; d. Feb. 6, 1913.
5. v. Eleanor Clarke Tallman, b. July 20, 1831; d. May 26, 1853. Unmarried.
6. vi. Avis Allen Tallman, b. Sept. 25, 1833; d. July 12, 1922.
7. vii. Mary Theodosia Tallman, b. March 17, 1838, New York; d. Aug. 16, 1841.

There is also mention in the records of the Congregational Church at Bath of the baptism on Oct. 14, 1826, of a child of Scott Tallman, "just a little before it died."

1. John Clarke[3] Tallman (*Scott J.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Scott J. and Salome (Waterman) Tallman, was born in Bath Aug. 12, 1822, and died there Nov. 5, 1896. He married Aug. 27, 1847, Delia Elmira Clark, born in Bath Aug. 6, 1830, died in Bath March 19, 1919, daughter of Joshua S. and Mary (Corliss) Clark of Bath.

Mr. Tallman passed all of his life in Bath, residing for a time in the home of his Grandfather Tallman, and subsequently building a residence at the corner of Front and Linden Streets, which is still standing. He was engaged in business as a painter and decorator, and was an artist of much ability, excelling in landscapes. Many of his oils are in the family

possession; one, a Swiss scene, with lake, hung in the home of his son, Dr. Augustus L. Tallman in East Boston, Mass. Another, a companion piece (both very large), depicting a Swiss chalet, hangs in the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. W. I. Voorhees in Bath. A great lover of music, Mr. Tallman was quite as expert with the violin and mandolin as with his brush. Children, born in Bath:

8. i. Mary Salome Tallman, b. Jan. 10, 1848; d. Aug. 27, 1850.
9. ii. Augustus Littlefield Tallman, b. Jan. 17, 1850; d. May 20, 1934.
10. iii. Henry Waterman Tallman, b. Nov. 21, 1857; d. Sept. 8, 1889.
11. iv. Julia Therese Tallman, b. April 26, 1860.
12. v. Anne Eleanor Tallman, b. May 14, 1865; d. Aug. 21, 1909.
13. vi. Allen Clark Tallman, b. April 4, 1870; d. Oct. 20, 1873.

4. Julia Maria[3] Tallman (*Scott J.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Scott J. and Mary A. (Waterman) Tallman, was born in Bath May 12, 1829, and died in Riverside, Cal., Feb. 6, 1913, at the age of eighty-four. A graduate of the old Bath Academy she became a teacher of music, and for many years was organist at the Winter Street Congregational Church in Bath. With her sister Avis A. Tallman she subsequently passed five years abroad, studying music and languages in Leipzig, Paris, and Florence, her sister devoting special attention to art. On their return, in 1877, they established themselves in Boston, where Julia Tallman had pupils in piano playing and harmony, and also in French, German, and Italian, while her sister gave lessons in painting, both in oil and water colors. About 1886 they removed to Riverside, Cal., where they established an orange grove, and the sister Julia also continued to teach music and languages. At her death the body was cremated and her ashes were buried in Bath.

6. Avis Allen[3] Tallman, sister of the foregoing, was born in Bath Sept. 25, 1833, and died in her eighty-ninth year, July 12, 1922, in Riverside, Cal., where burial took place. The Misses Tallman were brilliant and accomplished women, and moved in a wide circle of friends.

9. Dr. Augustus Littlefield[4] Tallman (*John C.*[3], *Scott J.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of John C. and Delia E. (Clark) Tallman, was born in Bath Jan. 17, 1850, and died in East Boston, Mass., May 20, 1934. He married Jan. 1, 1876, Lydia Rachel Stetson, born in Bath Jan. 24, 1851, died in East Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1932, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Harriet (Dinsmore) Stetson of Bath. There were no children.

Dr. Tallman as a young man was employed in drug stores in Bath, Boston, and Providence, R. I. Taking a course of medical study he was graduated from the Bowdoin Medical School in 1881, and entering at

once on the duties of his profession in East Boston, Mass., continued in practice there until his death. During the World War he was a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps authorized by the Council of National Defense and approved by the President, and his certificate of appointment was signed by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Dr. Tallman was a member of the American Medical Society and the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was also active in Freemasonry, being a member of William Parkman Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

10. HENRY WATERMAN[4] TALLMAN (*John C.*[3], *Scott J.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of John C. and Delia E. (Clark) Tallman, was born in Bath Nov. 21, 1857, and died there Sept. 8, 1889. He married in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 7, 1886, Eva Jane Savage, born in Bath Dec. 23, 1870, daughter of Andrew Henry and Sarah (Hutchins) Savage of Bath. Mr. Tallman was a grain painter of much ability, and some of his work is still to be seen in the Bath Customhouse. Children:

14. i. ELEANOR CLARK TALLMAN, b. June 15, 1888; d. March 6, 1898.
15. ii. HENRIETTA TALLMAN, b. Oct. 6, 1889.

11. JULIA THERESE[4] TALLMAN (*John C.*[3], *Scott J.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of John C. and Delia E. (Clark) Tallman, was born in Bath April 26, 1860. She married in Meran, South Tyrol, Austria (now Italy), March 11, 1899, John Christopher Herman Trost, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died June 10, 1913. (See Lucy How Tileston, No. 24.) Mrs. Trost is living in Brooklyn, and also has a country place at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

12. ANNE ELEANOR[4] TALLMAN (*John C.*[3], *Scott J.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of John C. and Delia E. (Clark) Tallman, was born in Bath May 14, 1865, and died there Aug. 21, 1909. She married Feb. 17, 1887, John Alden Foote, born in Brunswick, Maine, Jan. 18, 1858, died in Bath Jan. 21, 1933, son of Samuel W. and Lucy (Rogers) Foote. He was a ship carpenter in Bath. Children:

16. i. ELEANOR TALLMAN FOOTE, b. Nov. 11, 1887.
17. ii. ELMIRA PERCY FOOTE, b. Feb. 28, 1891. She is a registered nurse in Bath.

15. HENRIETTA[5] TALLMAN (*Henry W.*[4], *John C.*[3], *Scott J.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Henry W. and Eva J. (Savage) Tallman, was born in Bath Oct. 6, 1889. She married in Bath July 19, 1905, William Robert Boutin,

born in Bath June 7, 1885, son of Peter and Matilda (Barstow) Boutin of Bath. He is a ship fitter in Bath, where they reside. Son:

18. i. HAROLD EDWARD BOUTIN, b. March 17, 1906.

16. ELEANOR TALLMAN FOOTE[5] (*Anne E.*[4] *Tallman, John C.*[3], *Scott J.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of John A. and Anne E. (Tallman) Foote, was born in Bath Nov. 11, 1887. She married in Portland, Maine, July 3, 1912, Wilmer Isaac Voorhees, born in Jersey City, N. J., April 27, 1887, son of John and Annie (Hanson) Voorhees, who subsequently lived in Bath. Mr. Voorhees is in the insurance business in Bath, where he has been city almoner and overseer of the poor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Voorhees is president of the Parent-Teacher Association of Bath. Children, born in Bath:

19. i. ELEANOR HAYDEN VOORHEES, b. Oct. 22, 1916.
20. ii. JOHN TALLMAN VOORHEES, b. Sept. 24, 1922.
21. iii. JAMES WILMER VOORHEES, b. Aug. 13, 1924.
22. iv. WILLIAM HANSON VOORHEES, b. Sept. 27, 1927.

18. HAROLD EDWARD BOUTIN[6] (*Henrietta*[5] *Tallman, Henry W.*[4], *John C.*[3], *Scott J.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of William R. and Henrietta (Tallman) Boutin, was born in Bath March 17, 1906. He married in Bath Nov. 5, 1928, Estelle Gardner Reed, born in Bath July 28, 1906, daughter of Clarence Edward and Ethel Mae (Graham) Reed. Mr. Boutin is a ship fitter in Bath.

DESCENDANTS OF MARIA THERESA TILESTON

II. Maria Theresa[2] Tallman (*Peleg*[1]), eldest daughter of Peleg and Eleanor (Clarke) Tallman, was born in Woolwich, Maine, March 24, 1799, and died in Boston Dec. 21, 1881, in her eighty-third year. She was married in Bath Dec. 15, 1818, to Thomas Tileston, a member of one of the oldest families of Boston. Son of Thomas and Lucy (How) Tileston, he was born in Boston April 15, 1789, and died in that city Jan. 22, 1864. His father was a prosperous contractor and builder.

When about eight years old Maria Tallman was sent by her father to a boarding school in Dorchester, Mass. Discipline was rigorous. She often told the story that at dinner the children, as a measure of economy, were first served with pudding, in order to spoil their appetites for the meats and vegetables. Captain Tallman frequently visited his daughter at school, and wrote to her.*

Miss Maria subsequently was a frequent visitor to Boston. When about seventeen she met James Tileston, son of John Tileston of that city, to whom she became engaged. He died before the wedding which they had planned. His cousin, Thomas Tileston, showed her great sympathy and attention at this time, their friendship eventually ripening into love and marriage. Mr. Tileston subsequently wrote an amusing account of his experiences in asking Captain Tallman for his daughter's hand, a formality which was almost a ceremonial in those days. Young Tileston expressed the greatest respect and admiration for Maria, and Captain Tallman allowed he thought well of the suitor. The latter said he believed he could support a wife, and would like to pay his addresses with a view to matrimony.

Tallman: "I have no objections if Maria will give her consent."

Tileston: "She has already consented!"

Thomas Tileston had lost both parents shortly after his fifth birthday. They died in the Purchase Street mansion built by his grandfather, Captain Onesiphorous Tileston. The little fellow, only surviving child, thereupon was sent to live with Aunt Coates, his mother's sister, whose home on Federal Street was not far away. She was Maria How, wife of John Coates, a stock broker. By this kindly woman Thomas Tileston was reared. His guardian at first was his mother's pastor at the Federal Street Church, Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., celebrated as clergyman, author and historian; and at the death of this distinguished man John Davis was appointed guardian, serving until young Tileston attained his majority in 1810.

*See letter to Maria, in sketch of Honorable Peleg Tallman.

Heir to a comfortable fortune Mr. Tileston, for the most part, was not actively engaged in business. Some of the early Boston city directories listed him as a merchant. In 1821-23 the firm of Tileston (Thomas) and Hall (Abel) were "wood wharfingers" at Tileston's Wharf. At his father's death he had inherited the greater portion of the estate of his grandfather, Captain Onesiphorous Tileston, extending from High Street easterly to the water front, and to perfect title his guardians took acquittances from various heirs. Among Mr. Tileston's holdings were all of Tileston's Long Wharf, as well as the ancestral mansion house and gardens, the latter property extending from Purchase to High Street. In preference to occupying the old homestead, at the time of his marriage Mr. Tileston erected a brick residence on the opposite side of Purchase Street. From time to time, as the neighborhood developed, he sold off portions of his extensive estate, the purchaser of a large part (as well as of neighborhood property) being Captain Peleg Tallman, his father-in-law. Their relations were always friendly, marked by mutual regard.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Tileston occupied the brick residence, numbered 23 Purchase Street, southeast side, not far from Federal Street, with Aunt Mary Tileston, widow of John Tileston, and her daughter Amelia living next door. It was here their children were born. About 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Tileston removed to Number 80 Shawmut Avenue, and later to Number 4 West Chester Park, now Massachusetts Avenue, where Mr. Tileston died. The Purchase Street neighborhood and the slope just beyond, toward Fort Hill, long constituted a charming residential community, the streets lined with trees and shrubbery. The brick and granite of commercial structures now usurp the terraced gardens, and motors instead of coaches stand at the doors. Parcels of the original Onesiphorous Tileston holdings, one the property at old Number 23 Purchase Street, now extending to Atlantic Avenue, and two others, located east of the latter thoroughfare, on Tileston and Hathaway Streets, are today in possession of the Tileston Trust, created for the heirs of Thomas and Maria Tileston, thus constituting an ownership of more than 175 years by the Tileston blood. The district is now largely given over to wholesaling and manufacturing.

The *Boston Transcript's* obituary notice of Mr. Tileston was captioned, "Death of a Well Known Citizen," and said of him: "His career as a merchant and citizen was one of great credit and honor." His widow and six of their nine children survived him. Three of the children attained ages exceeding fourscore years.

Mrs. Maria Tileston outlived her husband nearly eighteen years. With her son, James C. Tileston, and her daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Tileston Baldwin and family, she resided in the latter part of her life at 604

Tremont Street. Under the will of her father she received bequests of valuable real estate in Boston. At her death in 1881 her estate was appraised at something over $300,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Tileston were devoted to the interests of their church and to all good works. They were Unitarians from the earliest days of the movement. Their membership was in the Federal Street Church and its successor, the Arlington Street Church, of which Dr. William Ellery Channing was so long pastor. Subsequently they were parishioners of Dr. Minot J. Savage. — W. M. E.

Children of Thomas and Maria Theresa (Tallman) Tileston:

23. i. THOMAS TILESTON, b. Nov. 25, 1819; d. Feb. 12, 1856.
24. ii. LUCY HOW TILESTON, b. Sept. 11, 1821; d. May 14, 1868.
25. iii. JAMES CLARKE TILESTON, b. Oct. 22, 1823; d. Feb. 21, 1909.
26. iv. HENRY TALLMAN TILESTON, b. Oct. 31, 1825; d. Feb. 6, 1850, at sea, while on a voyage for his health. Unmarried.
27. v. GEORGE FREDERICK TILESTON, b. Nov. 3, 1828; d. Aug. 29, 1862.
28. vi. CHARLES EDWARD TILESTON, b. Aug. 20, 1830; d. Nov. 24, 1869.
29. vii. ELEANOR TALLMAN TILESTON, b. Jan. 1, 1832; d. May 16, 1915.
30. viii. MARIA THERESE TILESTON, b. April 21, 1835; d. Oct. 22, 1918.
31. ix. FRANCIS WILLIAM TILESTON, b. Aug. 26, 1836; d. April 7, 1879.

23. THOMAS TILESTON, JR.[3] (*Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Thomas and Maria T. (Tallman) Tileston, was born in Boston Nov. 25, 1819, and died there Feb. 12, 1856. He was a newspaper writer. An expert short-hand reporter, having a method of his own, he was preferred by Daniel Webster to report the statesman's speeches. Mr. Tileston was unmarried.

24. LUCY HOW TILESTON[3] (*Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Thomas and Maria T. (Tallman) Tileston, was born in Boston Sept. 11, 1821, and died of diphtheria in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 14, 1868. She married March 17, 1851, John Christopher Herman Trost, born in Lubec, Germany, Oct. 7, 1826, died in Brooklyn June 10, 1913. There were no children. Mr. Trost was an importer of chinaware in New York for many years. He married (2) Lizzie Woods Johnson, who died Dec. 15, 1898, and (3) Julia Therese Tallman, daughter of John C. Tallman of Bath. Her father was a first cousin of his first wife. (See Julia Therese Tallman, No. 11.)

25. JAMES CLARKE TILESTON[3] (*Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Thomas and Maria T. (Tallman) Tileston, was born in Boston Oct. 22, 1823, and died at Chestnut Hill, Mass., Feb. 21, 1909, unmarried. After graduating from the Boston English High School in 1839 he entered business, and was for some time with Joseph Vila, a well-known

Boston merchant. For many years he was in the cotton brokerage business, but retired soon after the Civil War, and subsequently gave his attention to the management of various estates. "A man of vigorous mind, wide reading and scholarly tastes, his kindly and quiet charities were many."

27. George Frederick Tileston[3] (*Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Thomas and Maria T. (Tallman) Tileston, was born in Boston Nov. 3, 1828, and was killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Prior to the Civil War he was a newspaper reporter in Boston, connected successively with the *Chronicle, Journal,* and *Herald.* June 13, 1861, he was commissioned Major in the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers, and the following October was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. At the second battle of Bull Run he was seen to fall from his horse, apparently fatally wounded. His body could not be found, and no details were learned as to his death.

While in the service he married in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30, 1862, Antoinette Knowles, born in Duxbury, Mass., Jan. 18, 1837, died in Duxbury Feb. 11, 1899, daughter of Samuel and Lucia A. (Sampson) Knowles. Daughter (posthumous):

32. i. Georgie Frederick Tileston, b. Oct. 28, 1862; d. Aug. 22, 1882. Unmarried.

28. Charles Edward Tileston[3] (*Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Thomas and Maria T. (Tallman) Tileston, was born in Boston Aug. 20, 1830, and died there Nov. 24, 1869. He married Sept. 10, 1863, Alice Faxon, born in North Bridgewater, Mass., Jan. 13, 1835, daughter of Orren and Theodora B. (Mann) Faxon, who died in March, 1910. There were no children. Mr. Tileston was in the coal business in Boston.

29. Eleanor Tallman Tileston[3] (*Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Thomas and Maria T. (Tallman) Tileston, was born in Boston Jan. 1, 1832, and died at Chestnut Hill, Mass., May 16, 1915. She married in Boston April 24, 1860, Jacob Baldwin, Jr., born June 14, 1829, died in Boston Nov. 17, 1892, son of Jacob and Martha P. (Bruce) Baldwin. He was a wholesale coal merchant in Boston for many years, a part of the time in partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles E. Tileston, under the firm name of Baldwin & Tileston. Children:

33. i. Thomas Tileston Baldwin, b. April 21, 1863; d. March 13, 1923.
34. ii. James Clarke Tileston Baldwin, b. Jan. 28, 1866; d. Dec. 20, 1930.
35. iii. Herman Trost Baldwin, b. Sept. 11, 1868; d. Nov. 25, 1934.

30. Maria Therese Tileston[3] (*Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Thomas and Maria T. (Tallman) Tileston, was born in Boston April 21, 1835, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1918. She married in Boston Feb. 4, 1863, William Vaughan Tupper, born in Hallowell, Maine, June 8, 1835, died in Brooklyn June 17, 1898, son of Homes and Lydia Maria (Crabtree) Tupper of Georgia. His father and paternal uncles were engaged in the shipping business along the coast and to Europe and the East, having branches in Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah and New York. This was the business which he followed himself for over a score of years. Before that he had spent his boyhood in Hallowell and in Cambridge, Mass., and for some years in the late fifties was engaged in farming in Iowa, which was newly being settled. He was refused as unfit physically in the Civil War. His father and all his relatives of his name were sympathetic to the southern cause, but he was a staunch Union man.

Mr. Tupper was a firm supporter of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and taught a men's Bible class there for many years. For a long period the members never neglected to go to his grave on each anniversary of his death and hold a short memorial service. He took a strong interest in politics in Brooklyn and in the reform movement, being an active worker, but never aspired to any political office. At the end of the eighties he retired from business and went abroad for a number of years to live, eventually returning to Brooklyn.

Mrs. Tupper was a colorful, charming personality, keeping open house for a wide circle during the more than fifty years she lived in the same house on Brooklyn Heights. Both she and her husband were loyal supporters and intimate friends of Henry Ward Beecher and his successor, Lyman Abbott. She was greatly interested in the Y. W. C. A. of Brooklyn, serving many years on the board of directors. She gave freely of her time and money to its activities, donating a generous sum as a memorial of her daughter Lucy. Children:

36. i. Maria Theresa Tupper, b. May 29, 1864.
37. ii. Lucy Tileston Tupper, b. Dec. 2, 1867; d. May 31, 1899, in Charleston, S. C. Unmarried.
38. iii. William Homes Tupper, b. May 5, 1872.

31. Francis William Tileston[3] (*Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Thomas and Maria T. (Tallman) Tileston, was born in Boston Aug. 26, 1836, and died there April 7, 1879. He married Maria E. Crawford, daughter of Jenks Crawford of Bath, whom he survived. There were no children. Mr. Tileston was in the employ of his brother-in-law, J. C. Herman Trost, in New York, for a number of years.

33. Thomas Tileston Baldwin[4] (*Eleanor T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Jacob and Eleanor T. (Tileston) Baldwin, was born in Boston April 21, 1863, and died in that city March 13, 1923. He was a member of the class of 1881, Boston Latin School, was graduated from Harvard in 1886, and studied for two years at Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1888, he practiced law in Boston until his death, and was also a trustee of estates. From 1901 to 1905 he was editor of the *Green Bag.*

On Oct. 24, 1889, he married in Boston Edith Perkins, born in New Orleans, July 22, 1867, daughter of Francis William and Laura (Simonds) Perkins, and sister of Henry G. Perkins, who married Mr. Baldwin's cousin, Maria T. Tupper. Mrs. Baldwin now makes her home in Cambridge, and retains the family summer home at Fitzwilliam, N. H. Children:

39. i. Thomas Tileston Baldwin, b. Aug. 7, 1890.
40. ii. Eleanor Baldwin, b. April 25, 1897.
41. iii. Francis Tileston Baldwin, b. June 11, 1902.

34. James Clarke Tileston Baldwin[4] (*Eleanor T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Jacob and Eleanor T. (Tileston) Baldwin, was born in Boston Jan. 28, 1866, and died there Dec. 20, 1930. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1888, and for more than twenty-five years thereafter was identified with the telephone business in Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Boston. About fifteen years before his death he retired from these activities, and devoted his attention chiefly to trusteeships.

Mr. Baldwin married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1902, Alice Cromwell Smith, born in Brooklyn Jan. 15, 1868, daughter of Thomas T. and Sarah (Cromwell) Smith of Brooklyn. She resides at Chestnut Hill, Mass. Children, born at Chestnut Hill:

42. i. Louise Cromwell Baldwin, b. Oct. 3, 1906. She was for two years at Vassar College, and was graduated from the Wheelock Training School. Is a kindergartner in Concord, Mass.
43. ii. James Tileston Baldwin, b. Aug. 6, 1908.

35. Dr. Herman Trost Baldwin[4] (*Eleanor T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Jacob and Eleanor T. (Tileston) Baldwin, was born in Boston Sept. 11, 1868, and died in Orlando, Fla., Nov. 25, 1934. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School, from Harvard College in 1891, and from Harvard Medical School in 1895. After serving as interne in the Boston City and Children's Hospitals he studied medicine for eight months in Vienna. In the fall of 1897 he took an office at Chestnut Hill, Mass., and continued in the practice of his profession

in that community to the time of his death. For many years he was on the staff of the Newton Hospital, and was a member of numerous medical societies and clubs.

Dr. Baldwin married in Fitzwilliam, N. H., Aug. 18, 1898, Mary Elizabeth Murphy, born in Buxton, Maine, Dec. 25, 1874, daughter of Robert and Mary Lucy (Hardy) Murphy. Children:

44. i. JOHN TILESTON BALDWIN, b. June 19, 1899.
45. ii. CLARKE TILESTON BALDWIN, b. Nov. 1, 1900.

36. MARIA THERESA TUPPER[4] (*Maria T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of William V. and Maria T. (Tileston) Tupper, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 29, 1864. She married in Brooklyn Nov. 15, 1899, Henry Grover Perkins, son of Francis William and Laura (Simonds) Perkins, and brother of Edith Perkins, who married Mrs. Perkins' cousin, Thomas T. Baldwin. Francis W. Perkins died in New Orleans in 1870, and his widow six years later married his cousin, George William Estabrook of Boston. She died in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 1, 1935, in her ninety-fourth year.

Henry G. Perkins was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., his mother's native place, July 16, 1865, and died in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 7, 1933. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard in 1887. After studying law for two years at Boston University Law School he began practicing in Boston, and soon became affiliated with real estate interests. For some years prior to his death he was managing trustee of the Tileston estate. Mr. Perkins was a director of the New England Hospital for Women and Children. His children are:

46. i. MARIA THERESA PERKINS, b. Oct. 23, 1900.
47. ii. FRANCIS WILLIAM PERKINS, b. Jan. 8, 1904.

Mrs. Perkins has in her possession the family Bible of her great-great-grandmother, Maria Theresa (Larck) Clarke, printed in German, and published in 1741. It is to be transmitted to each descendant named Maria Theresa, and Mrs. Perkins' granddaughter, Maria Theresa Putnam, born Oct. 8, 1926, is the fifth in a direct line and the sixth in seven generations, to bear this family name.

38. WILLIAM HOMES TUPPER[4] (*Maria T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of William V. and Maria T. (Tileston) Tupper, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 5, 1872. He was educated in Brooklyn at the Latin School and the Polytechnic Institute. Subsequently he spent several years in Iowa and California, and for a long period has been engaged in the stock brokerage business in New York City.

Mr. Tupper married (1) in Brookline, Mass., June 5, 1899, Grace Gordon Smith, born in Boston June 5, 1877, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1913, daughter of George and Abbie (Gordon) Smith; (2) in Montreal, Canada, Aug. 18, 1925, Laura Margaret Hannah Hayden, born on the Isle of Wight April 14, 1878, daughter of George and Eliza (Puzey) Hayden of the Isle of Wight. Son, by first marriage:

48. i. GEORGE GORDON HOMES TUPPER, b. Dec. 11, 1905.

39. THOMAS TILESTON BALDWIN, JR.[5] (*Thomas T. Baldwin*[4], *Eleanor T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Thomas T. and Edith (Perkins) Baldwin, was born in Boston Aug. 7, 1890. After being graduated from Harvard in 1912 he entered the railroad business, and until 1933 was an official of the Boston & Albany Railroad. He is now active trustee of the Tileston estate. He married in Chelsea, Mass., June 1, 1915, Marjorie Virginia Streeter, born in Chelsea, June 28, 1891, daughter of Herbert Eugene and Charlenia (Hazard) Streeter. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin make their home in Wellesley, Mass. Daughter:

49. i. VIRGINIA BALDWIN, b. July 26, 1918, in Newtonville, Mass.

40. ELEANOR BALDWIN[5] (*Thomas T. Baldwin*[4], *Eleanor T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Thomas T. and Edith (Perkins) Baldwin, was born in Boston April 25, 1897. She was educated at Miss Winsor's School, Boston, and Radcliffe College. June 12, 1920, she married at Fitzwilliam, N. H., Roger Carlisle Fenn, son of Dr. William Wallace and Faith Huntington (Fisher) Fenn. Dr. Fenn, for many years Dean of Harvard Divinity School, was one of the ranking clergymen of the Unitarian denomination in the United States.

Roger C. Fenn was born in Chicago April 19, 1895, and was graduated from Harvard in 1915. During the World War he served as Sergeant in the 301st Infantry and went overseas with that regiment. From 1915 to 1929 he taught at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., except for his two years of war service. In September, 1929, he opened the Fenn School, a day and boarding school for boys from five to fourteen years, at Concord, which subsequently had more than sixty pupils and a faculty of eleven. Children, born in Concord:

50. i. ABBOTT THAYER FENN, b. May 26, 1921.
51. ii. EDITH FENN, b. April 17, 1923.
52. iii. MARGARET FENN, b. April 11, 1925.

41. FRANCIS TILESTON BALDWIN[5] (*Thomas T. Baldwin*[4], *Eleanor T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Thomas T. and Edith

(Perkins) Baldwin, was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., June 11, 1902. He was graduated from Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., in 1920, and from Harvard in 1924. Mr. Baldwin is treasurer of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., Boston.

Sept. 3, 1928, Mr. Baldwin married in Quebec, P. Q., Simone Belleau, born in Quebec Feb. 18, 1903, daughter of Georges B. and Rita Marguerite (Baillargeon) Belleau of Quebec. They make their home in Cambridge, Mass.

43. JAMES TILESTON BALDWIN[5] (*James C. T. Baldwin*[4], *Eleanor T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of James C. T. and Alice C. (Smith) Baldwin, was born at Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 6, 1908. He was graduated from Harvard in 1930, and now is connected with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in New York. Mr. Baldwin is an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve.

44. JOHN TILESTON BALDWIN[5] (*Herman T. Baldwin*[4], *Eleanor T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Dr. Herman T. and Mary E. (Murphy) Baldwin, was born at Chestnut Hill, Mass., June 19, 1899. He was graduated from Harvard in 1921. During the World War he served as a cadet with the Royal Air Force, Canada, and received the honorary rank of Second Lieutenant after the armistice. Mr. Baldwin is manager of the Baltimore office of the First Boston Corporation, investment bankers. He married in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1934, Marjorie Elizabeth Wooden, daughter of Morris and Jane Wooden. Daughter:

53. i. JOAN TILESTON BALDWIN, b. Nov. 11, 1934, in Baltimore.

45. CLARKE TILESTON BALDWIN[5] (*Herman T. Baldwin*[4], *Eleanor T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Dr. Herman T. and Mary E. (Murphy) Baldwin, was born at Chestnut Hill, Mass., Nov. 1, 1900. He was educated at Harvard. During the World War he served, with his brother, with the Royal Air Service, Canada, and received the rank of Second Lieutenant. He conducts a stock brokerage business in Boston.

Mr. Baldwin married in Newton, Mass., June 10, 1922, Janice Liggett, born in Newton Dec. 2, 1899, daughter of Louis K. and Musa (Bence) Liggett of Newton. Mr. Liggett is president of the United Drug Company, and a leader in business and political affairs. Children:

54. i. CLARKE TILESTON BALDWIN, JR., b. Feb. 27, 1923.
55. ii. JANE LIGGETT BALDWIN, b. Sept. 23, 1925.
56. iii. LIGGETT BALDWIN, b. Dec. 29, 1928.
57. iv. MARY ELIZABETH BALDWIN, b. March 22, 1932.

46. Maria Theresa Perkins[5] (*Maria T. Tupper*[4], *Maria T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Henry G. and Maria T. (Tupper) Perkins, was born in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 23, 1900. After attending Miss Winsor's School, Boston, she entered Vassar College, and was graduated with the degree of B.A. She married in Boston Oct. 6, 1923, Palmer Cosslett Putnam, son of Major George Haven and Emily James (Smith) Putnam of New York. His father was president of G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, and his mother was Dean of Barnard College, Columbia University, from 1892 to 1900.

Palmer C. Putnam was born in Canandaigua, New York, July 13, 1900. He attended Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., in the class of 1917, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of B.S. in 1923, and received from the Institute the degree of M.S. in Geology in 1924. For a time he was a geologist, assisting in the development of the rich copper properties of L'Union Minière du Haut Katanga in the Belgian Congo. In 1929 he became president of G. P. Putnam's Sons and of the Knickerbocker Press; in 1930, of William Green, Inc., and of the Putnam Bookstore, Inc. In 1932 he resigned these offices to become chairman of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and president and chairman of Putnam's, Inc., a holding company. Children:

58. i. Maria Theresa Putnam, b. Oct. 8, 1926, in Boston.
59. ii. Emily Palmer Putnam, b. March 21, 1933, in Brookline, Mass.

47. Francis William Perkins[5] (*Maria T. Tupper*[4], *Maria T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Henry G. and Maria T. (Tupper) Perkins, was born in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 8, 1904. He was graduated from Harvard in 1926. From 1924 to 1932 he was connected with the Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Squantum, Mass., as Ensign, A-V (G). Entering commercial aviation he has been for several years with American Airlines, Inc. He married in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1933, Josephine Lovell Francis, daughter of John M. and Florence (Lovell) Francis. Son:

60. i. Francis William Perkins, Jr., b. June 27, 1934, Cambridge, Mass.

48. George Gordon Homes Tupper[5] (*William H. Tupper*[4], *Maria T. Tileston*[3], *Maria T.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of William H. and Grace G. (Smith) Tupper, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1905. He was educated at the town schools in Brookline, Mass., the Country Day School, Newton, Mass., and Evans School near Tucson, Arizona. In 1925 he went to Oxford where he was privately tutored, and in October, 1926, matriculated at the University as a Gentleman Commoner of Worcester College, remaining in residence until June, 1930.

He also returned there for the summer term of 1931. He duly qualified for the degree of M.A., and during the vacations travelled on the Continent and in North Africa. Mr. Tupper resides at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

TILESTON ANCESTRY

Thomas Tileston, who married Maria Theresa Tallman, was in the sixth generation from Thomas Tileston, who was born in England in 1611, came to America, and died in Dorchester, Mass., June 24, 1694. He was at Dorchester as early as 1634, being a grantee and proprietor there. He married Elizabeth ————, and had eight children. His son Timothy Tileston, born in Dorchester in 1636, died there Aug. 10, 1697, carried on a corn tidemill in Dorchester, known as Tileston's Mill, which was owned in the family as late as 1859. In 1675 he served in King Philip's War, and later was commissioned Lieutenant. He also served as a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. Lieutenant Tileston married Sarah Bridgman, and had seven children. His son, Timothy Tileston, Jr., was born in Dorchester in 1664, and died there Jan. 4, 1737. He married Hannah ————, and had seven children.

Captain Onesiphorous[4] Tileston, son of Timothy, Jr., and Hannah Tileston, was born in Dorchester Oct. 4, 1710, and was baptized in the First Church there Oct. 8 following. In early life he removed to Boston, where he was admitted to the New South Church Sept. 14, 1735. On Feb. 27, 1733, he had married Judith Peirce of Dorchester, who was admitted to the New South Oct. 19, 1735. He engaged in business as a contractor and builder, and became wealthy. His name goes down in Boston history as the rebuilder of Faneuil Hall, which was almost totally destroyed by fire Jan. 13, 1761. The town voted to reconstruct with as little woodwork as possible, to use stone window frames, and to provide a slated roof. It was further voted to defray the expense by means of a lottery. Contracts were made with Captain Tileston and sub-contractors, all of whom agreed to wait for full payment until the money could be raised by the sale of lottery tickets. There were delays in construction, and the edifice was not re-occupied until 1764. As rebuilt it was used for the meetings of the Revolutionary period, and in 1805 was enlarged.

Captain Tileston's bill was £1287 6s 2d. As the lottery yielded slow returns, he and the others petitioned that some more expeditious mode of payment be devised. In September, 1765, a committee was chosen to attend to the unsettled accounts, but the lottery was running in 1768.

Onesiphorous Tileston was Captain of the Artillery Company in

1762. He served as Selectman, and became a person of importance in the town. He lived originally near Fort Hill, but in 1751 purchased a plot of land between the present High Street (Cow Lane) and Purchase Street (Belcher's Lane), not far from Federal Street, erecting thereon a comfortable mansion, fronting on Purchase Street, and surrounded by gardens. The Boston town records state that on Nov. 23, 1752, Captain Tileston was granted permission to tear down an old wooden dwelling on the site, and erect thereon one of timber forty by twenty feet, with a kitchen ell of eighteen-feet stud. Facing the harbor, on an elevation, the residence commanded a fine view. Next east was the Dawes mansion, the home of Colonel Thomas Dawes, a noted architect and builder, father of Justice Thomas Dawes of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Just beyond was the home of Samuel Adams, the Revolutionary patriot.

Subsequently Captain Tileston bought a large tract on Purchase Street, directly opposite his homestead, with a much wider frontage, and extending about 800 feet to low water mark. He built two wharves, known as Tileston's Long Wharf and Short Wharf, also erecting stores, a barn, and a house with tenements, termed the Long House. He had shipping interests and presumably engaged in trade. Captain Tileston had the use of Flounders Alley, or Lane, an old footpath under the hill, connecting with Broad Street, which wound around the margin of the water. Sea Street formed the continuation of Broad Street to Windmill Point, later Wheeler's Point, at the foot of the present Summer Street. Long years afterward Broad Street, much widened, was merged into Atlantic Avenue. Two or three wharves to the north of Tileston's, at about the foot of the Pearl Street of today, was Griffin's or Liverpool Wharf, the scene of the Boston Tea Party of 1773. When the British evacuated Boston in 1776 they sacked and despoiled some of the houses on Purchase Street, among them that of Samuel Adams.

Captain Tileston died Nov. 27, 1771, and was buried in the Old Granary Burying Ground. His wife survived him. To them were born nine children, of whom three predeceased their father, and the following participated in the distribution of his estate, final settlement of which was not made for twenty-five years: Thomas, John, Benjamin and Onesiphorous Tileston; Sarah, who married William Clapp of Boston; and Mary, who married Jacob Cooper of Boston and Gamaliel Bradford of Duxbury, Mass. Many times these names are encountered in the probate and land records in the Suffolk County Court House in Boston. Onesiphorous Tileston, Jr., was graduated from Harvard in 1774, and for a time was a teacher in Dorchester. John Tileston was a merchant of Boston, and Benjamin Tileston was a mariner. Onesiphorous Tileston,

Jr., and Benjamin Tileston died without leaving issue. John Tileston's children were two sons and three daughters.

The quaint Biblical name borne by Captain Tileston was an inheritance, having prevailed in earlier generations of the family. In modern times, when difficulty was found in selection of a name for one of his descendants, likewise of the Tallman blood, a waggish relative suggested the boy be called Peleg Onesiphorous, in honor of two ancestors, and that his nickname be "P. Oney," or "Peony."

THOMAS[5] TILESTON, eldest child of Captain Onesiphorous and Judith (Peirce) Tileston, was born in Boston, and was baptized in the New South Church Sept. 21, 1735. He was a builder. He did not marry until late in life. On Oct. 2, 1783, when forty-eight, he wedded Lucy How, a native of Marlboro, Mass., then twenty-five years of age. Daughter of Joseph and Grace (Rice) How, she was born Sept. 18, 1758. The couple were admitted members of the New South Church in 1786, but subsequently transferred their membership to the Federal Street Church. To them were born two children, Lucy, baptized Jan. 7, 1787, who died young; and Thomas, born April 15, 1789.

On the shoulders of Thomas Tileston as administrator fell the management of the real estate interests of his father at the latter's death in 1771. He acquired the interest of his sisters and his brother Benjamin in their father's property, of which he owned the largest share at his death in 1794. His brother John succeeded him as administrator of the Onesiphorous Tileston estate and concluded settlement in 1796.

During the approach of the crisis with England which culminated in the Revolution Mr. Tileston was an ardent patriot. His name is found, with that of his brother, John Tileston, on the list of members of the Sons of Liberty who dined at the Liberty Tree, Dorchester, Aug. 14, 1769. When the tea ships were anchored in the dock at Liverpool Wharf, not far from his Purchase Street home, late in 1773, Mr. Tileston, who had been attending the patriotic gatherings known as "tea meetings," was chosen a member of the guard for the vessels on the night of Nov. 30. The men were armed with muskets and bayonets, and were to prevent surreptitious landing of the tea. Something more than a fortnight later occurred the Tea Party. Muster rolls of Revolutionary soldiers of Massachusetts show that one Thomas Tileston saw active army service in 1778 and 1779. This may have been the man of whom we are writing.

Mr. Tileston and his wife died less than three months apart in 1794. On July 15, 1794, Mrs. Tileston was named administratrix of his estate; on Aug. 19 following, when apparently mortally ill, she made her will, and it was admitted to probate Sept. 9. Her brother-in-law, John Tileston,

and her pastor, Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., succeeded to the administration of her husband's estate, and Dr. Belknap was appointed executor of her will and guardian of her son Thomas Tileston, aged five years, and of her foster daughter, Sophia Brigham, who was ten. Mrs. Tileston bequeathed the bulk of her estate to her son, and divided her wardrobe between her mother, sisters, sisters-in-law, and Sophia Brigham. For the last-named she also directed "that she receive a decent economical education out of my estate, and upon her marriage or arriving at the age of twenty-one years I further give her £100 lawful money."

Sophia Brigham did not marry until she was thirty-eight, becoming in 1822 the third wife of Judge Jeduthan Loomis of Montpelier, Vt. She bore him three children. Daughter of William and Lydia (Chamberlain) Brigham of Marlboro, Mass., she was born June 12, 1784, and died Feb. 1, 1855. Her parents died of smallpox in 1793, and as there was a large family of children, Mrs. Tileston, a distant relative, adopted her.

Between the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Tileston, Boston was visited on July 30, 1794, by an extensive fire, and the list of buildings burned in Purchase Street included: "The late Mr. Tileston's stores, four in number, containing many valuable articles." Rev. Dr. Samuel Parker, rector of Trinity Church, was a member of a committee to raise funds for the fire sufferers, and the settlement papers of Mrs. Tileston's estate show that she was reimbursed by him for her loss to the amount of fifty-one pounds — insurance in a novel form.

THOMAS[6] TILESTON, son of Thomas and Lucy (How) Tileston, was born in Boston April 15, 1789, and died there Jan. 22, 1864. He married Maria Theresa Tallman.

III. Benjamin Franklin[2] Tallman (*Peleg*[1]), fourth son of Peleg and Eleanor (Clarke) Tallman, was born in Woolwich, Maine, April 30, 1800, and died in Richmond, Maine, Dec. 30, 1893, aged ninety-three years, eight months. He married in Woolwich Sept. 26, 1822, Alice McKown, born in Woolwich Sept. 30, 1800, died in Richmond Feb. 26, 1861, daughter of Robert and Ann (Grace) McKown of Woolwich.

Mr. Tallman lived in the part of Woolwich called Nequasset, until 1850, when he removed to Richmond and lived on Pleasant Street, in the village, in the large house, on the east side of the street, between Gardiner and Spring Streets, which was built by William Gardiner, Esq., in the 1820's, and which Mr. Tallman bought of Captain Davis Blanchard, who had bought it from the Gardiner heirs. The house was partly destroyed by fire, early in the 1850's, but was repaired and somewhat changed in its interior arrangement.

Mr. Tallman followed the sea for a short time when a young man. He was interested in the cause of education, and while he lived in Woolwich was a member of the school board of that town. In the 1850's, he was a member of the Maine State Board of Education. He was also a member of the School Committee of Richmond for a number of years, at different times, between 1853 and 1874. He was chairman of the board of Selectmen of Richmond in 1865, 1866 and 1867, and also held other town offices. He was a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and Trial Justice for many years. Mr. Tallman also took an active part in temperance work, and was a leading officer in the Division of the Sons of Temperance, in Richmond, and in the Grand Division of the State of Maine. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Richmond, and its deacon and clerk for a number of years. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his wife and children are buried in the cemetery at Nequasset, in Woolwich. — W. H. S.

Children, born in Woolwich:

61. i. Horatio Smith Tallman, b. July 20, 1823; d. February, 1854.
62. ii. Ann Maria McKown Tallman, b. Dec. 14, 1826; d. April 28, 1848. Unmarried.
63. iii. Ellen Sophia Larck Tallman, b. Jan. 30, 1830; d. May 10, 1849. Unmarried.
64. iv. Caroline Elizabeth Tallman, b. July 2, 1832; d. Sept. 8, 1902.
65. v. Alice Therese Tallman, b. Nov. 30, 1844; d. May 14, 1849.

61. Captain Horatio Smith[3] Tallman (*Benjamin F.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Benjamin F. and Alice (McKown) Tallman, was born in Wool-

wich, Maine, July 20, 1823, and was lost at sea with his wife, in February, 1854. In command of the Richmond, Maine, ship *G. W. Morton,* he sailed from New York in February, 1854, with a cargo of grain, and the vessel was never again heard from. Their child had been left in the care of its Aunt Caroline, and did not long survive its parents. Captain Tallman married in Richmond April 10, 1853, Delia Maria Southard, born in Richmond Nov. 10, 1832, daughter of Thomas J. and Jane J. (Springer) Southard. Daughter:

66. i. ANN MARIA TALLMAN, b. Oct. 26, 1853; d. Oct. 24, 1854.

64. CAROLINE ELIZABETH[3] TALLMAN (*Benjamin F.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Benjamin F. and Alice (McKown) Tallman, was born in Woolwich, Maine, July 2, 1832, and died in Lexington, Mass., Sept. 8, 1902. She married in Richmond, Maine, Dec. 14, 1858, Rev. Henry Clinton Fay, born in Shrewsbury, Mass., March 4, 1827, died in Lexington, Mass., July 2, 1911, son of Solomon T. and Achsah F. (Parker) Fay of Westboro, Mass. Mr. Fay was a graduate of Amherst College, 1854, and of Bangor Theological Seminary, 1857. He was pastor of Congregational churches in Richmond, Maine, East Northwood and Londonderry, N. H., Ayer Junction, Westboro, Hubbardston, Townsend, Holden, Harwichport, and Norton, Mass., and Essex, Conn. In addition to his pastoral work he taught vocal music in public schools and singing schools. During the Civil War he served in the United States Christian Commission. In his later years Mr. Fay had no settled pastorate, and lived in Somerville, Arlington and Lexington, Mass. His death, at the age of eighty-four, occurred while he was returning from church service, and was due to heart disease, superinduced by the heat. Children:

67. i. FRANKLIN TALLMAN FAY, b. Jan. 15, 1860; d. Nov. 29, 1873.
68. ii. ALICE PARKER FAY, b. Aug. 9, 1861; d. May 19, 1931.
69. iii. HATTIE THERESE FAY, b. March 4, 1864; d. in Somerville, Mass., Feb. 18, 1896. Unmarried. Possessed of a fine soprano voice she sang in public on many occasions. She was a pupil of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and had charge of the quartet at the Day Street Church, Somerville.
70. iv. HENRY CLINTON FAY, b. June 27, 1866; d. Jan. 14, 1909.
71. v. LUCY MARION FAY, b. Feb. 12, 1868; d. April 17, 1870.

68. ALICE PARKER FAY[4] (*Caroline E.*[3] *Tallman, Benjamin F.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Rev. Henry C. and Caroline E. (Tallman) Fay, was born in Northwood, N. H., Aug. 9, 1861, and died in Arlington, Mass., May 19, 1931. She attended Wellesley College, but was unable to graduate, owing to ill health. On Oct. 11, 1893, she married, in West Somerville, Mass., William Chrysostum Stickel, born in Cambridge,

Mass., June 29, 1865, died in Lexington, Mass., April 27, 1926, son of Jacob and Maria (Fallon) Stickel of Cambridge. He was a florist in West Somerville, Arlington and Lexington, Mass. Mr. Stickel served as chairman of the Republican town committee of Lexington for ten years. Son:

72. i. PAUL JELLEY STICKEL, b. Sept. 13, 1895.

70. HENRY CLINTON FAY, JR.[4] (*Caroline E.*[3] *Tallman, Benjamin F.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Rev. Henry C. and Caroline E. (Tallman) Fay, was born in Norton, Mass., June 27, 1866, and died in Boston Jan. 14, 1909. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, Mass. He was an accomplished engraver, and carried on the engraving business in Boston for a number of years. His death was due to an attack by a drunken man, who thrust an umbrella into his right eye, the point of the steel penetrating his brain. Mr. Fay was a cripple, and used two artificial legs. He married in West Somerville, Mass., June 27, 1896, Edith Anne Fletcher, born in London, England, died in West Somerville July 7, 1900, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Wall) Fletcher. Son:

73. i. EDGAR FAY, b. June 10, 1897; d. at the age of about eight years.

72. PAUL JELLEY STICKEL[5] (*Alice P. Fay*[4], *Caroline E.*[3] *Tallman, Benjamin F.*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of William C. and Alice P. (Fay) Stickel, was born in West Somerville, Mass., Sept. 13, 1895. He received his education in the public schools, Lexington High School, and Huntington Preparatory School. During the World War Mr. Stickel served in the United States Navy from July 17, 1917, to July 17, 1919. He is now connected with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in Boston, and resides in Belmont, Mass.

Mr. Stickel married in Hyde Park, Mass., Dec. 27, 1922, Juliet Amelia Johnson, born in Roxbury, Mass., July 7, 1899, daughter of Henning Carl and Leontina (Hedman) Johnson. She was educated in the Boston public schools and at Burdett Business College. Children:

74. i. PATRICIA ESTELLE STICKEL, b. Dec. 26, 1924, in Chicago.
75. ii. WILLIAM CLINTON STICKEL, b. June 17, 1928, in Boston.

IV. ELIZA SOPHIA[2] TALLMAN (*Peleg*[1]), second daughter of Peleg and Eleanor (Clarke) Tallman, was born in Woolwich, Maine (one of twins), Jan. 26, 1802, and died in Philadelphia Feb. 25, 1863, in her sixty-second year. She is buried in North Laurel Cemetery, near Philadelphia. She married (1), in Woolwich Sept. 21, 1824, Horatio Smith, born in Woolwich March 2, 1797, died in Bath Oct. 21, 1833, son of Captain Ebenezer and Jennet (McKown) Smith of Woolwich; (2), in Richmond Sept. 8, 1835 (as his third wife), Captain William Patten, born in Topsham, Maine, Sept. 21, 1793, died in Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1871, son of Actor and Jane (McLellan) Patten, of Topsham.

Captain Patten married (1), 1824, Paulina Patten, of Topsham, who is said to have died in Cuba, perhaps in January, 1827; (2), perhaps in summer of 1834, Hannah H. Huntington, of Bowdoinham, Maine, who died probably in the latter part of January, 1835; (4), 1867, Carrie Lehman, of Philadelphia.

Horatio Smith and wife lived at Richmond Corner, on the farm given her by her father. The farm comprised 1,000 acres, and was situated between the present County Road running from Richmond village to Litchfield, and the Bowdoinham line, and extended, approximately, from the stream at the south end of Cobbossee (or Pleasant) Pond, on the west, to and a little beyond the Abagadasset stream, on the east, excepting a strip one hundred rods wide near the Hungry Meadow stream. Horatio Smith was a farmer. He served the town as a member of the board of Selectmen. His death was due to consumption, the result of overwork.

Captain William Patten followed the sea during his early manhood, and rose to the command of vessels. His voyages took him to the Gulf of Mexico, then infested by pirates. On one occasion his vessel was boarded by the notorious corsair, Jean Lafitte, who took a supply of provisions, freely turned over to him, and departed, without having searched for money, a considerable amount of which had been hidden among the ballast when the pirate was seen approaching.

After the marriage of Captain Patten and Mrs. Smith, they lived about two years in Bath; then on the farm until 1846, when they moved to Richmond village, and lived on the west side of Pleasant Street, a short distance north of Spring Street, in the house which was built for him, afterward sold to Captain A. D. Alexander. He had already become engaged in ship-building, and was a director of the Lincoln Bank of Bath. Afterward he was president and a director of the Richmond Bank, and was one of the first Richmond stockholders in the Kennebec & Portland

Railroad. He was Representative to the Legislature in 1856. In the latter part of 1850, he and Captain William H. Sturtevant entered into partnership, under the firm name of Patten & Sturtevant, and engaged in general trade, carrying on at the same time a ship-building business. In July, 1857, Captain Patten became financially embarrassed, and went to Brooklyn, N. Y., from which city he removed to Philadelphia, in November of the same year, where he resided until his death. The business of Patten & Sturtevant was closed up by the junior partner and the firm was dissolved in 1858. — W. H. S.

Children of Horatio and Eliza S. (Tallman) Smith:

76. i. ELEANOR CLARKE TALLMAN SMITH, b. July 26, 1825; d. Aug. 22, 1826.
77. ii. WILLIAM FRANKLIN SMITH, b. March 8, 1827; d. Aug. 1, 1827.
78. iii. ELEANOR CLARKE TALLMAN SMITH, b. May 10, 1828; d. May 29, 1916.
79. iv. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, b. May 20, 1830; d. March 14, 1889.
80. v. ELIZA(BETH) SOPHIA SMITH, b. May 28, 1832; d. June 16, 1920.

Children of William and Eliza S. (Tallman) Patten:

81. vi. HANNAH PAULINA PATTEN, b. June 28, 1836; d. May 9, 1904.
82. vii. RACHEL JANE PATTEN, b. April 27, 1838; d. May 27, 1932.
83. viii. ANN MARIA THERESE PATTEN, b. Aug. 11, 1840; d. Aug. 9, 1910.

78. ELEANOR CLARKE TALLMAN SMITH[3] (*Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Horatio and Eliza S. (Tallman) Smith, was born in Richmond, Maine, May 10, 1828, and died there May 29, 1916. She married in Richmond Sept. 18, 1845, Captain William Henry Sturtevant, born in Bowdoinham, Maine, March 27, 1814, died in Richmond April 15, 1867, son of Jonathan and Ruth (Leonard) Sturtevant of Bowdoinham.

Captain Sturtevant began going to sea when he was eighteen years old, his father having given him his time. He was in the coasting trade mostly, and before long was in command of a brig. Stopping at home to help his brother Joseph, in the latter's store, at Richmond Corner, with the intention of returning to the sea, he finally entered into partnership with his brother, under the firm name of J. L. Sturtevant & Co., and later bought out his brother's interest and continued the business for himself. After his marriage, he was postmaster at the Corner for two or three years. In June, 1850, he moved to the village, and entered into partnership with Captain William Patten under the firm name of Patten & Sturtevant (see under Eliza Sophia Tallman), in general trade and ship-building. In 1857, the firm became financially embarrassed, owing to the depression and removal from town of the senior partner, and the business was closed up by Captain Sturtevant, and the firm dissolved in 1858. In 1860 he was town treasurer. He was in the grocery business for a while with Joshua

Libby, and also engaged, with others, in building vessels. Children, born in Richmond:

84. i. William Patten Sturtevant, b. Aug. 31, 1846; d. March 12, 1851.
85. ii. Horatio Smith Sturtevant, b. June 30, 1850; d. Sept. 1, 1851.
86. iii. Walter Henry Sturtevant, b. Feb. 11, 1853; d. Jan. 20, 1925.
87. iv. Jennette Tallman Sturtevant, b. Oct. 20, 1854; d. Aug. 14, 1863.
88. v. Eleanor Tallman Sturtevant, b. Sept. 25, 1857; d. Jan. 28, 1927. Unmarried.
89. vi. Eliza Alice Sturtevant, b. Dec. 27, 1860.
90. vii. Caroline Gardiner Sturtevant, b. May 23, 1864; d. Sept. 19, 1865.

79. William Henry Smith[3] (*Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Horatio and Eliza S. (Tallman) Smith, was born in Richmond, Maine, May 20, 1830, and died there March 14, 1889. He lived on the homestead farm until 1864, when he sold that part of it lying east of the Post Road, from which large quantities of wood were cut for the use of the locomotives of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad. Removing to a dwelling at the southwest corner of the County and Post Roads he lived there until his death. In 1891 his widow and son removed thence to Litchfield, Maine. Mr. Smith was Postmaster at Richmond Corner for many years; was a member of the board of Selectmen, 1865-67; and was collector of taxes for a number of years. He was a Trial Justice, and also a land surveyor, and was a useful and worthy citizen of the town.

Mr. Smith married June 30, 1853, Almira Moulton Smith, born in Litchfield, Maine, Nov. 23, 1828, and died there, daughter of Deacon Isaac and Esther (Paul) Smith of Litchfield. Children, born in Richmond:

91. i. Horatio Tallman Smith, b. June 4, 1855; d. March 12, 1876.
92. ii. Eugene Gardiner Smith, b. July 30, 1857; d. April 24, 1883. Unmarried.
93. iii. Eliza Theresa Smith, b. Nov. 12, 1859; d. Aug. 8, 1885.
94. iv. Clara Child Smith, b. Jan. 30, 1865; d. Nov. 16, 1882.
95. v. Percy Clements Smith, b. July 31, 1869; d. May 17, 1892, Litchfield. Unmarried. After his father's death he was in trade at Richmond Corner, but sold out on account of ill health.

80. Eliza (beth) Sophia Smith[3] (*Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Horatio and Eliza S. (Tallman) Smith, was born in Richmond, Maine, May 28, 1832, and died in Bath June 16, 1920. She married in Richmond Jan. 10, 1856, Charles Weston Larrabee, born in Brunswick, Maine, June 12, 1822, died in Bath Oct. 6, 1904, son of Nehemiah and Lucy (Weston) Larrabee of Brunswick.

Mr. Larrabee was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in Maine, and for nearly half a century was one of Bath's leading citizens. He prepared for college at Yarmouth Academy, was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1844, and from the Harvard Law School in 1847. While

at Harvard he took a medical course in connection with his legal studies. After opening an office in Boston he went to the gold fields of California in 1849, returning in about a year on account of ill health. In 1852 he began practice in Richmond, where he married and resided until November, 1858, when he removed to Bath. For twenty years he was associated in practice with his wife's uncle, Judge Henry Tallman, under the firm name of Tallman & Larrabee. An ardent Democrat, he was Collector of the Port of Bath from 1893 to 1896 under the second Cleveland administration. For twelve years Mr. Larrabee was an active member of the School Committee of Bath, and also served as Superintendent of Schools. Children:

96. i. CHARLES CHURCH LARRABEE, b. Oct. 21, 1856; d. Oct. 5, 1910.
97. ii. LUCY WESTON LARRABEE, b. June 27, 1861; d. Sept. 17, 1919.
Also two others, who died young.

81. HANNAH PAULINA PATTEN[3] (*Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Captain William and Eliza S. (Tallman) Patten, was born in Bath June 28, 1836, and died in Delanco, N. J., May 9, 1904. She married (1) in London, England, March 14, 1854, Captain Frederick Theobald Hatch of Pittston, Maine, who died at sea on board ship *Clara Ann,* of which he was master, in December following; (2) in Richmond, Maine, Jan. 29, 1857, John Cone Darrah, born in Richmond May 16, 1833, died in Delanco, N. J., Jan. 10, 1887, son of Henry and Susan Darrah of Richmond; (3) in Delanco, N. J., Sept. 17, 1890, Captain Henry L. Gregg, born in Andover, Maine, Jan. 3, 1838, died at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, Feb. 20, 1909, son of Captain Silas D. and Elizabeth (Miltmore) Gregg. There were no children.

John C. Darrah was, for twenty years, senior partner of the firm of Darrah & Elwell, ship chandlers, of Philadelphia, having been associated from 1866 to the time of his death, with Captain Joseph S. Elwell in that business. Previously he had been in the same business in another firm, having before that served as a clerk in Philadelphia and other cities.

Captain Gregg, after retiring from the sea, was a ship-broker in Philadelphia for several years, having been associated with others, under different firm names. Later he went to Binghamton, N. Y., and engaged in the brewery business, from which place he went to Hudson, N. Y., where he was in the same business. He served as Mayor of Hudson. From there he returned to Philadelphia, and for a time was engaged in the furniture storage business. He was twice married, his first wife having been Lizzie Livermore.

82. RACHEL JANE PATTEN[3] (*Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Captain William and Eliza S. (Tallman) Patten, was born in Rich-

mond, Maine, April 27, 1838, and died in Philadelphia May 27, 1932, a month after her ninety-fourth birthday. She was the last surviving grandchild of Hon. Peleg Tallman, and at his death was but three years of age, but she remembered her grandmother well. As a girl she attended Mrs. Hinkley's boarding school in Brunswick, Maine. Calvin Ellis Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, was then a professor at Bowdoin College, and she recalled seeing the couple at church. On Jan. 29, 1857, she married in Richmond Captain Joseph Sprague Elwell, born in Bath April 23, 1828, died in Philadelphia March 29, 1892, son of John P. and Mary (Sprague) Elwell of Bath. Educated at schools in Brooklyn, N. Y., he followed the sea from boyhood for a period of twenty-six years, and for ten years Mrs. Elwell accompanied him on his voyages. While captain of the ship *Northampton,* Feb. 20, 1862, he rescued the shipwrecked crew of the English bark *W. B. Dean,* and in reward for his bravery received a gold watch, suitably inscribed, from the British Government.

In 1866 Captain Elwell gave up the sea and entered the business of ship chandlery in Philadelphia with John C. Darrah, who married Mrs. Elwell's sister Hannah on the day of his own wedding. On the death of Mr. Darrah, Captain Elwell's son, William P. Elwell, became a member of the firm. For three terms Captain Elwell was elected to the Board of Port Wardens from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, of which he was long an active member.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Elwell continued to make her home in Philadelphia, usually spending the summer at Bath. As the eldest of the descendants of Hon. Peleg Tallman she was much respected and beloved. During 1931 a replica of Montpelier, the home of General Henry Knox, Revolutionary hero, was built and opened at Thomaston, Maine. Mrs. Elwell owned an arm chair from the original Knox mansion, and through Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Bath, she presented this valuable relic to the Knox Memorial Association. The chair, bearing a plate appropriately inscribed, has been placed in the new building.

Children of Joseph S. and Rachel J. (Patten) Elwell, born in Philadelphia:

98. i. William Patten Elwell, b. Jan. 19, 1858; d. March 21, 1930.
99. ii. Rachel Josephine Elwell, b. Jan. 29, 1869; d. Jan. 21, 1874.

83. Ann Maria Therese Patten[3] (*Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Captain William and Eliza S. (Tallman) Patten, was born in Richmond, Maine, Aug. 11, 1840, and died in Delanco, N. J., Aug. 9, 1910. She married in Philadelphia Nov. 12, 1868, Colonel James Beattie

Roney, born in Newburgh, N. Y., March 23, 1840, died in Delanco Feb. 22, 1916, son of Rev. Moses and Elizabeth Frances (Beattie) Roney of Newburgh. Colonel Roney, who was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1859, commanded a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil War, and for many years practiced law in Philadelphia. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. After the war he was Colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, National Guard. Son:

100. i. JAMES PAUL RONEY, b. Aug. 9, 1869.

86. WALTER HENRY STURTEVANT[4] (*Eleanor C. T. Smith*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of William H. and Eleanor C. T. (Smith) Sturtevant, was born in Richmond, Maine, Feb. 11, 1853, and died there Jan. 20, 1925, at the age of seventy-two.

Mr. Sturtevant was a life-long student of genealogy and local history, and compiled the material, here presented, relating to the descendants of Hon. Peleg Tallman, with additions made necessary by his death. He also wrote a genealogy of the descendants of Captain Holder Tallman, brother of Peleg, and collected a large amount of other material relating to the Tallman and allied families. In March, 1899, his paper, "Peleg Tallman, Sailor of the Revolution, Master Mariner and Member of Congress," was read before the Maine Historical Society, was published in their "Collections," and subsequently issued in pamphlet form. He wrote an historical sketch of Richmond which was read at the centennial observance of the town in August, 1923.

When but nineteen Mr. Sturtevant was in the drug business in Richmond in the firm of Donnell & Sturtevant. Later becoming a telegraph operator he was employed continuously for several years in the Western Union telegraph office in Richmond, meanwhile engaged as express clerk. From 1880 to 1888 he was Town Clerk of Richmond. He was leader of the Richmond Band and of local choirs, at varying intervals, for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Sturtevant was long the Richmond correspondent for the *Portland Press,* and also for other newspapers at various times. He was parish clerk of the Congregational Church, secretary and treasurer of the Evergreen Cemetery Association, and president of the High School Alumni Association. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Maine Historical Society. He never married.

Crippled by illness for many years, Mr. Sturtevant was confined to a wheel chair, but his unconquerable spirit enabled him to overcome all disadvantages, and the amount of intellectual work he was able to perform was amazing and prodigious. An extensive reader and possessed of a keen memory he was an entertaining conversationalist, and was held in

high regard by the people of the town. His collections of local history and genealogy are of the greatest value. — W. M. E.

89. Eliza Alice Sturtevant[4] (*Eleanor C. T. Smith*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of William H. and Eleanor C. T. (Smith) Sturtevant, was born in Richmond, Maine, Dec. 27, 1860. She married in Richmond April 30, 1889, Randall Judson Condon, born in Friendship, Maine, July 10, 1862, died in Greeneville, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1931, son of James and Hannah Yates (Oram) Condon of Friendship. Dr. Condon became one of the foremost educators of the country. He was graduated from Colby College in 1886, later attending Harvard Summer School.

In 1886, while he was principal of the Richmond High School, he was elected a member of the Maine House of Representatives, serving until 1888, when he was nominated for the State Senate but was defeated. He became District Superintendent of Schools at Templeton, Mass., and was serving in that capacity until 1891, when he became Superintendent of Schools at Everett, Mass. In 1903 he went to Helena, Mont. Later he was stationed at Providence, R. I.

He was secretary of the Montana State Textbook Commission from 1906 to 1910. From 1913 to 1929 he was Superintendent of Schools of Cincinnati. Colby honored him with the degree of LL.D. in 1913, and in 1925 he received a like degree from the University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Condon was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, president of the National Society for Study of Education of the National Playground Association, president of the superintendents' department of the National Education Association in 1926, a member of the American Civic Federation Council, president of American School Citizenship League in 1913, vice-president of the National Congress of Parent-Teachers' Association in 1926, United States delegate to the International Educational Conference at the Hague in 1914, delegate to the Geneva Convention, International Educational Association, in 1929, and president of the Montana branch of the National Society for Promotion of Industrial Education.

Daughter:

191. i. Katharine Eleanor Condon, b. Oct. 13, 1892.

93. Eliza Theresa Smith[4] (*William H. Smith*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of William H. and Almira M. (Smith) Smith, was born in Richmond, Maine, Nov. 12, 1859, and died there Aug. 8, 1885. She married Sept. 14, 1881, S. Reed Allen, son of John L. Allen of Litchfield, Maine, who after her death married Mary Libby. They lived in

WALTER H. STURTEVANT

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Ambia, Ind., where he was for a time engaged in business. Mr. Allen died in Richmond in 1931. Children:

102. i. WALTER EUGENE ALLEN, b. Sept. 17, 1882; d. Oct. 30, 1882.
103. ii. EVERETT ELWELL ALLEN, b. Feb. 2, 1884; d. Feb. 27, 1885.

96. CHARLES CHURCH LARRABEE[4] (*Eliza[beth] S. Smith*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Charles W. and Eliza(beth) S. (Smith) Larrabee, was born in Richmond, Maine, Oct. 21, 1856, and died in Bath Oct. 5, 1910. He married in Mansfield, Ohio, June 19, 1889, Florence Ingersoll, daughter of William H. Ingersoll of Mansfield, and they were divorced in 1907. There were no children. Mr. Larrabee was early employed as a clerk in a wholesale crockery and glassware house in Boston, and subsequently was a travelling salesman, later engaging in manufacturing in Mansfield, Ohio. Some years later he entered the employ of the American Ice Company in New York, finally returning to Bath, where he died.

97. LUCY WESTON LARRABEE[4] (*Eliza[beth] S. Smith*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Charles W. and Eliza(beth) S. (Smith) Larrabee, was born in Bath June 27, 1861, and died there Sept. 17, 1919. She married in Bath Feb. 23, 1886, John Owen Patten, born in Bath April 20, 1861, died in Phœnix, Ariz., April 29, 1899, son of Captain Gilbert E. R. and Emma M. (Owen) Patten of Bath. He attended Johns Hopkins University, became a reporter on the *Boston Post,* and subsequently purchasing an interest in the paper was its managing editor for several years. After his marriage he and Mrs. Patten travelled abroad for several years, making a tour of the world. Settling in Bath he purchased the *Bath Daily Times,* of which he was editor. He represented Bath in the Maine Legislature. Owing to ill health Mr. Patten finally removed to Arizona. In 1897 Mrs. Patten secured a divorce, and Mr. Patten subsequently married Mrs. Roberts, former wife of Dr. Percy W. Roberts of Bath. There were no children.

98. WILLIAM PATTEN ELWELL[4] (*Rachel J. Patten*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Joseph S. and Rachel J. (Patten) Elwell, was born in Philadelphia Jan. 19, 1858, and died there March 21, 1930. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, and at once entered the ship chandlery store of Darrah & Elwell as clerk. After the death of his uncle, the senior partner, he became the partner of his father, and upon the death of the latter in 1892 succeeded to the full management of the business.

He married in Philadelphia Feb. 7, 1884, Mary Darrah Stulb, born

in Philadelphia Aug. 26, 1856, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Garner) Stulb of Philadelphia. Children:

104. i. Rachel Elwell, b. March 24, 1887.
105. ii. Theodora Stulb Elwell, b. Feb. 1, 1892.

100. James Paul Roney[4] (*Ann M. T. Patten*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of Colonel James B. and Ann M. T. (Patten) Roney, was born in Philadelphia Aug. 9, 1869. After leaving school and having some slight sea experience, he subsequently entered the employ of the firm of Darrah & Elwell, ship chandlers, of Philadelphia.

In 1908 he entered the employ of The Texas Company, first in a clerical position and later became marine superintendent. He has been connected with this corporation since his original employment, and subsequently was made manager of their Marine Department, with headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Roney married (1) in Burlington, N. J., Jan. 30, 1905, Maud Lillian Reed, born in Burlington Jan. 30, 1881, died in Delanco, N. J., Oct. 7, 1920, daughter of Wilmer and Mattie (Oliver) Reed of Burlington; (2) in New York Sept. 11, 1926, Nina Moore, born in Topeka, Kan., April 5, 1883, daughter of Charles Wolfe and Cora (Jacobs) Moore of Chicago. There were no children by either marriage.

101. Katharine Eleanor Condon[5] (*Eliza A. Sturtevant*[4], *Eleanor C. T. Smith*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of Dr. Randall J. and Eliza A. (Sturtevant) Condon, was born in Everett, Mass., Oct. 13, 1892. After graduating from Mount Holyoke College in 1914 she took post-graduate courses at the University of Cincinnati, Boston University, and Union Theological Seminary. She married in Friendship, Maine, Aug. 13, 1925, Frank Clifton Foster, born in Clifton Springs, New York, Sept. 25, 1894, son of John Marshall and Clara (Hess) Foster. He was graduated from Colby College in 1916, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1924, also receiving the degree of M.A. from the Teachers' College, Columbia University, in 1924.

Mr. Foster taught for two years in Swatow College, China, his parents having been missionaries in that country for many years. During the World War as a Y. M. C. A. worker he was with the American Engineers in Siberia in 1917-18. Subsequently he taught in Hampton Institute, Va., and was in the field work department of Union Theological Seminary for four years. In the fall of 1931 he became Dean of Tusculum College, Greeneville, Tenn., and is in charge of the departments of education and psychology. Children:

106. i. Randall Condon Foster, b. April 3, 1929.
107. ii. Walter Sturtevant Foster, b. May 28, 1933.

104. Rachel Elwell[5] (*William P. Elwell*[4], *Rachel J. Patten*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of William P. and Mary D. (Stulb) Elwell, was born in Philadelphia March 24, 1887. She married in Philadelphia Nov. 2, 1918, Charles Lewis Bolton, born in Philadelphia Aug. 17, 1884, son of Charles W. and Lydia (King) Bolton of Philadelphia. He was graduated from Lafayette College with the degree of C.E. and from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of B.S. in Architecture. Mr. Bolton is an architect in Philadelphia.

105. Theodora Stulb Elwell[5] (*William P. Elwell*[4], *Rachel J. Patten*[3], *Eliza S.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), daughter of William P. and Mary D. (Stulb) Elwell, was born in Philadelphia Feb. 1, 1892. She was graduated in 1915 from Vassar College. On Sept. 3, 1925, she married in New York Hamilton Webb, born in Liverpool, England, Sept. 16, 1887. He is in business in New York City. Daughter:

108. i. Mary Webb, b. Sept. 23, 1926, in New York City.

JAMES CLARKE TALLMAN

V. James Clarke[2] Tallman (*Peleg*[1]), fifth son of Peleg and Eleanor (Clarke) Tallman, was born in Woolwich, Maine, July 28, 1804, and died in Boston Oct. 21, 1853, in his fiftieth year. He married Feb. 28, 1828, Jane R. Green, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Huldah (Stinson) Green, who died Nov. 22, 1863, and is buried in Yarmouth, Maine. They had no children.

In October, 1827, Mr. Tallman was in the dry-goods business, on Front Street, Bath, as per his advertisement in the *Maine Gazette,* at that time. March 26, 1829, he bought of Joseph and Joseph L. Dennison, land and wharf in Richmond, situated on the north side of the present White Street, the lot being six rods wide, and running back twelve rods from high water mark, extending on both sides of the present Front Street. He engaged in business at the corner of the two streets.

Aug. 18, 1829, James Carney, Jr., sold to him and David Clancy, "both of Richmond, merchants," five and one-half acres of land on the west side of Pleasant Street. This lot was ten rods wide and embraced the land on which the Maine Central Railroad station now stands, and ran back about ninety-two rods. May 28, 1833, Mr. Tallman bought of Joshua Paine a lot containing between two and three acres, on the south side of the rear part of the above lot. He built a story-and-a-half house of brick on the lot purchased of Carney, which he occupied several years.

In May, 1839, he was living in Woolwich, on the farm owned by his father. He remained there until after the death of his father in 1841, and removed to Bath during that year, and perhaps engaged in business there for a time.

March 28, 1842, he bought of his brother Henry one-half part of the steamer *Bellingham,* and, Aug. 20, 1844, purchased the remaining half. The *Bellingham* was a side-wheel boat, and at one time ran as a passenger boat between Bath and Augusta. Later, she was used as a towboat.

May 17, 1847, he, called in the deed, "James C. Tallman, of Cambridge," Mass., sold land in Richmond, Maine, to Sanford & Stetson; and Jan. 1, 1850, he, then "of Boston, gentleman," bought of Henry L. Richardson, of Bath, land in Quincy, Mass.

He was a tall, large-sized man, with dark complexion, and a fondness for joking and fun. — W. H. S.

VI. Judge Henry[2] Tallman (*Peleg*[1]), sixth son of Peleg and Eleanor (Clarke) Tallman, was born in Bath Aug. 2, 1806, and died there May 4, 1885, in his seventy-ninth year. He married (1) Aug. 15, 1833, Sarah Fitts, born in Bath in 1808, died there July 26, 1856, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia (Hunt) Fitts of Bath; (2) 1856 or 1857, Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine (Brown) Wilkinson, born in Hallowell, Maine, June 5, 1824 (family Bible record), died in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 28, 1918, daughter of Major John and Hannah Cottle (West) Brown of Gardiner, Maine, and former wife of William Trumbull Wilkinson of Gardiner. By her first marriage she had two sons.

Children of Henry and Sarah (Fitts) Tallman:

109. i. Peleg Tallman, b. April 18, 1836; d. April 15, 1863.
110. ii. James Henry Tallman, b. Feb. 2, 1838; d. April 1, 1866.
111. iii. Georgianna Sarah Tallman, b. April 23, 1841; d. March 18, 1921.

Children of Henry and Elizabeth C. (Brown) Tallman:

112. iv. Katharine West Tallman, b. Oct. 8, 1859; d. July 16, 1884.
113. v. Henry Franklin Tallman, b. July 1, 1861; d. Feb. 6, 1912.

Descendants of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Tallman by her first marriage:

A. Richard Wilkinson, born 1845, died 1921, married Lizzie Robinson Barney, and had the following children and grandchildren:

i. Edith Clementine Wilkinson, now deceased; m. James H. Shaw; no children.
ii. Professor Albert E. Wilkinson, of the faculty of Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.; m. Maude L. Merrill; son, Richard M. Wilkinson.
iii. Amy Katharine Wilkinson; resides in Boston.
iv. Harriet Frances Wilkinson; m. Arthur W. Washburn; resides in North Attleboro, Mass.; children, Priscilla, Arthur W., Jr., and Jean Washburn.

B. Charles F. Wilkinson, born 1849, died 1872, married Angelia Florence Simpson, who married (2) James A. Ham, now deceased. With her daughter, Margaret H. Wilkinson, she resides in Brunswick, Maine. Another daughter, Nellie B. Wilkinson, died in 1885 at the age of seventeen.

109. Peleg[3] Tallman (*Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Judge Henry and Sarah (Fitts) Tallman, was born in Bath April 18, 1836, and died in Columbus, Ky., April 15, 1863. He married in Bath Sept. 29, 1857, Maria Hay Hudson, born in Portland Maine, Oct. 26, 1837, died in Syracuse, N. Y., April 9, 1910, daughter of John Bradley and Harriet (Bagley) Hudson of Portland and Bath. She married (2) in Portland,

Dec. 26, 1865, William Avery Sweet, born in Pompey, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1830, died in Syracuse Jan. 30, 1904, son of Horace and Candace (Avery) Sweet of Pompey. By her second marriage there were two daughters. (See Sweet Descendants.) Children of Peleg and Maria H. (Hudson) Tallman:

114. i. HENRY PAINE TALLMAN, b. Oct. 7, 1858; d. July 2, 1859.
115. ii. FRANK GIFFORD TALLMAN, b. Jan. 26, 1860.
116. iii. PELEG HUDSON TALLMAN, b. Oct. 13, 1861; d. in San Francisco Jan. 27, 1907. Unmarried.

110. MAJOR JAMES HENRY[3] TALLMAN (*Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Judge Henry and Sarah (Fitts) Tallman, was born in Bath Feb. 2, 1838, and died there April 1, 1866. In the fall of 1854 he entered Bowdoin College as a member of the class of 1858, but left at the close of sophomore year. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. On May 18, 1859, he married in Gardiner, Maine, Ann Elizabeth Brown, born in Hallowell, Maine, Nov. 15, 1836, died in Gardiner June 4, 1891, daughter of Major John and Hannah Cottle (West) Brown of Gardiner. She was a younger sister of her husband's stepmother. To her family and friends she was known as Ann Lizzie. Their only child, Sarah Lauretta Tallman, was born in 1861 and died in 1863.

Mr. Tallman was mustered into the service of the United States June 4, 1861, as corporal, in Company A, Third Regiment Infantry, Maine Volunteers; transferred Aug. 1, 1861, to Company D; promoted to Regimental Quartermaster Sept. 1, 1861; commissioned Second Lieutenant Sept. 7, 1861; promoted to Captain, commissioned by the President, March 24, 1862; and successively became Assistant Quartermaster and Brigade Quartermaster. The regiment was mustered out of service June 28, 1864, but he continued in the army, and was promoted to be Major, and in August, 1864, was Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., in charge of the transportation attached to the First Division Cavalry, near Washington, D. C.

In November, 1864, Major Tallman was tried by court-martial for alleged disobedience of orders, of which he was found not guilty, and in January, 1865, was restored to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Second Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia. Continuing in that assignment until the latter part of June, 1865, he was transferred to Bartlett's Infantry Division, and was honorably discharged in July. He returned to Bath, only to die in April following, from a lingering disease aggravated by the hardships of war.

An obituary notice of Major Tallman in a Bath paper said:

"We are pained to record the death of Major James H. Tallman, worn away by consumption while yet in the flower of his years. He was

the second son of Hon. Henry Tallman of this city. He received his education at Bowdoin College, was admitted to the bar, and had already given evidence of good legal promise when the war broke out.

"Of a delicate constitution and slender frame, those of us who saw him step up among the first and sign the rolls of Company A, Third Maine Volunteers, felt that he was offering himself a certain sacrifice. And so it proved. Four years of hardships and exposure in the service of his country sent him home but to die. He did not serve long in the ranks. His quick and ready ability soon secured his promotion, and he passed through several campaigns of the Army of the Potomac as Quartermaster of Birney's Division of the Third Corps. Afterward transferred to the cavalry he followed Sheridan's eventful fortunes to the close of the war. His reputation in this department was that of one of the most energetic and efficient Quartermasters in the field; in camp and bivouac, that of a tried friend and honorable gentleman.

"His many friends here, as well as those now scattered throughout the whole country, will feel sadness that he has gone from among us, and will feel that his part was well performed even in his short career."

111. Georgianna Sarah[3] Tallman (*Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Judge Henry and Sarah (Fitts) Tallman, was born in Bath April 23, 1841, and died in Carlisle, Penna., March 18, 1921. She married May 8, 1861, Captain John Fryatt Noble, U. S. A., son of John and Julia Ann Noble, a native of Carlisle, Penna., where he died. Captain Noble had a long career in the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territories. He made his first trip to Oregon in 1850. At the time of the Civil War he was a Captain in the First Oregon Cavalry. Mrs. Noble removed from the west to Carlisle after her husband's death in 1899. Children:

117a. i. Joseph Whittlesey Noble, b. March 20, 1862.
118a. ii. Ella Noble, b. May 26, 1863; d. Feb. 20, 1930.
119. iii. Robert Noble, d. young.

Memorandum by Frank G. Tallman

"My mother told me many times, when I was a boy, that I had an aunt (my father's sister) whose name was Georgianna Tallman Noble; that this aunt had been out west and in China for a good many years; that they had been girl friends in Bath, etc. At different times, my recollection is, my mother tried to get in touch with my aunt, but without success. I learned later that my aunt had spent some years in China with her son, Dr. Joseph Noble, a dentist.

"I had always understood that my aunt was earning her own living

when she was in California, and later I found out that she had been for a time at least at Riverside, in California, and was acquainted with the proprietor of Mission Inn, Mr. Frank Miller. At that time there were in Riverside two maiden ladies, Tallmans, presumably cousins or second cousins of my father, named Julia and Avis.

"Along about 1917 or 1918 I learned in some way that my aunt was east and in Carlisle or Lancaster, Penna. I got in touch with her, and she stated she was soon going to Beachhaven on the New Jersey coast, and I asked her to stop off and see us. This she did not do, and I was disappointed.

"Sometime after this, perhaps as much as a year or two, my wife was at Atlantic City with one of our children. She was in a store making some purchases and directed that they should be sent to Mrs. F. G. Tallman, such and such an hotel. A lady customer standing next to her, looked at her and apologized for addressing her, stating the name Tallman was a very familiar one to her as her mother's name was Tallman. This lady was my Aunt Georgia's daughter, Ella Noble Ritter. My wife entered into a conversation with the lady and asked her if her mother happened to come from the State of Maine, and upon being answered in the affirmative the conversation proceeded with the disclosure that Mrs. Ritter's mother was actually my Aunt Georgia and was sitting outside in a wheel chair on the Boardwalk.

"My wife went out to meet her and at once called me on the telephone, and I arranged to go to Atlantic City that afternoon, and we called on my aunt and cousin. Later they both visited us at our home in Wilmington, at least once, and possibly twice.

"On this trip east my aunt lived in Carlisle, either with her daughter or near her, and died there, and I attended the funeral, at which time I met her son, Dr. Noble, for the first and so far the last time."

112. KATHARINE WEST[3] TALLMAN (*Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Judge Henry and Elizabeth C. (Brown) Tallman, was born in Bath Oct. 8, 1859, and died there July 16, 1884. She was a graduate of the Bath High School. She married Aug. 2, 1882, Charles Herbert Clark, born in Bangor, Maine, March 14, 1854, died in Exeter, N. H., May 19, 1924. A graduate of Bowdoin College in 1876 he devoted his life to education, and for two years was a teacher in the Bath High School. He married (1) Dec. 31, 1878, Anna L. Perry of Brunswick; and (3) June 29, 1886, Nellie R. Little, who survived him.

113. HENRY FRANKLIN[3] TALLMAN (*Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Judge Henry and Elizabeth C. (Brown) Tallman, was born in Bath July 1,

1861, and died in Bangor, Maine, Feb. 6, 1912. He married in Bath June 17, 1885, Ora A. Richardson. There were no children. Mr. Tallman was variously employed, and at one time was with a wholesale coffee and spice house in Boston.

115. Frank Gifford[4] Tallman (*Peleg*[3], *Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Peleg and Maria (Hudson) Tallman, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 26, 1860. He married (1) in Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1881, Annie May Dickie, born in Constantia, N. Y., March 28, 1859, died in Wilmington, Del., July 28, 1922, daughter of Henry and Katherine Weeks (Daffler) Dickie of Syracuse; (2) in New York City, June 25, 1929, Mrs. Julia Hays Ashbrook.

Henry Dickie was born in Mauchline, Scotland, June 7, 1819. His father was an educated man, and was exiled from that country by the King of England on account of his liberal views. He came to America and settled at Tariffville near Hartford, Conn., later moving to Constantia, New York.

Children, by first marriage:

120. i. William Sweet Tallman, b. Nov. 19, 1881.
121. ii. Marian Ella Tallman, b. July 2, 1883.
122. iii. Katharine Marie Tallman, b. July 26, 1887.
123. iv. Ethel Amoret Tallman, b. May 11, 1890.
124. v. Frank Gifford Tallman, Jr., b. Oct. 30, 1894.

By a former marriage Mrs. Julia Hays Tallman has two daughters, Catherine Sinclair Ashbrook and Helen Hays Ashbrook. Catherine Ashbrook married (1) Frank Grosvenor Smith, and has a son, Frank Bulkeley Smith; (2) William Thompson Dewart, Jr., son of William Thompson Dewart (publisher of the *New York Sun*) and Mary Louise (Wheeler) Dewart; they have a son, William Thompson Dewart, III.

120. William Sweet[5] Tallman (*Frank G.*[4], *Peleg*[3], *Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Frank G. and Annie M. (Dickie) Tallman, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1881. He removed with his parents to Beaver Falls, Penna., in 1885, to Sewickley, Penna., in 1890, and to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1898. Went through all grades of grammar school and graduated from East High School, Cleveland, in 1901, entering Yale University in the same year and taking a course in Mechanical Engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School. He was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After leaving college, he spent two years in practical work in the machine shops of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company at Hamilton, Ohio, and Hartford, Conn. Was in Wilmington, Del., one year with the E. I. duPont deNemours Powder Company, in

engineering work, and in 1908 went to Ambridge, Penna., as construction engineer with the Central Tube Company. Was made assistant superintendent in 1909, and in 1911 superintendent. He was a member of the Borough Council of Ambridge from 1913 to 1920, serving as president of that body from January, 1918. Mr. Tallman is a member of St. Stephens Protestant Episcopal Church, Sewickley, Penna., serving as vestryman from 1917 to 1920. He is at present vice-president of the H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburgh, Penna., and resides in Sewickley. He has a summer home at Chatham, Mass.

Mr. Tallman married at Sewickley, Penna., March 11, 1912, Sophie Wheeler, born in Rockford, Ill., Sept. 21, 1886, daughter of Harlow Belding and Kathrina Brown (Harriott) Wheeler of Sewickley. She was educated at Miss Hazen's School, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Children, born in Ambridge, Penna.:

125. i. WILLIAM SWEET TALLMAN, JR., b. July 25, 1913. Educated at Sewickley Academy, and Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh.
126. ii. HENRY DICKIE TALLMAN, b. June 12, 1915. Educated at Sewickley Academy; Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.; and at Yale, class of 1936.
127. iii. KATHRINA WHEELER TALLMAN, b. May 11, 1918. Educated at Sewickley Academy; graduate of Miss Madeira's School, Washington, D. C., 1935.

121. MARIAN ELLA[5] TALLMAN (*Frank G.*[4], *Peleg*[3], *Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Frank G. and Annie M. (Dickie) Tallman, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., July 2, 1883. She was graduated from Miss Mittleberger's School, Cleveland, Ohio. She married in Wilmington, Del., Jan. 25, 1908, Irving Warner, born in Wilmington, Dec. 23, 1882, son of Alfred duPont and Emalea (Pusey) Warner of Wilmington.

The first Warner to come to this country was William Warner, born at Draycott, Wiltshire, England, in 1627. He was Captain of Cromwell's bodyguard and after the Restoration set out for America with his aged father in 1658. He finally settled in what later became Philadelphia in 1675, and owned a considerable tract of land on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, where he erected a home which he called Blockley, this being the name of the old family home in England. This property is now owned by the city of Philadelphia and is used for hospital purposes.

Mr. Warner attended the Friends School in Wilmington, and was graduated from Cornell University, receiving the degree of M.E. in 1904. He entered business with the Charles Warner Company of Wilmington, an enterprise which has been in the Warner family since 1794. Later he became a vice-president and now directs the engineering and research activities of the company.

During the World War he was commissioned as a First Lieutenant of

Engineers on May 6, 1918, and saw service in France from July, 1918, to February, 1919, being honorably discharged Feb. 21, 1919.

Children, born in Wilmington:

128. i. ANNE DICKIE WARNER, b. Dec. 7, 1908. Educated at Tower Hill School, Wilmington, the Finch School in New York, Wilmington Academy of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia and Chester Springs, Penna., and studied abroad for a year.

129. ii. IRVING WARNER, JR., b. May 10, 1912. Educated at Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Avon Farms School, St. George's School, and Princeton University, being graduated from the latter with degree of B. S., 1935, and with honors in engineering.

130. iii. EMALEA PUSEY WARNER, II, b. May 7, 1914. Educated at Tower Hill School, Wilmington; the Ethel Walker School, Simsbury, Conn.; and Bennington College, class of 1935.

131. iv. MARIAN TALLMAN WARNER, JR., b. Sept. 21, 1917. Was graduated from Tower Hill School, 1935, and admitted to Bennington College, class of 1939.

132. v. JOHN WARNER, b. Sept. 30, 1923. Educated at Tower Hill School.

122. KATHARINE MARIE[5] TALLMAN (*Frank G.*[4], *Peleg*[3], *Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Frank G. and Annie M. (Dickie) Tallman, was born in Beaver Falls, Penna., July 26, 1887. She was educated at Miss Mittleberger's School in Cleveland, Ohio, afterwards spending a year studying in France and England.

She married in Wilmington, Oct. 4, 1913, Thomas Woodnutt Miller, born in Wilmington, June 26, 1886, son of Charles Robert and Abigail Morgan (Woodnutt) Miller of Wilmington. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, 1684-1688 and 1690-1693, and for whom he named his son.

Mr. Miller was graduated from the Hotchkiss School, class of 1905, and from Yale University with the degree of Ph. B. in 1908. For three years he was secretary to Congressman William H. Heald of Delaware, studying law in Washington during the period. In 1913 he was Secretary of State of Delaware and served until 1915. He was elected as a Republican to the Sixty-fourth Congress (1915-1917). Before the outbreak of the World War Mr. Miller attended the Plattsburg Training Camps, and after the United States entered hostilities he enlisted as a private in the infantry branch of the army in July, 1917, served in France for a year with the A. E. F., being promoted for gallantry under fire, and received two citations for meritorious services and gallantry in action: (1) a divisional citation, and (2) from General Pershing, commanding General A. E. F. He was honorably discharged Sept. 19, 1919, as Lieutenant Colonel. He was an incorporator of the American Legion and served on its national executive committee from 1919 to 1928.

During the Presidential campaign of 1920 Mr. Miller was Eastern

Director of the Republican National Committee. The following year President Harding appointed him a member of the special committee to investigate methods of rehabilitation and hospitalization of ex-service men. By the President's appointment, on March 12, 1921, he became Alien Property Custodian of the United States, serving until April 1, 1925, when he resigned.

Mr. Miller was appointed a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission in 1923. The following year he was elected President of FIDAC (Inter-Allied Veterans Federation) with headquarters in Paris during 1925-1926.

Based upon the citation from General Pershing, mentioned above, "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services," Mr. Miller was awarded the Purple Heart Decoration by the War Department on June 7, 1932. This Decoration is conferred upon those "performing any singularly meritorious act of extraordinary fidelity or essential service while serving in the Army of the United States," or upon those wounded in action. The first military Decoration accorded soldiers in this country, the Purple Heart was established by General Washington in 1782. Falling into disuse after the Revolution, it was revived by order of President Hoover on the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth, Feb. 22, 1932, and has since been conferred on officers and men who served in the World War, and also upon some survivors of the Civil War.

Children, born in Wilmington:

133. i. THOMAS LLOYD MILLER, b. June 30, 1915. Educated at Tower Hill School, Wilmington; the Elm School, St. Cloud, France; Abinger Hill School, near Dorking, England; Choate School, Wallingford, Conn. He was admitted to the United States Naval Academy in June, 1933.

134. ii. GEORGIANNA TALLMAN MILLER, b. Jan. 2, 1921. Educated at the Frances Holland School, London, England; Tower Hill School, Wilmington.

123. ETHEL AMORET[5] TALLMAN (*Frank G.*[4], *Peleg*[3], *Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Frank G. and Annie M. (Dickie) Tallman, was born in Beaver Falls, Penna., May 11, 1890. She was educated at Miss Mittleberger's School in Cleveland; Miss Hebbs' School in Wilmington, Del.; and studied music in New York for a period of three years, under Herman Epstein and Rudolph Ganz.

She married in Wilmington, Oct. 19, 1918, Louis Garner Bissell, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17, 1883, son of Frederick W. and Lulu Henrietta (Munsell) Bissell. He was educated at public schools, Blair Academy, N. J., and at Princeton University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904, and Master of Arts in 1905 as a Fellow in Mathematics. He taught mathematics at Hotchkiss School, Conn.,

1905-1907. Mr. Bissell studied law at Columbia University, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1910. He is a member of the law firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy, New York City. His summer home is at West Chop, Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Children:

135. i. TALLMAN BISSELL, b. in Wilmington, Del., July 29, 1919. He attended Buckley School, New York City, and entered Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., in September, 1933.
136. ii. JOHN BISSELL, b. in Philadelphia, May 8, 1923; d. March 26, 1924.
137. iii. AMORET CHAPMAN BISSELL, b. in Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1924.
138. iv. LOUIS GARNER BISSELL, JR., b. in New York City, Dec. 2, 1928.

124. FRANK GIFFORD[5] TALLMAN, JUNIOR (*Frank G.*[4], *Peleg*[3], *Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Frank G. and Annie M. (Dickie) Tallman, was born in Sewickley, Penna., Oct. 30, 1894. He was educated at the Friends School, Wilmington, and Cornell University, receiving the M. E. degree in 1917.

Mr. Tallman enlisted in the U. S. N. R. F., April 30, 1917, as Radio Electrician, 2nd Class, and saw sea duty with U. S. S. *Kanawha* and *S. P. 124* (U. S. S. *Tarantula*). In August, 1917, he was relieved from active duty to attend a private flying school in Delaware, where he made his first solo flight. On Jan. 1, 1918, he reported to the Naval Aviation Detachment, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass., for Ground School. March 15, 1918, he was transferred to Pensacola, Fla., where he completed his flying training. June 1, 1918, he transferred to the M. I. T. to Naval School of Airplane Design, and was commissioned Ensign, Naval Reserve Flying Corps, on June 14, 1918, at Boston. He obtained the M. I. T. degree from the School of Airplane Design, and was detached Sept. 1, 1918, to the Bureau of Construction and Repair (Aircraft), Navy Department, Washington, D. C., where he was assistant to Chief of New Design. Mr. Tallman was relieved from active duty Dec. 12, 1918. On Aug. 13, 1919, he was promoted to grade of Lieutenant (J. G.), Naval Reserve Flying Corps, Class 5.

Mr. Tallman is sales engineer with the Edge Moor Iron Co., Edge Moor, Del., and resides in Wilmington.

He married June 1, 1918, in East Orange, N. J., Inez Evelyn Foster, born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1894, daughter of Glembard Seward and Elizabeth (Knight) Foster. They were divorced, and he married (2) May 30, 1935, Ruth Lester, daughter of Carl Headly and Mabel Wallace (Alden) Lester, a descendant of John Alden of the *Mayflower*.

Children, by first marriage:

139. i. FRANK GIFFORD TALLMAN III, twin, b. April 17, 1919, at East Orange, N. J.

140. ii. Elizabeth Foster Tallman, twin, b. April 17, 1919, at East Orange, N. J.; d. March 3, 1926, at Orange, N. J.
141. iii. Prudence Anne Tallman, b. Oct. 30, 1926, at Orange, N. J.
142. iv. Foster Tallman, b. May 16, 1928, at Orange, N. J.

117a. Dr. Joseph Whittlesey Noble[4] (*Georgianna S.*[3] *Tallman, Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of John F. and Georgianna S. (Tallman) Noble, was born in Dallas, Ore., March 20, 1862. After being graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1883 he entered on the practice of dentistry in Philadelphia, later locating in Carlisle, Penna., and subsequently returning to Philadelphia. During this period he became first assistant demonstrator of operative dentistry in the University of Pennsylvania, later being appointed demonstrator-in-chief of prosthetic dentistry. In March, 1887, he left for Hong Kong, China, where he maintained a dental office until 1925. He also practiced for a short period in Manila, P. I., Penang and Kula Lumpur, Malay Peninsula, and in Singapore, keeping an office there for thirty years.

During his career in the Far East Dr. Noble made many trips to America, sometimes crossing the Pacific, or travelling via the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, or across Siberia. In addition to practicing his profession he engaged in a number of enterprises in China, among other activities serving as general manager or as a director of various limited liability companies covering many fields. He also was chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the *South China Morning Post,* and as sole proprietor published the *Hong Kong Telegraph,* an evening newspaper.

Dr. Noble brought to Hong Kong the first safety bicycle, and also imported the first automobile, a one-cylinder affair, and later introduced the first six-cylinder car to be seen in that part of the world. For many years he was much interested in polo and racing. As a jockey he rode his own ponies.

He married at Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1916, Ethel Winifred Darby, born in Philadelphia April 25, 1876, daughter of Dr. Edwin Tyler and Carolyn (Thomas) Darby. There are no children. The couple now reside at Bronxville, N. Y.

118a. Ella Noble[4] (*Georgianna S.*[3] *Tallman, Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of John F. and Georgianna S. (Tallman) Noble, was born in Fort Vancouver, Wash., May 26, 1863, and died in Carlisle, Penna., Feb. 20, 1930. She was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Montreal, and the Sisters of St. Joseph Academy, McSherrystown, Penna. She married in Carlisle Feb. 6, 1894, Henry Milton Ritter, born in Carlisle Feb. 6, 1847, died there Dec. 17, 1904, son of Henry S. and

Mary (Wunderlich) Ritter. Mr. Ritter was a merchant tailor in Carlisle. Children:

143. i. JOSEPHINE NOBLE RITTER, b. Feb. 24, 1895.
144. ii. GEORGE TALLMAN RITTER, b. May 14, 1898.
145. iii. MARY FRANCES RITTER, b. Aug. 8, 1903.

143. JOSEPHINE NOBLE RITTER[5] (*Ella Noble*[4], *Georgianna S.*[3] *Tallman, Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Henry M. and Ella (Noble) Ritter, was born in Carlisle, Penna., Feb. 24, 1895. She was graduated from Walnut Lane School in Germantown, Penna., in 1915. She married in Carlisle Dec. 14, 1916, Robert Stuart Einstein, born in Carlisle Aug. 11, 1890, son of Joseph E. and Ella (Rinehart) Einstein of Carlisle. Mr. Einstein was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. from Dickinson College. He is in the life insurance business in Carlisle. Children:

146. i. JOSEPHINE RITTER EINSTEIN, b. June 11, 1918.
147. ii. ROBERT STUART EINSTEIN, JR., b. Oct. 3, 1920.

144. GEORGE TALLMAN RITTER[5] (*Ella Noble*[4], *Georgianna S.*[3] *Tallman, Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), son of Henry M. and Ella (Noble) Ritter, was born in Carlisle, Penna., May 14, 1898. He was educated at Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., and Yeates School, Lancaster, Penna.

At the time of the World War he enlisted, April 2, 1917, at Carlisle, as bugler of the Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and in September was transferred to the 103d Engineer Train, 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard. Going overseas in May, 1918, he served as motorcycle despatch bearer during his entire service in France, and was discharged at Camp Dix May 19, 1919. Mr. Ritter was in several battles. Since the war he has been an officer in the Pennsylvania National Guard. Mr. Ritter is a highway engineer in Carlisle, connected with the State Department of Highways.

He married (1) Dec. 24, 1919, Mildred A. V. Shearer, who died April 18, 1923; (2) Nov. 25, 1926, Alma Mary Houser (divorced, 1930); (3) at York, Penna., June 12, 1931, Sara Gladys Eisenhower, born in York May 17, 1905, daughter of Eli H. and Luemma (Adams) Eisenhower. There are no children.

145. MARY FRANCES RITTER[5] (*Ella Noble*[4], *Georgianna S.*[3] *Tallman, Henry*[2], *Peleg*[1]), daughter of Henry M. and Ella (Noble) Ritter, was born in Carlisle, Penna., Aug. 8, 1903. She married May 31, 1930, Frank Metro of Pittsburgh, born March 21, 1905. He is a loss dispenser. They reside in Carlisle.

VII. Caroline Ann Appleton[2] Tallman (*Peleg*[1]), fourth daughter and youngest child of Peleg and Eleanor (Clarke) Tallman, was born in Bath Sept. 9, 1809, and died in Roxbury, Mass., May 26, 1874, in her sixty-fifth year. She married in Bath in October, 1832, George Harries Gardiner, born in Boston Jan. 27, 1808, died in Newton Center, Mass., March 31, 1864, son of William and Sarah (Allen) Gardiner.

After his marriage, George H. Gardiner lived in Richmond, Maine (he was "of Richmond" at the time of his marriage), and was in trade there for a while. He lived in the house at the southeast corner of Pleasant and Church Streets, which was built for him (it was afterward owned and occupied by Captain James Carney); then, for a time, in his father's house, later known as the "Tallman house" on the east side of Pleasant Street, subsequently owned by Benjamin F. Tallman. After the death of Peleg Tallman, in 1841, he and his family went to Bath and lived in the house with Mrs. Gardiner's mother. Later, he bought a farm in Bowdoinham, Maine, situated on the shore of Merrymeeting Bay, about one and a half miles below Bowdoinham village. The family was living there in April, 1854, and it was a very hospitable home. Relatives and friends always found a warm welcome there, as was the case in the other homes made by this family. The farm was called Vaucluse, after the name of an estate in Portsmouth, R. I., owned by Mrs. Gardiner's father. The farm buildings were destroyed by fire Sunday, Jan. 13, 1856, the result of a defective flue.

The family returned to Bath, where they lived for a while, and then moved to Massachusetts. They were at West Bridgewater, Jan. 1, 1858, and probably moved from there to Contocook, N. H., where they lived a short time. Early in the 1860's, they were living in Newton Center, where they remained until after the death of Mr. Gardiner. Soon after Mrs. Gardiner and her son removed to Waltham, Mass., living there until the first of the 1870's, when they gave up house-keeping, and passed their time in various places, going about as they pleased. — W. H. S.

Son:

148. i. William Peleg Tallman Gardiner, b. Dec. 1, 1838; d. March 23, 1886.

148. William Peleg Tallman Gardiner[3] (*Caroline A. A.*[2] *Tallman, Peleg*[1]), son of George H. and Caroline A. A. (Tallman) Gardiner, was born in Richmond, Maine, Dec. 1, 1838, and died there

March 23, 1886, unmarried. He lived with his parents until after his mother's death in 1874, when he resided at South Framingham, Mass., but passed most of the last two years of his life in Richmond. He was a large man, weighing about 325 pounds. Mr. Gardiner was considerable of a wag, and many amusing stories are told of him. It is related that he presented a collection of family portraits to a janitor, who sent them to an auction room, where they were retrieved, through purchase, by some of the Gardiner connection.

GARDINER ANCESTRY

George Harries Gardiner was a descendant of the celebrated Gardiner family of Maine, coming from stock that produced a Governor of the State and gave its name to a city. He was a great-grandson of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, born in South Kingstown, R. I., in 1707, who in turn was a great-grandson of George Gardiner of Rhode Island, first of the name to come to this country during the seventeenth century. Sylvester Gardiner was educated in Europe as a physician, practiced his profession in Boston, and acquired a large fortune. He made extensive purchases of lands along the Kennebec, was much interested in its settlement and development, and is regarded as the founder of Gardiner, Maine. One of his daughters, Hannah, married Robert Hallowell, for whom another Maine city was named, and their son eventually assumed the name of Robert Hallowell Gardiner; he was the ancestor of William Tudor Gardiner, Governor of Maine for two terms, 1929-1932.

A son of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner was Hon. John Gardiner, grandfather of George H. Gardiner. He was Attorney General of the Island of St. Christopher, West Indies, and subsequently Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature from Pownalborough, Maine. He was drowned in 1793 on the passage from Kennebec River to Boston to attend the legislative session. His wife was Margaret Harries of South Wales. One of their sons, Rev. John Sylvester John Gardiner, was rector of Trinity Church, Boston, for twenty-five years.

William Gardiner, another son of John and Margaret (Harries) Gardiner, was the father of George Harries Gardiner. He married Sarah Allen. In the 1820's they lived in Richmond, Maine. Mr. Gardiner removed from Richmond to Portland, Maine, and died there. In addition to his son George H. he had two daughters, Margaret, who married Thomas Nelson, and Mary Ann, who married Isaac Elder.

DESCENDANTS OF
WILLIAM A. AND MARIA (HUDSON) SWEET

Mary Mills Sweet, daughter of William A. and Maria (Hudson) Sweet, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., March 14, 1868, and died in that city Feb. 26, 1935. She married in Syracuse Jan. 2, 1890, Robert Dey, born in Scotland, Nov. 25, 1849, son of James and Margaret (Stuart) Dey of Scotland. Mr. Dey is president of Dey Brothers & Company, dry goods, Syracuse, a director in the Syracuse Trust Company, and senior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Syracuse.

Mrs. Dey attended the Keble School in Syracuse, the Ogontz School, Ogontz, Penna., and Miss Abby Johnston's School, Boston. She was very active in social and charitable work in Syracuse. She was a member of the Memorial Hospital Board for about fifteen years; president of the Onandaga Orphans' Home for twenty years; and president of the Woman's Society of St. Paul's Church. During the World War she was Major in the Canteen Service of the United States and Red Cross at Syracuse, and was given the highest award made by the Red Cross. Mrs. Dey was also a member of the Girl Scouts, the Woman's Exchange, Women of Rotary, and the Garden Club of America and Syracuse. Her death occurred suddenly, and followed by only a few hours the demise of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Donald Dey.

Children, born in Syracuse:

i. Amoret Dey, b. Feb. 6, 1894; d. June 5, 1924.
ii. Victoria Mary Sweet Dey, b. May 30, 1897.
iii. William Robert Dey, b. Feb. 3, 1900; d. Feb. 28, 1929. Unmarried. He attended Manlius schools, Manlius, N. Y.

Ethel Sweet, daughter of William A. and Maria (Hudson) Sweet, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 23, 1875, and died in Elmhurst, N. Y., June 12, 1929. She attended Miss Ely's School in New York. She married, Oct. 5, 1898, Harold Luther Stevens, born in Portland, Maine, May 30, 1872, son of Martin Luther and Susan (Burgess) Stevens of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Stevens attended Cornell University, class of 1895. He is vice-president of the Kullman Dining Car Company.

Children, born in Syracuse (except the last):

i. Charlotte Luther Stevens, b. Oct. 6, 1899.
ii. Hester Luther Stevens, b. Sept. 10, 1901.
iii. Harold Luther Stevens, Jr., b. Jan. 18, 1903; d. November, 1910.
iv. Edson Sweet Stevens, b. in Williamsport, Penna., Jan. 7, 1907. Attended Princeton University. He is with the Retail Credit Company, New York City. Unmarried.

AMORET DEY, daughter of Robert and Mary M. (Sweet) Dey, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1894, and died in Syracuse June 5, 1924. She attended the Goodyear-Burlingame School, Syracuse, and the National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C. She married, Nov. 6, 1915, Douglas Drummond; born in New York Feb. 6, 1892, son of Thomas J. and Margaret C. (Hamilton) Drummond of New York. A graduate of Princeton, 1914, he is an executive of Dey Brothers & Company, Syracuse. During the World War he entered Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara in August, 1917; reported for duty at Camp Upton, November, 1917; transferred to Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, Ohio, in June, 1918; transferred to Camp Deming, New Mexico, July, 1918; relieved from active duty, December, 1918.

Children, born in Syracuse:

i. MARGARET DEY DRUMMOND, b. Dec. 3, 1916.
ii. ROBERT DEY DRUMMOND, b. Feb. 12, 1920; d. Oct. 5, 1933.

VICTORIA MARY SWEET DEY, daughter of Robert and Mary M. (Sweet) Dey, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., May 30, 1897. She attended the Goodyear-Burlingame School in Syracuse, and was graduated from the Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y., in 1915. She married, Oct. 4, 1919, Gordon Arthur Sarstedt, born in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1893, son of Frank Anson and Marta (Fellman) Sarstedt, of Cleveland. He is a graduate of Cornell University, C. E., 1915. Mr. Sarstedt is a road contractor and secretary and treasurer of the General Asphalt Paving Company of Cleveland, where the family resides. During the World War he enlisted in March, 1918, under call for engineers, and saw six months' service overseas as Sergeant of the Thirteenth Aerial Photo Section, receiving honorable discharge in April, 1919.

Children:

i. MARIDEY SARSTEDT, b. Jan. 2, 1924, Syracuse, N. Y.
ii. GORDON ARTHUR SARSTEDT, JR., b. March 23, 1926, Cleveland, Ohio.
iii. AMORET DEY SARSTEDT, b. Dec. 10, 1930, Syracuse, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE LUTHER STEVENS, daughter of Harold L. and Ethel (Sweet) Stevens, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1899. She was graduated from Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass., and the Garland School of Homemaking, Boston. She married, (1) Nov. 30, 1918, Herbert Bryan Newton, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., from whom she was divorced in March, 1923; (2) July 21, 1928, in New York City, Thomas Cushing Houts, born in Chicago Jan. 26, 1894, son of Edwin Scott and Hattie (Mitchell) Houts of Chicago. During the World War he served eighteen months in the 55th Infantry, Seventh Division, being for a year

with the A. E. F. in France. He is engaged in banking in New York City, and resides at Great Neck, Long Island.

Children:

i. Nancy Newton, b. Sept. 3, 1919, Cambridge, Mass.
ii. Allison Stevens Newton, b. Jan. 30, 1922, Brookline, Mass.
iii. Thomas Cushing Houts, Jr., b. Dec. 24, 1929, New York City.
iv. Peter Stevens Houts, b. March 17, 1933, Great Neck, N. Y.

Hester Luther Stevens, daughter of Harold L. and Ethel (Sweet) Stevens, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1901. She attended Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass., and Rogers Hall for Girls, Lowell, Mass. She married in Brookline, Mass., April 8, 1922, Harold Arvidia Trull, born in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 21, 1898, son of Herbert A. and Annie (De Lan) Trull. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and is engaged in the investment business in Philadelphia, residing in Wayne, Penna. During the World War he served in the Navy from April, 1917, to January, 1919, as Chief Boatswain's Mate.

Children:

i. Christopher Trull, b. April 30, 1923, Auburndale, Mass.
ii. Lois Trull, b. Nov. 29, 1925, Philadelphia.
iii. Harold Arvidia Trull, Jr., b. July 2, 1927, Ardmore, Penna.

ANCESTRAL LINES
OF
FRANK GIFFORD TALLMAN

TALLMAN ANCESTRY

It has long been a Tallman tradition that the family was of German origin. The first American ancestor was PETER TALLMAN, found in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in the middle of the seventeenth century, but it was not established until 1914 that he came from Hamburg, Germany. The discoverer of this fact, George Andrews Moriarty, of the committee on English and foreign research of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, brought to light a deposition, transcribed on the town records of Portsmouth, and made by Joseph Sheffield on March 17, 1702/3, concerning a declaration made to him by Peter Tallman of Portsmouth on March 13 of that year. Peter Tallman's statement was that in 1647 he came from Hambrough [Hamburg] to the Island of Barbadoes, and that subsequently he removed therefrom to Rhode Island. The Sheffield deposition was as follows:

Joseph Sheffield, one of her Majesties Assistants, testified that being in the house of Peter Tallman in Portsmouth March 13, 1702/3, Peter declared: "I am now 80 years of age and in the year 1647 I came from Hambrough to the Island of Barbados, and within two years after my arrival I married with Ann Hill the daughter of Phillip Hill and Ann his wife," and he was married in Christ Church Parish in said Island, and after seven or eight months after his marriage the said Tallman moved from the Island of Barbados to Rhode Island bringing with him his wife and his wife's brother called Robert Hill, as likewise his wife's mother . . . and further said Tallman declared to me the said deponent that the Peter Tallman whose habitation is now at Guildford in the County of New Haven in Connecticut is eldest lawfull son of said Peter Tallman.

Acting upon the clues presented the Genealogical Society's committee on English and foreign research commissioned Dr. Henry Presch, Jr., of Hamburg, Germany, to make researches in the Hamburg records for the parentage and ancestry of Peter Tallman of Rhode Island, and entries were found in the books of the Parish of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, and the Hamburg Burgher Book. From these Mr. Moriarty constructed a brief German pedigree of Peter Tallman of Barbadoes and Rhode Island, as follows:

A. ———— TALEMANN, apparently of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, was born about 1558. He had, beyond doubt, four children: Peter, Susanna, Henry, and Anna.

B. HENRY TALLMAN, of Hamburg, son of the foregoing, born, probably in Schleswig-Holstein, about 1586, was living in the Parish of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, as late as March 24, 1619, and probably lived for several years after that date. He probably married Anna ————, who may have been Anna Talemanns, who was a godmother at the baptism of Anna, daughter of Peter Tallman, on May 18, 1608.

He was residing in the Parish of St. Nicholas on Sept. 20, 1616, when his

daughter Anna Maria was baptized there. He evidently became a burgher of Hamburg, if the Peter Talemann who was admitted a burgher in 1646 was his son. Children:

i. ANNA MARIA TALLMAN, bapt. in the Church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, Sept. 20, 1616.
ii. ELISABETH TALLMAN, bapt. in the Church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, March 24, 1619.
iii. PETER TALLMAN, b. about 1623, and made free in Hamburg Aug. 14, 1646, being admitted as the son of a burgher; the emigrant to Barbadoes and New England.

1. PETER TALLMAN (*Henry*), of Hamburg, Barbadoes, and Rhode Island, was born about 1623, according to his own declaration, probably in Hamburg, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1708. After his admission as a burgher of Hamburg in August, 1646, he disappears from the records there, and in 1647, at the age of twenty-four, emigrated to the Island of Barbadoes. On June 2, 1648, he agreed with Nathaniel Maverick for transportation from Barbadoes to New England.

On Nov. 18, 1650, as "Peter Talman of Newport on Roade Iland, Apothecary," he gave a power of attorney to "my welbeloved frend Mr John Elton" to collect what was due to him from "Mr Samuel Maverick of Noddles Iland in the Massachusetts, gent.," and "to take upp & to seaze uppon a Negro man of mine wch I am informed is wthin the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts. The Negro is named Mingoe & but a yong man & hath the marke of I: P: on his left shoulder: & did unlawfully dept from my house in Newport about six months since." He had, therefore, arrived in Newport at least as early as May, 1650. Soon, however, he removed to Portsmouth, also on the Island of Rhode Island, where he resided for the greater part of the time until his death more than half a century later.

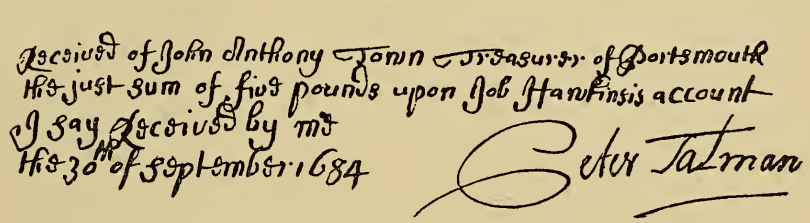
On May 20, 1652, the General Court of Connecticut, meeting in Hartford, considered a bill presented by John Cooper, to Peter Tallman, "Dutchman," and assigned to one Stanborough, and found it was not an authentic bill.

In 1655 he was made a freeman at Portsmouth. Dec. 18, 1658, he bought nine acres of land in Portsmouth and two days later bought six acres next to the first purchase. For a time he lived at Newtown, Long Island. Between 1651 and 1658 his name is frequently found in the court records of New Amsterdam, indicating that he was engaged in various mercantile enterprises, and he sometimes acted as interpreter between the English and the Dutch.

Returning to Portsmouth, Tallman became in 1661 General Solicitor for the Colony of Rhode Island; was a Commissioner for Portsmouth to the federated government of Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick, 1661-62; and from 1662 to 1665 served as Deputy to the General Assembly.

In 1663-64 he was an owner in the "Necks" at Edgartown, Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. About 1663 Peter Tallman and Thomas Lawton bought Indian rights at Holmes Hole (West Chop), Martha's Vineyard, without the consent of the patentee. They were duly sued for trespass and lost the case. In 1674 "Mr. Peter Talmon of Rhode Island" was imprisoned by order of the court at Plymouth for breaking a law of Massachusetts which prohibited the receipt of land from Indians by deed of gift, but on surrendering his deeds and renouncing title to the lands he was released.

Oct. 12, 1675, Lot Strange, Francis Brayton, and Anthony Emery were appointed at Portsmouth town meeting as attorneys "to plead the town's right for a highway which Peter Tallman is indicted for." As an outgrowth of this interview there was evidently a physical encounter between Mrs. Rebecca Sadler, daughter of Anthony Emery, and Mr. Tallman, as the latter, on Oct. 20, brought suit against Mrs. Sadler, for breach of peace and threatening his family.



RECEIPT GIVEN BY PETER TALLMAN, REDUCED

Thereafter are records of his serving on juries and in other capacities until about 1683, when he seems to have ceased to live an active life. He owned land in Dartmouth, Mass., where his son Jonathan subsequently settled.

At Newport, as noted, he called himself "apothecary." There is evidence that he was accustomed to practice the art of healing, in one instance on the old terms of "no cure, no pay," as shown by the early records of Warwick, R. I. In the report of proceedings of Warwick town meeting on April 4, 1660, occurs the following entry:

> Ordered that with respect to the discharge that Mr. John Smith Treasurer had at the Iland [Island of Rhode Island] with Mr. Peter Tollman concerninge Careinge of Elizabeth Heger
>
> That is to say if the Towne would take course to provide her a place in Portsmouth to board in for a moneths time then the sayd Tollman would try what efect he could worke upon her in that time, and in case hee cannot cure her hee will have nothing for his paines But in case hee see cause at the monthes end,

hee the sayd Tollman will take her home to his house and if hee Cure her then the sayd Tollman is to have two yeares service, or if her freedome bee desired then they that desire it are to pay Ten poundes and the Towne for the accomplishinge of the matter doe authorize Mr. John Smith Treasurer to engadge in their behalfe accordinge to the premises and wilbe responsable to him or his order herin.

Mr. Tallman married (1) in Barbadoes, Jan. 2, 1649, Ann Hill, daughter of Philip and Ann Hill of Barbadoes, whom he divorced in Rhode Island in May, 1665; (2) in 1665, Joan Briggs of Taunton, then in the Plymouth Colony; (3) about 1686, Esther ————.

An ante-nuptial agreement was made between him and Joan Briggs, July 24, 1665. He agreed to give her land he had bought of Richard Morris, Daniel Wilcox, and William Wilbur, and also a house, all to be hers and her heirs', born of this marriage. He gave her beside, a bed and half the household goods; but if she should die without issue, the estate given her was to revert to Tallman's eldest son, Peter, Jr., and if the latter should die without issue, then to Tallman, senior's eldest daughter, Mary and her heirs. To Joan, also, absolutely as a "free gift of donation," he gave three good cows and a good breeding mare.

The inventory of Peter Tallman's estate was presented in 1708 by his son James. On May 3, 1709, administration having been given to Jonathan Tallman, he took acquittances at this date from his brothers and sisters, the signers being as follows: William Wilbur, Israel Shaw, Jonathan Tallman, James Tallman, Benjamin Tallman, Mary Pearce, Susanna Beckett, Peter Tallman, Isaac Lawton, William Potter, John Tallman, Joseph Tallman, Samuel Tallman.

Children of Peter and Ann (Hill) Tallman:

i. MARY TALLMAN, d. 1720; m. about 1668 John Pearce of Portsmouth and Bristol, R. I.
ii. ELIZABETH TALLMAN, d. May 20, 1701; m. in 1674 Isaac Lawton of Portsmouth.
iii. PETER TALLMAN, d. July 6, 1726; m. Nov. 7, 1683, Ann Walstone. Cordwainer and physician; removed to Guilford, Conn.
iv. SUSANNA TALLMAN; m. Joseph Beckett [Beckwith] and lived in East Lyme, Conn.
v. ANN TALLMAN; m. (1) March 8, 1678/9, Stephen Brayton of Portsmouth; (2) William Potter.
vi. DAUGHTER, d. before 1732; m. about 1684, William Wilbur of Portsmouth and Little Compton, R. I.

Children of Peter and Joan (Briggs) Tallman:

vii. JONATHAN TALLMAN, d. 1762; m. about 1689, Sarah ————. Removed about 1710 to Westport [old Dartmouth], Mass.
viii. JAMES TALLMAN, d. 1724; m. (1) March 18, 1689/90, Mary ————; (2) Sept. 14, 1701, Hannah Swain. A physician in Portsmouth.
ix. JOHN TALLMAN, d. about 1709; m. about 1693, Mary ————. Removed to Flushing, Long Island.

x. DAUGHTER; m. about 1689 Israel Shaw of Little Compton, R. I.
2. xi. BENJAMIN TALLMAN, b. Jan. 28, 1684/5; d. May 20, 1759; m.7 (1) Sept. 23, 1708, Patience Durfee; (2) June 7, 1724, Deborah Cook.

Children of Peter and Esther Tallman:

xii. SAMUEL TALLMAN, b. Jan. 14, 1687/8; living May 3, 1709.
xiii. JOSEPH TALLMAN, b. about 1691; d. April 13, 1756; m. Dec. 1, 1713, Joanna Mayhew. Removed to New London, Conn.

AUTHORITIES: *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vols. 69 and 85; "Aspinwall Notarial Records;" Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island;" Arnold's "Vital Records of Rhode Island;" "Colonial Records of Connecticut," Vol. 1; "Records of New Amsterdam, 1653-1674," Vols. 1 and 2; Banks' "History of Martha's Vineyard," Vol. 2; Plymouth Colony Records (printed copy), Vol. 5; town records of Portsmouth, R. I.

2. BENJAMIN TALLMAN, son of Peter and Joan (Briggs) Tallman, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., Jan. 28, 1684/5, and died in Warwick, R. I., May 20, 1759. He was a farmer and cordwainer. He married, (1) Sept. 23, 1708, Patience Durfee, daughter of Thomas and Deliverance (Hall) Durfee, who died about 1723; (2) June 7, 1724, Deborah Cook, daughter of John and Mary Cook, who died after 1759.

His will, executed July 5, 1755, proved Aug. 13, 1759, named his wife Deborah as executrix, and made the following bequests: To son Benjamin, land in Portsmouth, with buildings; to daughter Mary Fish, £5; to daughter Deliverance Sisson, £50; to daughter Patience Tallman, £45 and new chest; to sons William and James, 20 shillings each; to daughter Sarah Godfrey, a feather bed; to granddaughters, Bethaniah and Freelove Tallman, each a half of the bounty money that was their father's [John Tallman's] on account of the expedition against Cape Breton; to wife, the homestead in Warwick, two acres, for life, and then equally to grandsons William and Samuel, sons of James, with further provision should they die; to wife also, the whole of movable estate. The inventory showed an estate of £498 15s. 11d., the personal property including wearing apparel, £26, shoemaker's tools, £20 16s., and bond, £90.

Benjamin Tallman had five children by the first marriage, and three by the second.

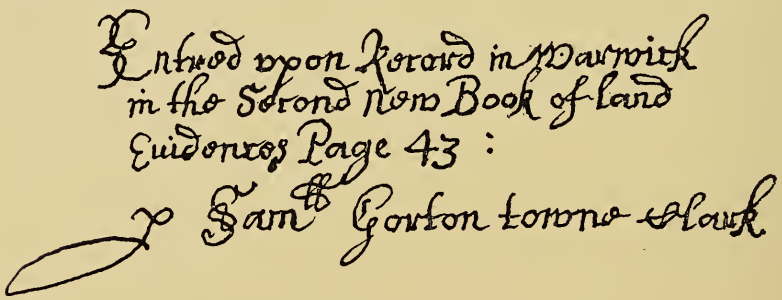
THOMAS DURFEE, father of Mrs. Benjamin Tallman, was the progenitor of the Durfee family in this country. He is found early in Portsmouth, where he kept tavern. He became a prominent citizen and a large land owner, and served in town offices and as Deputy to the General Assembly.

AUTHORITIES: Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island;" Arnold's "Vital Records of Rhode Island."

3. BENJAMIN TALLMAN, son of Benjamin and Patience (Durfee) Tallman, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., June 19, 1710, and died there early in 1803, aged ninety-three years and about seven months. His death,

date not given, is recorded in the *Providence Gazette* of Feb. 26, 1803. As a boy or youth he removed to Warwick, R. I., with his parents, but returned to Portsmouth about 1741. He married in Warwick in January, 1735, Elizabeth Gorton, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Collins) Gorton of Warwick, born Dec. 1, 1715, died in Portsmouth Nov. 1, 1800, aged eighty-five. Mr. Tallman was a farmer. There were ten children, the first three, to 1740, being recorded in Warwick births, and all of them recorded in Portsmouth births. Peleg Tallman was the eldest. The second son, Captain Thomas Tallman (1738-1809), was a master shipbuilder in Providence, R. I., where he resided on George Street. Among his bequests was one to his two sons of the burial lot in Portsmouth "whereon my honoured father and mother are buried."

Mrs. Benjamin Tallman was a descendant of SAMUEL GORTON, the pioneer of the family in this country. He was born in England in 1592 and was carefully educated. He became a clothier in London. Reared in the Established Church he was subsequently distinguished as a Non-Conformist. In March, 1636, he landed in Boston with his wife and son Samuel and one or two other children. His wife was Mary Maplet, sister of Rev. John Maplet, president of Worcester College in England. Mr. Gorton took up his residence in Plymouth, where in 1638 he led the opposition to the policies of Governor Prence, and was banished. In 1639 he was a freeman of Portsmouth, R. I., where he became a member of the second or civil compact of government. The following year he was driven from the island and settled near Providence. In 1642 he was one of the purchasers and founders of Warwick, R. I. Because of his liberal religious beliefs he was tried for heresy the following year, and imprisoned "as a blasphemous enemy of the true religion."



ENTRY BY SAMUEL[3] GORTON, ACTUAL SIZE

Back again in Portsmouth he was chosen a Magistrate, and soon became one of the Assistants in the colony of which Roger Williams was Governor, Providence Plantations. In 1645 he was chosen Commissioner to lay the grievances of the colony before Parliament, and sailed for England, where he secured the satisfaction desired. On his return in 1648, although he had a letter of protection from the Earl of Warwick, he was detained on landing in Boston and suspended from the government, the Boston officials having claimed jurisdiction over the colonies in what is now Rhode Island.

In 1649 Mr. Gorton was Deputy to the General Assembly of the United Colonies of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; was President of the colony in 1651; and Deputy from 1664 to 1667. In 1652 he drafted and helped secure the enactment of the first law in this country abolishing slavery, but the times were not ripe, and it could not be sustained. Mr. Gorton died in December, 1677, aged eighty-five years.

2. JOHN GORTON, son of Samuel and Mary (Maplet) Gorton, lived in Warwick, R. I., where he died Feb. 3, 1714. He was a grantor of East Greenwich, R. I. He married June 28, 1668, Margaret Weeden (or Wheaton).

3. SAMUEL GORTON, son of John and Margaret Gorton, was born July 22, 1672, and died June 5, 1721. From 1714 to 1718 he served as Deputy from Warwick, where he resided. He was also Town Clerk of Warwick. He married May 9, 1695, Elizabeth Collins, born Nov. 1, 1672, died Sept. 9, 1724, daughter of Lieutenant Elizur and Sarah (Wright) Collins of Warwick. It was their daughter Elizabeth who married Benjamin Tallman.

AUTHORITIES: Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island;" Arnold's "Vital Records of Rhode Island;" Probate records of Providence, R. I.; "Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," by Adelos Gorton.

4. PELEG TALLMAN, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gorton) Tallman, was born in Warwick, R. I., March 25, 1736. While he was yet a child his parents removed to his father's native town, Portsmouth, where Peleg learned and followed the trade of shipwright. He married, June 22, 1760, Sarah Soule, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Gifford) Soule of the nearby town of Tiverton, R. I., lying across the Seaconnet River from Portsmouth. Mrs. Tallman was a lineal descendant of George Soule and Francis Cooke of the *Mayflower*. About the time of his marriage, or possibly prior thereto, Peleg Tallman made his home in Tiverton, and the births of his first four children are recorded in that town.

Mr. Tallman owned a dwelling in Portsmouth, which he and his wife may have occupied for a time. There is no record as to how he acquired it, but the property was sold by him and his wife on March 28, 1764. The record states that Peleg Tallman of Tiverton, ship carpenter, and wife Sarah, sold for £2300, old tenor, to John Sisson of Portsmouth, tenement house and three acres of land, bounded on all sides by highways or lanes.

Two years later Mr. Tallman made a purchase of real estate in Tiverton. Oct. 8, 1766, Thomas Howland conveyed to Peleg Tallman of Tiverton "one whole shear or one thirtyeth part of the highways, Beaches and Commons in pocasset purchase that any Proprietor in said purchase hath a right to." A few years later we find he had removed to Providence, R. I., where possibly his brother, Captain Thomas Tallman, had preceded him, evidence showing the latter was a resident of that city as early as 1769. On June 29, 1771, Peleg Tallman of Provi-

dence, shipwright, conveyed to Benjamin and Jonathan Sheldon his share in the Pocasset Purchase which he had bought in 1766. The last mention found of Peleg Tallman is a notice printed in the *Providence Gazette* of Oct. 17, 1772, announcing the death of "Mrs. Tallman, wife of Peleg Tallman, shipwright," on a date not stated. Mr. Tallman married a second time, according to a statement of Mrs. Eliza Sophia Hatch, granddaughter of Peleg's son Holder Tallman, who said that her grandfather had a half brother, Captain William Tallman. Nothing has been learned as to the identity of the second wife.

"An unconfirmed tradition in the family," wrote Walter H. Sturtevant, "has it that Peleg Tallman, senior, a ship carpenter, during the Revolutionary War, was sent to 'the lakes' (perhaps Lake Champlain), to assist in building vessels for the colonies."

Peleg Tallman, Jr., in a letter to his brother Holder Tallman, Dec. 21, 1815, stated that their father died at the age of about forty-nine, which would place the year at about 1785. Confirming this statement in a way the record at Tiverton of the marriage of Holder Tallman to Drusilla Taber Oct. 28, 1787, describes Holder as "son of Peleg Tallman, deceased."

Children of Peleg Tallman:

By first marriage:

i. ELIZABETH TALLMAN, b. Nov. 21, 1760; m. ———— Phillips, and lived at Broad Albin, N. Y.

ii. MERIBAH TALLMAN, b. Aug. 3, 1762; m. Dec. 20, 1778, John Wilcox, and lived at Monmouth, Maine.

iii. PELEG TALLMAN, b. July 24, 1764; d. March 8, 1841; m. Eleanor Clarke.

iv. CAPTAIN HOLDER TALLMAN, b. Sept. 3, 1766; drowned March 19, 1830; m. Oct. 28, 1787, Drusilla Taber of Tiverton, R. I. He was a sea captain, and lived in Tiverton, Galway, N. Y., and Swan Island, Maine, then a part of the town of Dresden, now Perkins. There were eight children. The genealogy of his descendants was compiled by Walter H. Sturtevant.

v. BENJAMIN TALLMAN.

By second marriage:

vi. WILLIAM TALLMAN. He was twice married, his second wife being Mary Ryan of Woolwich, Maine, who died May 7, 1846. He was a sea captain, and died aboard a vessel at Point Richmond, Va.

AUTHORITIES: Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island;" Arnold's "Vital Records of Rhode Island;" Portsmouth Land Evidence, Vol. 6; Tiverton Land Evidence, Vols. 1 and 2; "Recollections of Seventy Years," by Mrs. Eliza Sophia Hatch; writings of Walter H. Sturtevant.

5. HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN, son of Peleg and Sarah (Soule) Tallman, was born July 24, 1764, in Tiverton, R. I., and died March 8, 1841, in Bath, Maine. He married Eleanor Clarke and had ten children.

LINES OF DESCENT FROM PASSENGERS ON THE MAYFLOWER

Jonathan Soule Line

George Soule — m. — Mary Beckett
|
Nathaniel Soule — m. — Rose ————
|
Captain Nathaniel Soule — 1708 — Meribah Gifford
|
Jonathan Soule — 1731 — Elizabeth Gifford
|
Sarah Soule — 1760 — Peleg Tallman
|
Captain Peleg Tallman — 1790 — Eleanor Clarke

1. George Soule was one of the Pilgrim party who signed the Compact in Provincetown harbor, Nov. 11, 1620. He came in the *Mayflower* with the household of Edward Winslow. It is evident he was born before 1600, but his English ancestry has not been determined. For some years he resided at Plymouth, subsequently making his home in Duxbury, where he died. In the allotment of the cattle in 1627 his wife Mary and son Zachariah had shares of cattle with him. In 1633 he was a freeman, and in 1637 a volunteer for the Pequot War, subsequently serving on the war committee. In 1638 he removed to Powder Point, Duxbury. Mr. Soule was a Deputy to the General Court in 1642, 1645, 1646, 1650, 1651, 1653, and 1654. He also served as a Commissioner, and was a collaborator in the revision of the Colonial Laws. He was one of a committee to draw up an order concerning "disorderly drinking of tobacco." Regarded as one of the able men of the colony he prospered in material affairs, becoming one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, Mass., and owned lands in Middleboro, Mass.

He was also one of the Plymouth syndicate who in 1652 took a deed from the Indians to a huge tract of land in Bristol County, Mass., set off by Governor Bradford and his associates in 1640, and subsequently named Dartmouth, comprising the present city of New Bedford and towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Acushnet and Fairhaven. There were thirty-four shares, on one of which Nathaniel Soule and George Soule, two of his three surviving sons, settled, receiving a gift of these lands under his will.

George Soule executed his will Aug. 11, 1677, describing himself as "aged and weak of body," and the document was admitted to probate March 5, 1679/80. His wife had pre-deceased him, and his bequests

were to his sons John, Nathaniel and George, and daughters Elizabeth, Patience, Susannah and Mary. The son Zachariah, mentioned in 1627, died in 1663, and a son Benjamin was killed by the Indians. The inventory value of the Soule estate was £4019.

Mr. Soule married before 1627 Mary Beckett, one of the passengers in the *Anne* in 1623. March 1, 1658/9 Goodwife Mary Soule was indicted for being absent from church. She bore her husband nine children. The son John Soule, filing an inventory of his father's estate March 5, 1679/80, mentioned that his mother died "three years last December," or in 1676.

Colonel Charles E. Banks, in an article on George Soule, referring to him as an original proprietor in the foundation of four new settlements, remarks this as "an evidence of his enterprise and thrift, which were his most distinguishing traits."

2. NATHANIEL SOULE, son of George and Mary (Beckett) Soule, was born in Plymouth, and died in Dartmouth in 1699, probably not far from seventy years of age. Only a few years after his father's death in 1680 he and his brother George Soule settled on their newly-inherited Dartmouth lands. March 24, 1686, with forty-one other townsmen of Dartmouth they took the freemen's oath, but had been residents previously. Though settlement started about 1660, for many years the lands remained undivided among the proprietors, causing numerous controversies and lawsuits. In October, 1685, Nathaniel and George Soule, William Wood, and Joseph, Zachariah and Ebenezer Allen made complaint against practically all the freemen of the town and the remaining owners at Plymouth because nothing had been done towards an equal partition and allotment of lands. Suit was brought in the Court at Plymouth against sixty-four other landholders, claiming damages of £800 because of the loss plaintiffs had sustained through failure to secure division. The action was non-suited. The following year the complainants brought another action, and again non-suit was the result.

In June, 1694, Nathaniel and George Soule renewed the warfare by themselves, through proceedings in the Superior Court of Judicature of Massachusetts. Raising their claim for damages to £1000 they asserted ownership in one of the thirty-four original shares of 1640, received under the will of their father, George Soule. Twenty-six warrants were sworn and served on one hundred and one defendants residing in Dartmouth and Plymouth. Again non-suit was the outcome, and the defendants obtained an order for payment of Court costs by the plaintiffs, with alternative of going to jail. Furthermore, in November, 1694, the defendants secured a confirmatory deed of the Dartmouth territory from Major

William Bradford, son of the deceased Governor, which named fifty-six proprietors, excluding Nathaniel and George Soule. The old division of thirty-four shares was not disturbed. The Soules, however, retained right and title to their lands, of which they remained legal owners under their father's will. By 1710 Benjamin Crane, a famous surveyor of that day, was employed to survey and lay out all the lands in the township as a preventive measure against further litigation on the part of numerous settlers. By that time Nathaniel and George Soule had died, but their sons remained in Dartmouth and carried on, and through a curious coincidence the land of William Soule, a nephew of Nathaniel Soule, was the first to receive the attention of Surveyor Crane.

Nathaniel Soule lived in the Westport section of old Dartmouth. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow Rose Soule (maiden name unknown), her bond bearing date Oct. 12, 1699. Three years later, Sept. 10, 1702, division of his estate among his widow and four sons was agreed to. The sons were Nathaniel, Sylvanus, Jacob, and Miles Soule. The latter was an idiot, and his brothers executed an agreement to care for him.

3. Captain Nathaniel Soule, son of Nathaniel and Rose Soule, was born Jan. 12, 1681, and died in Dartmouth in 1766, aged eighty-five years. In the old documents he is termed Lieutenant and Captain, showing he was an officer in the trainband. May 14, 1708, in common with other grandchildren of the first George Soule, he signed a division deed of the estates of his father and uncle, Nathaniel and George Soule. Much of this land lay on the west side of Paskamansett River and on the west side of Acoaxet River, and in the latter locality (Westport) Captain Soule dwelt. It was not far from the town line of Little Compton, R. I. In the neighborhood lived the Gifford family. The first survey and lay-out of the land of Lieutenant Nathaniel Soule was made by Benjamin Crane on Dec. 12, 1712. Captain Soule filled various town offices, and was a Selectman of Dartmouth for a number of years.

Captain Soule married, (1) July 20, 1708, Meribah Gifford of Dartmouth, daughter of Christopher and Deborah (Perry) Gifford, born Oct. 31, 1687; (2) Feb. 13, 1732/3, Hannah Macomber of Dartmouth. The first marriage was not pleasing to the bride's father, a man of strong determination and violent temper. April 11, 1710, Christopher Gifford petitioned the Court that Soule should be sent for, to set forth to the Court that he was lawfully married to petitioner's daughter Meribah. Lieutenant Soule produced a certificate under the hand of Justice William Arnold and likewise papers from the Town Clerks of Portsmouth, R. I., and Dartmouth, that the couple were lawfully married July 20,

1708. Evidently the young people had eloped and proceeded to Portsmouth to wed.

Captain Soule executed his will March 12, 1764, and it was admitted to probate June 30, 1766. He left his large landed estate to his sons Weston, Henry, James and Jonathan Soule. To Jonathan twenty-two years before he had also conveyed land in Westport by deed of gift.

4. JONATHAN SOULE, son of Captain Nathaniel and Meribah (Gifford) Soule, was born in Dartmouth March 3, 1711. In his twenty-first year, on Dec. 3, 1731, he married Elizabeth Gifford, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Wright) Gifford of Dartmouth, where she was born Oct. 3, 1712. She was his second cousin on the Gifford side, and was a descendant in the fifth generation of George Soule. On July 3, 1744, Captain Soule conveyed to his son Jonathan "for love" a desirable tract of land in Dartmouth (Westport) on the east side of the road "going to Pakachuck," where it is probable he dwelt. But on Jan. 11, 1747/8, Jonathan Soule and wife Elizabeth sold this land for £1400 to Christopher Gifford, Mr. Soule's uncle. At that time Jonathan Soule described himself as yeoman, late of Dartmouth, now of Newport "on Road island." By 1755 he had removed to Portsmouth, R. I., as the earmark of his cattle was recorded in that town on May 12 of that year. It was probably while living in Portsmouth that his daughter Sarah became acquainted with her future husband, Peleg Tallman, Sr.

By 1760 Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Soule had removed to Tiverton, R. I., across the Seaconnet River from Portsmouth, for in the marriage record of Sarah Soule to the first Peleg Tallman, then of Portsmouth, on June 22, 1760, the bride is described as "of Tiverton."

In December, 1759, Gideon Gifford of Dartmouth, brother of Mrs. Jonathan Soule, remembered her in his will, but did not state her place of residence. The bequest was as follows:

> Item. I give and bequeath unto my well beloved sister, Elizabeth Soule, nine Spanish silver mild [milled] dollars and three fifth part of one dollar to be paid unto her by my executors in a reasonable time after my decease out of my money.

This bequest shows that Mrs. Elizabeth (Gifford) Soule was living in 1759, and therefore that her husband is not to be confused with a Jonathan Soule, formerly of Tiverton, who in 1745 married Elizabeth Rounds in Rehoboth, Mass., and was living in that town in 1756, when the said Jonathan and Elizabeth sold their homestead there.

Books of Tiverton Land Evidence contain several entries of purchases and sales of land by Jonathan Soule. Oct. 1, 1766, as "husbandman" he bought sixty-nine acres, one hundred twenty-three rods east of Eight Rod

Way, in Tiverton, and on April 11, 1768, he purchased sixteen acres, forty-six rods next to this tract. There, evidently, was located his homestead. In 1765 and 1767 (he is described in the latter year as "gentleman") he purchased all rights of proprietors in proprietors' land in Tiverton, and also all rights in highways, commons and beaches. June 20, 1771, Jonathan Soule, his wife Elizabeth releasing dower, sold all these rights.

On May 14, 1767, Mr. Soule and his family suffered a severe blow when his homestead was burned to the ground, and he and his daughter had narrow escapes from death, or at least serious injury. An account of the disaster was printed in the next issue of the *Providence Gazette* as follows:

> Last Thursday, about 12 o'clock, the house of Mr. Jonathan Sowle, of Tiverton, took fire and was consumed. This accident was occasioned by the boiling (in one of the chimnies) a large pot of turpentine, which catched on fire, instantly spread over the floor of the house, and by the violence of the explosion, shook down part of the chimney: The house was in flames immediately; and so far from having time to save the effects which it contained, that Mr. Sowle had not an opportunity of saving his daughter, who lay sick in one of the chambers, otherwise than by dropping her from a window upon a bed, which he previously threw out for her reception; by which means she was preserved; he then, being considerably burnt, jumped out himself. The house was consumed in about twenty minutes, and, with the loss of a considerable sum in cash, a quantity of English goods, &c. Mr. Sowle has suffered to the amount of at least one thousand pounds Lawful Money.

No evidence has been discovered to show whether the sick person was Mrs. Sarah Tallman, or another daughter. Following this casualty, on June 1, 1767, Mr. Soule and wife Elizabeth sold a tract of land in Dartmouth, evidently applying the proceeds to the erection of a new home in Tiverton. Mr. Soule was then fifty-six years of age. It is thought he lived to be over seventy, but the deaths of himself and wife are not of record.

In the family Bible of Eliza Sophia Tallman of Bath, Maine, a gift "from her affectionate Father, Peleg Tallman, Oct. 28, 1823," were entered some family records in the handwriting of Captain Tallman. They included: "Peleg Tallman, 2d, was the son of Peleg Tallman of Portsmouth, R. I., and Sarah Soule of Dartmouth, Mass. Sarah Soule was the daughter of Jonathan [Soule] and Elizabeth Gifford." This is proof of the Soule line of descent. Births of children of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Gifford) Soule are not entered in the records extant of Dartmouth, Newport, Portsmouth, or Tiverton. In addition to the daughter, Sarah Soule, there was a son Joseph Soule, who, in his intentions of marriage to Content Wood filed in Dartmouth, June 22, 1772, is described as son of Jonathan Soule of Tiverton.

Holder Tallman, son of the first Peleg Tallman, honored his maternal grandfather by naming his eldest son, born in Tiverton June 30, 1789, Jonathan Soule Tallman.

5. SARAH SOULE, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Gifford) Soule, was born probably between 1735 and 1740, in Dartmouth. She married June 22, 1760, Peleg Tallman of Portsmouth, R. I., born March 25, 1736. She died in Providence, R. I., late in 1772, and he died about 1785.

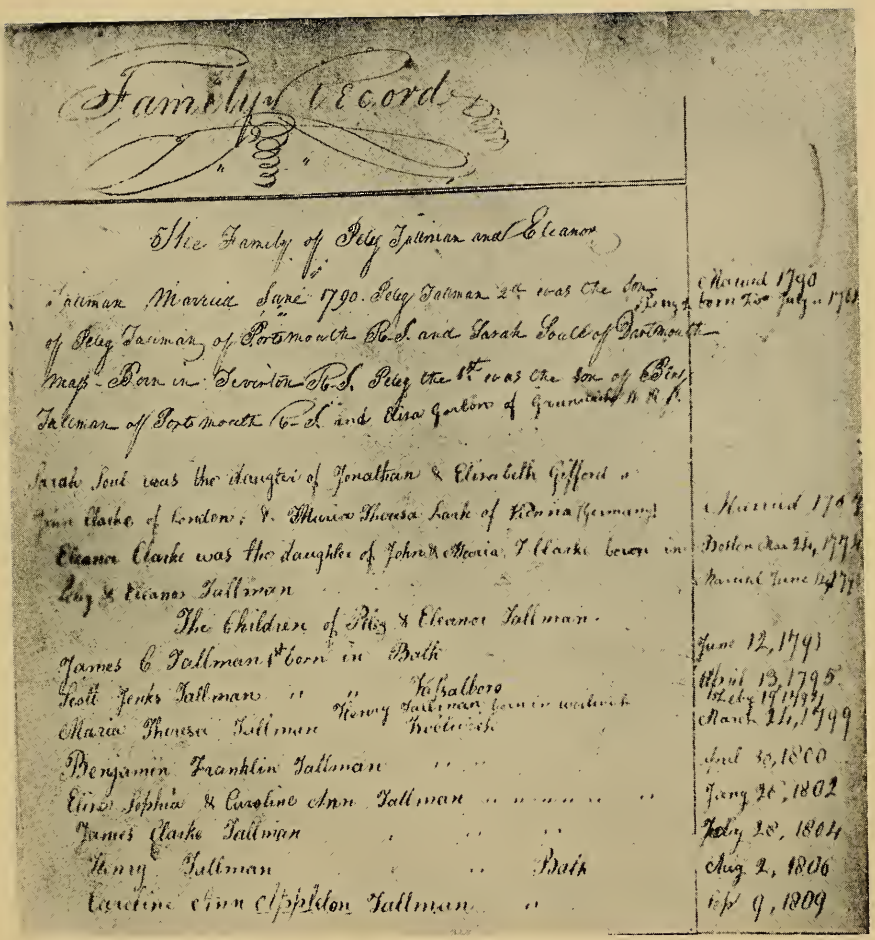
SARAH SOULE LINE

George Soule — m. — Mary Beckett
John Soule — m. — Rebecca Simmons
Sarah Soule — m. — Adam Wright
Mary Wright — m. — Jeremiah Gifford
Elizabeth Gifford — 1731 — Jonathan Soule
Sarah Soule — 1760 — Peleg Tallman
Captain Peleg Tallman — 1790 — Eleanor Clarke

1. GEORGE SOULE.

2. JOHN SOULE, son of George and Mary (Beckett) Soule, was born in Plymouth about 1631 or 1632, and died in Duxbury in 1707. He served as grand juryman and held several town offices. In 1660 he was fined for interference with Quaker meetings. He married first, Rebecca Simmons, daughter of Moses and Sarah Simmons, and second, Esther (Nash) Sampson. There were ten children, all but one by the first wife. The widow Esther was appointed administratrix of his estate Nov. 14, 1707. Mr. Soule owned considerable land, in Duxbury, and elsewhere, and the sons received their portion of his estate in their lifetime. At his death his daughters, on petition, were awarded five lots of land in Middleboro, Mass. Among Mr. Soule's possessions was a library, a rarity for the time.

3. SARAH SOULE, daughter of John and Rebecca (Simmons) Soule, married Adam Wright of Plympton, Mass., son of Richard and Hester (Cooke) Wright. His maternal grandfather, FRANCIS COOKE, was one of the passengers in the *Mayflower*. Adam Wright was born about 1645, and died in Plympton Sept. 20, 1724. It is thought his wife died between 1691 and 1699. He married, second, Mehitable Barrows.



Family Record

The Family of Peleg Tallman and Eleanor

Tallman Married June 1790. Peleg Tallman 2d was the son of Peleg Tallman of Portsmouth R.S. and Sarah Soule of Dartmouth Mass. Born in Teverton R.S. Peleg the 1st was the son of Peleg Tallman of Portsmouth R.S. and Elisa Gorton of Greenwich R.R.

Sarah Soul was the daughter of Jonathan & Elisabeth Gifford

John Clarke of London; & Maria Theresa Lark of Vienna (Germany)

Eleanor Clarke was the daughter of John & Maria T. Clarke born in Peleg & Eleanor Tallman

The Children of Peleg & Eleanor Tallman.

James C. Tallman 1st born in Bath

Scott Jenks Tallman " " Kassalboro

Maria Theresa Tallman Henry Tallman born in Westwick Kroblewick

Benjamin Franklin Tallman " "

Elisa Sophia & Caroline Ann Tallman " " " " " "

James Clarke Tallman " " "

Henry Tallman " " Bath

Caroline Ann Appleton Tallman "

Married 1790
Peleg born Nov July 1761

Married 1767
Boston Mar 24, 1774
Married June 12, 1791

June 12, 1791
April 13, 1795
Feby 19, 1797
March 24, 1799
April 30, 1800
Jany 26, 1802
Feby 28, 1804
Aug 2, 1806
Sept 9, 1809

RECORD FROM FAMILY BIBLE

FRANCIS COOKE LINE

Francis Cooke — 1603 — Hester Mahieu
Hester Cooke — 1644 — Richard Wright
Adam Wright — m. — Sarah Soule
Mary Wright — m. — Jeremiah Gifford
Elizabeth Gifford — 1731 — Jonathan Soule
Sarah Soule — 1760 — Peleg Tallman
Captain Peleg Tallman — 1790 — Eleanor Clarke

1. FRANCIS COOKE was born about 1583 in Blythe, Yorkshire. He was living in Leyden at least six years before the Pilgrims went thither, since the record of his marriage in Leyden was entered in June, 1603. He was described as a woolcomber, and the bride was Hester Mahieu, a Walloon. When the husband and the eldest son, John Cooke, crossed on the *Mayflower* in 1620, the wife remained behind, coming two years later on the *Anne* with her younger children. Mr. Cooke was one of the signers of the Compact. He lived at first on the main street of Plymouth village, and afterwards at Cook's Hollow, on the Jones River, a place later known as Rocky Nook, within the present confines of Kingston, Mass. In 1633 he was made a freeman, and paid a tax of eighteen shillings. He acted as surveyor of highways and in other minor municipal offices, and was often chosen as an arbitrator or referee. He died April 7, 1665.

He and his eldest son, John Cooke, were among the original proprietors of Dartmouth, Mass., and the son removed to that town, where he lived in the northerly portion of what is now Fairhaven. He was a leading man in the community, and was a contemporary there of Nathaniel and George Soule. Francis Cooke was the father of five children, two sons and three daughters.

2. HESTER COOKE, daughter of Francis and Hester (Mahieu) Cooke, married Nov. 21, 1644, Richard Wright of Plympton, Mass., who died June 9, 1691. He was a proprietor of Plympton in 1636. Their son, Adam Wright, married Sarah Soule.

AUTHORITIES: Ridlon's "Soule Genealogy;" *The Mayflower Descendant;* records of Superior Court of Judicature, Boston; Bristol County, Mass., Probate and Land Records; Tiverton Land Evidence; Arnold's "Vital Records of Rhode Island;" vital records of Dartmouth, Mass.; entries by Peleg Tallman in Bible presented to his daughter, Eliza Sophia Tallman; Crapo's "Certain Comeoverers."

GIFFORD ANCESTRY

[Lines Allied with the Soule Family]

1. William Gifford, a member of the Society of Friends, is found at Sandwich, Mass., in 1650. Although he suffered the persecutions visited upon the Quakers of that time, he prospered in material affairs and became a large landowner. It is supposed he was the William Gifford who in 1647 or earlier was ordered by the Court at Stamford, Conn., to be whipped and banished. He lived in Sandwich until his death, April 9, 1687, except for the period 1665-1670, when he and others became the proprietors of Monmouth, N. J., by purchase of land from the Indians. Mr. Gifford settled there. In a deed of his son Christopher he was described as a tailor.

Because of his religious beliefs Mr. Gifford was the subject of fines and imprisonment and of vexatious suits both in Massachusetts and New Jersey. In 1658 he was ordered committed by the Court for not taking the oath of allegiance, and again in 1659 for affronting the marshal, and in 1660 for attending Quaker meetings. Yet in 1651 he had been one of four authorized to call town meetings in Sandwich.

Nov. 10, 1670, Mr. Gifford bought of Mistress Sarah Warren of Plymouth, widow of Richard Warren, one-half her share in the lands in Dartmouth, Mass., which by deed of May 7, 1683, he gave equally to his sons Christopher and Robert Gifford, who thereon settled. From both of these sons Hon. Peleg Tallman, M. C., of Bath, Maine, descended. Mr. Gifford also owned lands in Sandwich and Falmouth, Mass., in Rhode Island, and Connecticut, which he disposed of by his will, executed Feb. 29, 1687. One of his bequests was of five pounds "to the service and improvement of my friends called Quakers."

William Gifford married Mary ————, and they had nine children.

2. Robert Gifford, son of William and Mary Gifford, was born in Sandwich, Mass., about 1660, and died in Dartmouth, Mass., early in 1730. He married Sarah Wing of Sandwich, born Feb. 5, 1658, died 6 mo. 20, 1720, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Briggs) Wing. By 1688 he had settled on the lands in Dartmouth received by deed of gift from his father in 1683, and he and his brother Christopher later signed several agreements for the division of the property they had received, although some portions were in dispute as late as 1722. When the huge Dartmouth tract was surveyed by Benjamin Crane early in the eighteenth century, the homestead of Robert Gifford, 300 acres, was set off on the east side of Acoaxet River, May 19, 1712. This was in what is now

Westport. Mr. Gifford disposed of his large realty holdings among his five sons in his will, executed March 20, 1724, probated April 30, 1730.

WING. The wife of Robert Gifford was of the famous Wing family of Cape Cod. Her grandfather was Rev. John Wing of London, pastor for a number of years at Hamburg, Flushing, and The Hague, and her grandmother was Deborah Bachiler, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, a notable figure in early Colonial history. In 1632 Mrs. Deborah Wing, then a widow, came to America with her four sons, John, Daniel, Stephen and Matthew, and settled at Sandwich, whence sprang a line of descendants numbering several thousands, and now scattered over the country. Rev. John Wing, a graduate of Oxford, became a clergyman of note, and preached before Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia at The Hague in 1624. He was the son of Matthew Wing, a prosperous tailor of Banbury, England.

3. JEREMIAH GIFFORD, son of Robert and Sarah (Wing) Gifford, was born in Sandwich probably about 1680, and died in Dartmouth about 1768. He married Mary Wright, daughter of Adam and Sarah (Soule) Wright, and there were born to them between 1704 and 1728 thirteen children, including two pairs of twins. Mr. Gifford lived not far from his father in the Westport section of Dartmouth. His large landed holdings, in lieu of a will, he divided among his children in his lifetime by deeds of gift. The last mention of his wife Mary is found in a deed bearing date of Nov. 27, 1751.

4. ELIZABETH GIFFORD, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Wright) Gifford, was born in Dartmouth Oct. 3, 1712, twin sister of Joseph Gifford. She married Dec. 3, 1731, her second cousin, Jonathan Soule, son of Captain Nathaniel and Meribah (Gifford) Soule of Dartmouth. She was living in May, 1767.

Reference has been made to a bequest to Mrs. Soule under will of her elder brother, Gideon Gifford of Dartmouth, executed in December, 1759. Testator stated that he was then "very much indisposed as to bodily health, and am afraid I am likely to have the small pox," and of his wife Elizabeth he said it was "expected that she must have the small pox very soon." Dartmouth then was evidently experiencing one of the periodical visitations of this plague. Mr. Gifford's will was allowed in Court about four months after its execution.

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1. WILLIAM GIFFORD.

2. CHRISTOPHER GIFFORD, son of William and Mary Gifford, was born in Sandwich in July, 1658, and died in Dartmouth, Mass., or Little Compton, R. I., Nov. 22, 1748. He married, first, Meribah ————, and second, in 1685, Deborah Perry, daughter of Edward and Mary (Freeman) Perry of Sandwich. He was the father of nine children.

Mr. Gifford was a man of contumacious spirit. Before removing to Dartmouth he was fined seven pounds for resisting Moses Rowley, Jr., a constable. In January, 1706, he was bound over at the Court of Sessions for throwing a hatchet at Thomas Rogers, and cutting him with a knife when trying to collect a rate (tax). His daughter Meribah was also summoned to Court for aiding and abetting, and was fined five pounds. Mr. Gifford was constantly quarreling with his brother Robert over the division of the Dartmouth lands given them by their father. He lived in Acoaxet (Westport), on the borders of Little Compton, R. I., as early as 1688, and had considerable land in both places. His residence is sometimes recorded as Little Compton.

3. MERIBAH GIFFORD, daughter of Christopher and Deborah (Perry) Gifford, was born Oct. 31, 1687, and died in Dartmouth supposedly about 1732. She was named for her father's first wife. She married July 20, 1708, Captain Nathaniel Soule of Dartmouth, son of Nathaniel and Rose Soule.

AUTHORITIES: Gifford's "Gifford Genealogy;" "Wing Genealogy;" Bristol County, Mass., Probate and Land Records; vital records of Dartmouth, Mass.

CLARKE ANCESTRY

JOHN CLARKE, father of Mrs. Eleanor (Clarke) Tallman, was a prosperous merchant and shipbuilder of Bath and Waterville, Maine. To him may be attributed the longevity of some of his Tallman descendants, as he died at the remarkable age of 102 years, nine months, and four days. He was born in London, England, Nov. 17, 1731, the son of John Clarke. After his father's death his mother married a Mr. Collins, and a son George Collins was born to them. Subsequently the family removed to Vienna, where there seems to have been a small English colony, and where John Clarke married Maria Theresa Larck.* The first two children were born there in 1769 and 1770. Mr. Clarke's residence was in one of the suburbs, as recorded in his prayer book, which in 1915 was in the possession of a descendant, Miss Plaisted of Waterville. The entries were written in English by Mr. Clarke, who had little knowledge of German apparently, and spelled the German names according to their sound.

In 1770 he and his family returned to London, for the third child was born there in January, 1772, and a letter exists written in December, 1771, by his half-brother, George Collins, from Vienna, addressed to the Butchers, Great Queen Street, London. According to this letter Mrs. Clarke's mother, Frau Larck, must have married again, and was then Frau Pollakin. John Clarke was married in St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, for a copy of his marriage certificate was procured by Mr. Collins and forwarded to him in London.

During 1772 the Clarke family must have crossed the ocean to America, for the fourth child was born in the "Factory house," in Long Acre, Boston. This name was then applied to the present Tremont Street, from Winter to School Street. Factory house was the so-called Manufactory house, erected for the encouragement of linen manufacturing, and stood near the corner of Hamilton Place. It was subsequently changed into apartments for families, and later occupied by the Massachusetts Bank until 1806, when it was taken down.

In 1773 a letter was received from Mrs. Clarke's mother, referring to her other children, and containing a postscript by George Collins asking his sister-in-law if she could talk "pretty good English." It is not known if a foreign accent remained with her through life.

In 1775, during the siege of Boston, the family went to Concord, Mass., apparently for safety, and there was born the son George. But the next child was born in January, 1777, in the Factory house, again, and there

*The name also appears as Larch, Loerck, and Lerch.

they must have resided until after August, 1783. Subsequently they removed to 19 Marlborough Street, as Washington Street, between Winter and School Streets, was then called, for two children were born at that address in 1785 and 1787. Later they removed to Bath, and the fourteenth and fifteenth children were born there in 1788 and 1790, all the places of birth being recorded in Mr. Clarke's prayer book.

Mr. Clarke next removed to Waterville, where he engaged in trade and shipbuilding with his son George. In the town of Winslow, in 1800, they built the ship *Ticonia,* 267.8 tons, which the townspeople said never could be floated down the Kennebec River. Mr. Clarke kept his own counsel, and when the time came the craft safely swept down the big waterway, passing over the rapids and shallows by means of empty casks attached to her hull. George Clarke commanded this vessel on her voyages.

John Clarke also owned the ship *Louisa,* which was commanded by Captain Holder Tallman, brother of Captain Peleg Tallman. In 1797 she was captured by the French during those troublous times which gave rise to the French spoliation claims, and indemnity for her loss was not paid to Mr. Clarke's heirs until nearly a century later. (See account of Mrs. Peleg Tallman.)

In 1803 Mr. Clarke and wife and their younger children removed to Canterbury, Conn., where he resided until his death, Aug. 21, 1834, outliving his wife by fifteen years.

Mrs. Clarke was born in Vienna about 1754, in the reign of Empress Maria Theresa, after whom she was named. In those days Vienna was a city of splendor, inhabited by the great nobles of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia, by celebrated warriors and statesmen, noted men of science, and such musicians as Gluck, Haydn and Mozart. Mrs. Clarke may have heard them all. On coming to America she brought with her several books, one of which, a large quarto volume of sermons, descended to her great-grandson, Dr. James C. White. There are also letters extant written to her by her mother and other relatives in Vienna after her arrival in this country. Mrs. Clarke died in Canterbury, Conn., June 19, 1819, aged sixty-five years.

Children of John and Maria Theresa (Larck) Clarke:

i. Thomas Clarke, "born 9th May, 1769, at three-quarters after ten at night in the house called the Gardners or Heraldische Haus in the Gross Allee, Ungar Street, in the suburb (Vorstadt) of Vienna in Austria." (From the prayer book of John Clarke.) Coming to America he became a sea captain, and died in New Orleans without issue.

ii. John Clarke, born in the same house in Vienna June 14, 1770. Was lost at sea. Married a McDonald. Children: Mrs. Coverly, lived in

Boston; Mrs. Nourse, wife of Dr. Nourse of Bath; and McDonald Clarke, the "Mad Poet."

iii. MARY CLARKE, "born ye 19th of January, 1772, the corner of White Cross Street and Queen Street, in the Park Southwark, in the Parish of Saint Saviour, London, since dead." (Another entry in prayer book.) Died young.

iv. ELIZABETH CLARKE, "born Feb. 15, 1773, in Boston in New England in the Factory house near the Common in Long Acre, America." Died in Waterville, Maine, 1854. Unmarried.

v. ELEANOR CLARKE, born March 24, 1774, "in ye Factory house;" died in Bath July 15, 1857. Married Peleg Tallman.

vi. GEORGE COLLINS CLARKE, "born May 20, 1775, at Concord, ¾ mile East of Meeting House on ye road." Married Mary McDonald of Bath. Children: John; Eleanor, m. Lot McKinney; Mary Ann, m. James P. White; George C., Jr.; Jacob McDonald; Peleg Tallman; Frances Elizabeth, m. George McIntire; Caroline Tallman, m. Captain Robert H. McKown of Bath; Maria Louise, m. Captain Thomas Richards; and Francis Isaac. George C. Clarke was a merchant captain. He died in Waterville July 23, 1823.

vii. MARY CLARKE, born Jan. 8, 1777, "in ye Factory house." Married Mr. Springer of Portland.

viii. MARIA THERESA CLARKE, born July 10, 1778, "in ye Factory house." Married Mr. Parseley of Bath. Children: Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Knights, and others.

ix. ANN CLARKE, born Dec. 5, 1779, "in ye Factory house." Married Dr. Moses Appleton of Waterville. Children: Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Plaisted, Samuel, Moses.

x. SARAH CLARKE, born May 13, 1781, "in ye Factory house." Married Mr. Getchell. Children deceased. Died in Providence, R. I., in 1828.

xi. WILLIAM CLARKE, born Aug. 1, 1783, "in ye Factory house." Drowned at sea in 1808.

xii. SAMUEL CLARKE, born March 15, 1785, at 19 Marlborough Street, Boston. Married Miss Wood. Children: Captain Samuel, and Mrs. Lovis. Died at Providence, R. I., in 1832.

xiii. SOPHIA CLARKE, born April 2, 1787, at 19 Marlborough Street, Boston. Died in Watertown in 1852. Unmarried.

xiv. FRANCIS CLARKE, born Oct. 21, 1788, in Bath. Married Miss Tilton. No children. Died at Canterbury, Conn., in 1820.

xv. LOUISA CLARKE, born May 28, 1790, in Bath. Married Mr. Frost. One son, one daughter. Died in Canterbury, Conn., in 1833.

AUTHORITY: "A Brief Account of the Families White and Clarke," by Dr. James Clarke White, 1915.

McDONALD CLARKE

McDONALD CLARKE (the "Mad Poet"), nephew of Mrs. Peleg Tallman, son of her brother, John Clarke, was born in Bath June 18, 1798. As a writer in the early part of the nineteenth century he attained some fame, but is now forgotten. One famous couplet still survives, though in distorted form:

> "Whilst twilight's curtain, spreading far,
> Was pinned with a single diamond star."

It is more familiar as:

> "Now twilight lets her curtain down
> And pins it with a star."

Losing his father when a boy Clarke was living with his mother in New London, Conn., in 1807. Three years later his mother died, and nothing is known of him for several years until he appeared in New York in the summer of 1819. "Here he soon became a familiar figure about town," wrote Archibald L. Bouton in the "Dictionary of American Biography." "His personality was vivid and his temperament volatile. Music could affect him to tears, social injustice or fashionable folly to wrath, and suffering to sympathy or sentimentality. Terse and witty in repartee he easily routed those who attempted to make sport of his eccentricities. He attended the fashionable Grace Church on Broadway regularly. His marriage to Mary Brundage, an actress, opposed by her mother, was accomplished by elopement. Their extreme poverty finally made separation necessary." Of the marriage Clarke himself wrote: "She dared to mingle the moonlight of her own destiny with the midnight of mine."

Clarke published his first book of verse in 1820, "A Review of the Eve of Eternity and Other Poems." In the ensuing twenty-two years seven other volumes appeared. Clarke impoverished himself by a generosity toward those more in need than himself, and in turn lived often on the bounty of his friends. "He won a measure of regard from Fitz-Greene Halleck, who frequently helped him over hard places," stated Mr. Bouton. "During the last year of his life Clarke became almost constantly insane, and on March 5, 1842, he was drowned in water running from an open faucet in a cell of the asylum on Blackwell's Island. . . . His verse is frequently grotesque in its irregularity, but it is also often genuinely humorous, tender, or intelligently satirical." James Grant Wilson and William Sidney Hillyer also have written accounts of Clarke.

FITTS ANCESTRY

[This name also appears in old records as Fitz and Fittz]

1. Robert Fitts was among the original settlers of Salisbury, Essex County, Mass., where he received land in 1640. He was a planter. In 1650 he was on the list of those "accompted townesmen & Comoners," and May 1, 1654, was a signer of the agreement between the inhabitants of the "old town" and those of the "new town" (Amesbury). About 1658 he removed to Ipswich, Mass., where he died May 9, 1665. His will, executed Jan. 5, 1663, was admitted to probate June 26, 1665. An inventory of his estate was returned Sept. 26, 1665, amounting to £230 0s. 4d. It has been said that £400 was about the value of the largest estates in New England at that period.

Robert Fitts had a brother, Richard Fitts, who lived in Ipswich and Newbury, Mass., and died in 1672. Having survived his wife, and dying childless, he appointed his "well beloved kinsman, Abraham Fitts," executor, and gave him all his lands and personal estate. Abraham Fitts was nephew of testator, and son of Robert Fitts.

Robert Fitts married Grace Lord, sister of Robert Lord, born about 1603. She died April 25, 1684. A "Wid. Lord," perhaps her mother, died in Salisbury May 12, 1650. In his will Robert Fitts mentioned property which his wife's mother left to his wife, she to dispose of it "amongst her kindred." Robert Fitts left but one child, Abraham Fitts.

2. Abraham Fitts, son of Robert Fitts, was born probably somewhat earlier than 1635. His father's wife Grace was undoubtedly his step-mother, as Abraham termed her his "mother-in-law." He received land in Salisbury in 1654, and subsequently removed to Ipswich, where he took the freeman's oath in 1674. On Nov. 30, 1675, during King Philip's War, he was impressed, with others from Ipswich, for the Narragansett expedition, in which he served in Major Appleton's company. On Dec. 19 three of the Ipswich men were killed and twenty-two wounded in the historic Swamp Fort fight. Mr. Fitts also was with the expedition to Canada in 1690.

Abraham Fitts died in Ipswich March 27, 1692. His will, dated Feb. 24, was presented for probate March 29, and the inventory of his estate was returned April 6. The appraisal was £366 10s.; debts, £98 15s. 5½d.

He was married (1) May 16, 1655, to Sarah Thompson, "by ye worshipfull m'r. Symon Bradstreet;" (2) Jan. 7, 1668, to Rebecca ————, widow of Tyler Birdley (or Burley). Sarah Thompson was

the daughter of Simon Thompson of Ipswich, who was born about 1610, was in Ipswich 1636, made freeman 1641 or 1648, deeded land to Abraham Fitts in 1658, and made his will and died in 1676, naming Abraham Fitts joint executor and heir. The first Mrs. Fitts died June 5, 1664. The second wife survived him, dying June 2, 1709. Prior to Mr. Fitts' death she deeded to her son, Andrew Birdley, all her right in the estate of her first husband.

By the first marriage Abraham Fitts had two children, Abraham and Sarah, besides two others who died in infancy. By the second wife there were Richard and Isaac, and a son who died in boyhood. Descendants of Richard constituted the New Hampshire branch of the family. Jerusha Fitts, born 1712, daughter of Richard Fitts, married Roger Eastman, and was grandmother of Daniel Webster.

3. Abraham Fitts, eldest child of Abraham and Sarah (Thompson) Fitts, was born about 1656 in Salisbury, and died in Ipswich Aug. 18, 1714. His will was admitted to probate Sept. 13, following. He became a freeman in 1674 and the same year united with the church in Ipswich. He married (1) Margaret Choate, daughter of John and Anne Choate, who died Feb. 28, 1692, a month before the death of his father; (2) Jan. 9, 1693/4, Mary Ross, who died Aug. 16, 1739.

There were five children by the first marriage and eight by the second. The sons were Abraham; Robert, who removed to Sutton, Worcester County, Mass., and had numerous descendants in that County; Samuel, who removed to Maine; John; and Ephraim (1705-1742), who married and removed to Winchendon, Mass., where in 1737 he drew a lot on the right of his grandfather, Abraham Fitts, the township having been laid out in 1735 by the General Court "to such as are descendants of the officers and soldiers who served in the expedition to Canada in the year 1690."

4. Samuel Fitts, son of Abraham and Mary (Ross) Fitts, was born in Ipswich Aug. 16, 1699, and died probably in Kittery, Maine, where he subsequently lived. March 17, 1724, he was appointed guardian "unto Ebenezer Fitts [his youngest brother] a minor of about seventeen years of age, son of Abraham Fitts, late of s^{d} Ipswich, dec^{d}." Dec. 3, 1726, he was published to Mary Beadle [Beal] of York, Maine, at which time his residence was given as Ipswich. They were married March 6, 1727. Subsequently they settled in Kittery, where he was a chairmaker.

James Hill Fitts, author of "Genealogy of the Fitts or Fitz Family in America," published 1869,* after many years of research, ascribes to

*From this work, much of the foregoing information has been drawn, supplemented by "The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts," by David W. Hoyt, published 1897.

Samuel and Mary Fitts eight sons and three daughters: John, Ebenezer, Benjamin, Obadiah, Ephraim, Samuel, Simeon, Simon, Mary, Mrs. Mercy Chute, and Mrs. Lucy Milliken. He states that Ephraim settled in Bath, Maine.

5. Ephraim Fitts, son of Samuel and Mary (Beal) Fitts, was born in Kittery, and died in Woolwich, Maine, in 1797. James H. Fitts is authority for the statement, based evidently on direct information given by a descendant of Samuel Fitts, that Ephraim had a daughter who married Mr. Johnson of Cambridge, Mass., and another daughter who married Mr. Donnell of Windham, Maine. In this connection it is significant that two of his grandchildren, children of his son Ephraim Fitts, Jr., bore the middle name of Johnson; and that in 1833 a sale of land was made in Bath by James Harlow in his own right and his wife Martha in her right, Ephraim Fitts [Jr.], Theresa C. Johnson, and Joseph Donnell and Lucy his wife in her right. It looks like a deed of Ephraim Fitts, Jr., and three sisters.

Ephraim Fitts was in Georgetown, now Bath, before the Revolution. On June 1, 1773, Rev. Solomon Page of Georgetown, for forty pounds, sold to Ephraim Fitts of Georgetown, cordwainer, the dwelling "where he now lives," with four acres of land, on the west side of a highway. The following spring Mr. Fitts mortgaged this property to Mr. Page for £27 4s. 8d., and record appears of subsequent discharge of the mortgage by Edward Hall Page, son and executor of the clergyman. Mr. Fitts was a witness to the will of Rev. Mr. Page, and in 1792 was one of the appraisers of the estate of Hatherly Foster of Bath. It is not known when he removed to Woolwich, but on May 26, 1797, administration was granted to Sarah Fitz of Bath, widow, on the estate of her husband, Ephraim Fitz of Woolwich. Dummer Sewall and Edward Hall Page, Bath, were sureties on her bond.

The maiden name of Mrs. Fitts is unknown. Bath vital records give the death of Sarah Fitts on April 28, 1847, at the age of ninety-two years, hence she was born about 1755. The account of Ephraim Fitts is based largely on the probate and land records of Lincoln County, Maine.

6. Ephraim Fitts, son of Ephraim and Sarah Fitts, was born probably in Bath about 1785, and died in Bath about 1850 or 1851. In deeds he is described as mariner. He married about 1807 Lydia Hunt, who was born in 1788, and died in Bath July 9, 1864, aged seventy-six years. Oct. 5, 1814, Mrs. Fitts was admitted to membership in the Congregational Church of Christ in Bath, subsequently the Winter Street Con-

gregational Church, and her children were baptized there by Rev. John Wallis Ellingwood, her pastor. Record is found of eight children, six of whom survived their father, but only two were living late in 1856.

Mr. Fitts and James Harlow, rope maker, supposedly his brother-in-law, on May 19, 1815, bought of Peter H. Green and William Emerson property on High Street, Bath, where they both resided. On March 22, 1824, Ephraim Fitts, Bath, mariner (his wife Lydia relinquishing dower rights), for $400, sold his half interest, including "one-half of the house where I formerly lived," to Nathaniel Weld of Bath. His deed described the lot as beginning at the southeast corner of Peter H. Green's land, boundary thence running west to a turnpike, thence east to High Street, thence north to starting point. This description tallies with that of the land sold in 1833 by Fitts, Theresa C. Johnson, the Harlows and the Donnells, previously referred to, and the 1833 deed excepts "the right heretofore conveyed by said Fitts to Nathaniel Weld."

Mr. Fitts meanwhile had bought himself another home, on the site now occupied by the Sagadahoc County Court House in Bath, and bounded on three sides by High, Court, and Center Streets. This property, on the summit of a hill, was a commanding location, and remained in the Fitts family for forty years, until purchased by the county for public purposes. Mr. Fitts bought the homestead from Nathaniel Weld Feb. 20, 1824.

Following Mr. Fitts' death his daughter, Mrs. Sarah F. Tallman, in 1851 and 1852, purchased the interest in the property of her sister, Lydia M. Fitts, and her brothers, Lightbourn N. and Charles W. Fitts. In 1852 a brother, Ephraim H. Fitts, sold his share to another brother, Ebenezer H. (usually known as Eben) Fitts. Mrs. Tallman and Eben Fitts died in 1856, and early in 1864 the owners were Lydia, widow of Ephraim Fitts, and their daughter, Mrs. Lydia M. Dennison, who had been living in Portland, Ore. They quitclaimed their interest March 25, 1864, to the daughter's husband Ammi P. Dennison, who a week later sold the homestead to the County of Sagadahoc for $1500. The Dennisons were then making their home in Bath, and Mrs. Fitts went to live with them. Something more than three months later, on July 9, 1864, she died. Burial was in Yarmouth, Maine.

Subsequently it appeared there was a flaw in the county's title to the property. Mrs. Lovisa Fitts of Winthrop, Maine, widow of Lightbourn N. Fitts, claimed a right inherited from her son, Henry T. Fitts, and in 1871, on payment of $287, gave the county a quitclaim deed of all her interest, which was figured as being fifty-eight two-hundred-ninety-fourths.

Children of Ephraim and Lydia (Hunt) Fitts:

i. SARAH FITTS, b. 1808; bapt. July 2, 1817; d. July 26, 1856; m. Judge Henry Tallman.
ii. EPHRAIM HUNT FITTS, bapt. July 2, 1817; m. Nov. 6, 1856 (ints.), Sophia A. Harrington.
iii. ALICE JOHNSON FITTS, bapt. July 2, 1817; d. young.
iv. WILLIAM JOHNSON FITTS, bapt. July 2, 1817; d. young.
v. EBEN(EZER) HUNT FITTS, b. 1820; bapt. June 4, 1820; d. Aug. 14, 1856. Unmarried.
vi. LIGHTBOURN NATHANIEL FITTS, bapt. 1821; m. Lovisa ————. Removed to Winthrop, Maine.
vii. LYDIA MARY FITTS, bapt. 1825; m. (1) ———— Sewall; (2) Ammi P. Dennison. Lived in Portland, Ore., and Bath.
viii. CHARLES W. FITTS, m. Augusta C. ————. Merchant in Lamartine, Ark.

Eben H. Fitts, mariner, who lived at the home of his sister, Mrs. Tallman, at his death in 1856 three weeks after hers, left a comfortable estate, including one undivided third interest in his father's homestead. His property was divided among his heirs, who, as named in the probate papers, were his mother, a sister, Mrs. Lydia M. Sewall, and a brother, Ephraim H. Fitts. The accounting showed that he was indebted to his brother-in-law and administrator, Judge Henry Tallman, for board of himself and his horse.

AUTHORITIES for sketch of Ephraim Fitts (6): Records of Congregational Church of Christ in Bath; vital records of Bath; land records of Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine; probate records of Sagadahoc County.

HUDSON ANCESTRY

The ancestry of Maria Hudson, who married Peleg Tallman and William A. Sweet, is traced to her great-grandfather, CAPTAIN JOSEPH HUDSON of Boston, master mariner, who died April 20, 1789. The notice of his death in the *Independent Chronicle* of Boston states his age as fifty-six years, which would place his birth in 1733. Boston vital records list the birth of a Joseph Hudson on Aug. 18, 1733, and those of his three sisters, Ann, Mary and Sarah. They were the children of JOSEPH HUDSON of Boston, who on May 26, 1732, was married to Ann Blithe by "Mr. John Webb, Presbyterian" clergyman. No other records of the elder Joseph Hudson are to be found. It is probable that Captain Joseph Hudson was his son. There were several settlers by the name of Hudson in Boston in the seventeenth century, and a number in various parts of Massachusetts (all of whom appear to have come from England), and while it would seem that the line sought here is from one of these, the records are insufficient to provide proof or even theory. Birth records of several Joseph Hudsons are found, but none of them tally with the husband of Ann Blithe, or with Captain Joseph Hudson.

Ann Blithe was daughter of Nicholas Blithe of Boston, who was married to Ann Kelton Aug. 8, 1706, by Rev. Samuel Myles, minister of King's Chapel. Nicholas Blithe was a shipwright. Ann Kelton was probably a granddaughter of Thomas Kelton, who was in Boston as early as 1661, and had wife Susanna and sons John and Thomas Kelton. John Kelton's will, probated 1726, named no children, hence Ann Kelton probably was daughter of Thomas Kelton, Jr., of Dorchester, who was enrolled among the soldiers raised for Canada Oct. 3, 1690.

2. CAPTAIN JOSEPH HUDSON had a son John Hudson, who died in Lexington, Mass., in 1874, in his eighty-ninth year. Several years previously he supplied Charles Hudson (to whom he was not related) author of the "Genealogical Register of Lexington Families," published in 1868, with his family data, but did not state the names of his grandparents, an omission which seems singular.

The earliest record discovered of Captain Joseph Hudson is that he married in Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 24, 1764, Sarah White of Chelsea, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Phillips Payson. He was then thirty-one. Mrs. Hudson lived only about seven years following marriage, and the widower took for a second wife Elizabeth Brown of Boston (intentions, Feb. 21, 1782), who died in June, 1820. There were two sons by each marriage, as follows:

3. i. JOSEPH HUDSON, b. April 2, 1770; d. March 2, 1839; m. Mercy Green Bradley.
   ii. WILLIAM HUDSON, b. June 15, 1775; m. Nov. 15, 1799, Sally Brooks. Lived for some years in Portland, Maine, and later in Hudson, N. Y.
   iii. BENJAMIN HUDSON, b. Feb. 27, 1783; m. Harriet ————.
   iv. JOHN HUDSON, b. March 19, 1786; d. March 25, 1874; m. (1) Lucy Crocker; (2) Alice Frost; (3) at the age of eighty-two, Mrs. Caroline (Frost) McIntyre. Lived in Boston and Lexington, Mass.

In the minutes of the Boston Selectmen are found two entries relating to arrivals of vessels commanded by Captain Joseph Hudson. One dated Oct. 30, 1767, places him as master of sloop *Polly,* from Halifax, and the other, April 10, 1769, as captain of sloop *Dolphin,* from North Carolina.

Captain Hudson evidently bore service in the Revolutionary War. In the official list of soldiers and sailors in that war, published by the State of Massachusetts, are the following entries:

Joseph Hudson. Master brig *Freedom;* portage bill made up for advance wages for one month, etc., until taken. Entered service Dec. 14, 1776; service, one month, seventeen days.

Joseph Hudson, Boston. Prize master, ship *Pilgrim,* commanded by Captain Joseph Robinson; descriptive list of officers and crew, dated Aug. 2, 1780. Age, fifty years; stature, five feet; complexion, light. Residence, Boston.

If this indeed be the individual we are seeking, the personal description is most interesting. Fifty years of age in 1780, the prize master would have been born about 1730. But as ages given on Revolutionary muster rolls and crew lists were often considerably out of the way, the Hudson here described may well have been the Captain Joseph Hudson born in 1733, and therefore forty-seven, rather than fifty years of age.

Captain Hudson prospered in his calling, and in 1774 purchased a homestead on Middle Street, now Hanover Street, in the North End of Boston, which he occupied for the remainder of his life, and which was held in the family ownership for many years. The record of the sale, by Archibald Cunningham, administrator of the estate of Mrs. Lydia Lewis, widow, is in the form of a bond for a deed, executed and witnessed Jan. 18, 1774, but not recorded until Sept. 3, 1788, when one of the witnesses made oath to the signatures. No deed was ever recorded. The bond given Captain Hudson was as follows:

I the subscriber administrator on the estate of Mrs. Lydia Lewis late of Boston widow deceased do hereby acknowledge that I have received of Capt Joseph Hudson the sum of three hundred & thirty pounds lawful money in full for the purchase of a dwelling house and the land & appur'ces thereto belonging lying in Middle Street in said Boston being late the estate of said Lydia Lewis dec'd & in consideration thereof I do hereby in my said capacity promise the said Joseph Hudson that I will make and execute to him or his heirs ex'ors or adm'ors a good & legal deed in the law of the said estate upon demand and untill the said deed is so executed & said house discharged of the present tenant I will allow & pay

him interest for the said sum, and by the first day of April next will have the said house cleared of any tenant who may inhabit the same, no rent is to be paid to said Hudson during such time as the present person shall be in the occupation thereof and all fires & other casualties are to be at the risque of said Hudson from this day. Witness my hand this eighteenth day of January AD 1774.

AD. CUNNINGHAM
Administrator.

Witnesses
William Oliver
Joseph Foster

The land had a frontage of thirty-seven feet nine inches on Middle Street, constituting roughly the eastern boundary; the southern boundary was sixty-five feet; western, thirty-six feet five inches; and northern, sixty-eight feet seven inches. It contained about nine or ten rods. The bounds and measurements are found as early as 1716, when Widow Mary Langdon made a deed of gift of the property to her son. A study of the ownership prior to that of Captain Hudson discloses nothing as to his parentage or kinship. At the death of Archibald Cunningham, Captain Hudson was appointed, in 1786, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Mrs. Lydia Lewis, evidently to close up matters of her personal property, some of which, no doubt, had been left on his premises. There was a wooden dwelling on the southerly portion of the lot as far back as 1716, and subsequently a brick dwelling was erected on the northerly half. In 1855, when a portion of the tract first passed out of the family ownership, the lot had an area, with the depth somewhat curtailed, of 2200 square feet.

Captain Hudson made his will on Friday, April 17, 1789, and died the following Monday, the 20th. The following funeral notice was published in the *Independent Chronicle* of Boston, of Thursday, April 23:

DIED—On Monday morning Capt. Joseph Hudson, aged 56. His funeral will be this afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, from his late dwelling house in Middle-Street, which his friends and acquaintance are requested to attend without further invitation.

By his will, admitted to probate May 11, Captain Hudson bequeathed the life use of his homestead to his widow, Elizabeth, and after her to the sons Joseph, William, Benjamin and John. Total inventory of his estate was £278 7s. 4d., the realty being appraised at £200.

Mrs. Hudson continued occupancy of the home until her death, and there reared the younger children. As the boys grew up they began to sell or mortgage their rights in the premises. The son William removed to Portland, Maine, and met with business reverses before he was twenty-seven, going into bankruptcy. The assignee sold his share in the homestead to one Robert Cross, who in turn conveyed it back to William

Hudson, the latter disposing of it in 1802, for $150, to his brother Joseph Hudson.

There is a deed of Oct. 22, 1818, by which Joseph Hudson sold to John Hudson, his brother, one undivided seventh interest in a three-story brick dwelling on the homestead lot. It looks as if this structure was a venture of the two brothers. A month later Joseph Hudson mortgaged for $200 to Thomas Wigglesworth his half interest in his father's estate.

After the death in 1820 of their mother, Joseph and Benjamin Hudson sold to the brother John, in April, 1821, their shares in the property, Benjamin receiving $900 for his quarter interest, and Joseph $1300 for his half, although John also assumed payment of the Wigglesworth mortgage. In 1855 John Hudson sold the brick building and a portion of the land for $8,500, and in 1870 the balance of the property for $14,840. All of the conveyances contain references to the will of 1789 of Captain Joseph Hudson, or other data to establish the identity of the parents and their four sons, and Marcy G. Hudson's dower signature to deeds of Joseph Hudson (Jr.) places this son as the father of John B. Hudson, to be heard from later.

3. JOSEPH HUDSON, eldest son of Captain Joseph and Sarah (White) Hudson, was born in Boston April 2, 1770, and died there March 2, 1839. He was a sailmaker. The Boston direct tax list of 1798 shows that Joseph Hudson and Edmund Hay occupied Hay's wooden dwelling, fronting westerly on Fort Hill, southerly on Gibbs Lane. The house was of three stories, with twenty-two windows, and covered 612 square feet, or was slightly less than twenty-five feet square.

In 1806 the Boston Selectmen approved the indenture of Joseph Doak, a minor, to Joseph Hudson, sailmaker, to expire in December, 1811.

Mr. Hudson was married in Boston Oct. 16, 1794, by Rev. Samuel Stillman, to Mercy Green Bradley, born in Dorchester May 16, 1774, died in South Boston Sept. 27, 1855, daughter of John and Mary (Love) Bradley of Dorchester. In the sixteen years following her husband's decease she lived with her unmarried daughters, Mary and Martha. The latter predeceased her mother by about six months, while Mary survived for many years, dying at the age of nearly eighty-eight, the last of the family of fourteen children.

Children of Joseph and Mercy G. (Bradley) Hudson, born in Boston:

i. MARY HUDSON, b. Jan. 1, 1796; d. May 20, 1796.
ii. JOSEPH HUDSON, b. Dec. 22, 1796; d. March 14, 1867, in Mattapoisett, Mass.; m. (1) April 13, 1823, Abigail Kelloch of Thomaston, Maine; (2) Nov. 2, 1827, Eliza Hayden of Boston.
4. iii. JOHN BRADLEY HUDSON, b. March 6, 1799; d. July 24, 1880.
iv. MARY WHITE HUDSON, b. Dec. 4, 1800; d. Aug. 7, 1888, in Dorchester, Mass. Unmarried.

v. Harriet Hudson, b. March 6, 1802; d. Feb. 28, 1886, in New York; m. in Boston Nov. 4, 1827, Philander Cushman of New Bedford, Mass.
vi. Susannah Bradley Hudson, b. Aug. 31, 1803; m. (1) Nov. 11, 1822, David Aldershaw (or Shaw) of Quincy, Mass.; (2) July 13, 1833, Alexander Robinson Poland of Bristol, Maine; (3) June 27, 1847, Samuel C. Jones of New York.
vii. Sarah Love Hudson, b. March 7, 1806; d. Dec. 27, 1806.
viii. Sarah Love Hudson, b. May 12, 1807; d. Nov. 11, 1822.
ix. William Phillips Hudson, b. May 3, 1809; d. Oct. 13, 1810.
x. Elizabeth Brown Hudson, b. Feb. 18, 1811; d. May 26, 1812.
xi. William Phillips Hudson, b. Dec. 21, 1813; d. about March 20, 1850, on passage from Columbia River, Ore., to San Francisco. Unmarried.
xii. Edward Scott Hudson, b. May 12, 1816; d. March 12, 1888, in New Castle, Ind.; m. (1) Jan. 29, 1837, Sarah Lewis of New Bedford, Mass.; (2) Oct. 1, 1850, Frances E. Burton of Bangor, Maine.
xiii. Horatio Nelson Hudson, b. March 4, 1817; d. March 11, 1854, in Lowell, Mass.; m. in New York July 4, 1844, by James Harper, Mayor, Temperance Amanda Sayer, who d. Oct. 29, 1855.
xiv. Martha Parsons Hudson, b. Jan. 30, 1820; d. March 10, 1855, in South Boston, Mass. Unmarried.

Foregoing dates are from the family records of Joseph Hudson, and continued by his descendants, now in possession of Dr. Harold J. Everett of Portland. An entry made by one of Joseph Hudson's children reads:

On the 2 day of Dec. 1843 my brother Edward Hudson had two children bourn, a son and daughter, the girl having two thumbs. On the 13 of same month he Edward Hudson had his sec. daughter Harriet Cushman burnt so bad as to cause her death in 28 hours. She was 4 years and three months old. The Lourd gave, and the Lourd hath taken away and blessed be the name of the Lourd.

4. John Bradley Hudson, son of Joseph and Mercy G. (Bradley) Hudson, was born in Boston March 6, 1799, and died in Portland, Maine, July 24, 1880. He was named for his maternal grandfather. When eighteen days old he was baptized in the old Church in Brattle Square, Boston, of which his mother was a devout member. As a young man he removed to Portland, whence his uncle William Hudson had preceded him, and may have been instrumental in drawing him to Maine. There on Oct. 9, 1822, he married Harriet Bagley of Portland, born Jan. 6, 1803, died Sept. 30, 1848, daughter of Daniel and Thankful (Burnham) Bagley, and eight children were born to them.

In early life Mr. Hudson was a chairmaker. He is listed with that occupation in the Portland city directory for 1831. Six years later he had a cabinet warehouse at Union and Middle Streets. Subsequently he was employed in the furniture establishment of Walter Corey, one of Portland's oldest business houses, still continuing under the same name.

About 1845 Mr. Hudson removed to Bath, Maine, where he carried on a furniture store. Some years following the death of his wife during their residence in Bath he was married in 1855 to Sarah B. Bradford of

Newcastle, Maine, who survived him. Returning to Portland during the Civil War he resumed his connection with the Corey firm for several years. Subsequently Mr. Hudson became agent for a large life insurance company. His death was due to pneumonia, caused by a cold contracted while swimming off a wharf. Although past eighty-one Mr. Hudson, who was very vigorous, joined a group of other elderly men who found the July day so hot that they must needs take a cool plunge in the harbor.

The following obituary notice of Mr. Hudson appeared in the *Portland Press:*

> John B. Hudson, one of our oldest citizens, died Saturday evening about eight o'clock. He was eighty-one years old, having been born in Boston in 1799. A great part of his life was spent in this city, where he was widely known and much esteemed for his correct conduct, good habits, and genial disposition. He has served as a member of the City Council and in other positions, indicating confidence and good will on the part of his fellow citizens.

That he was a very likeable and jolly man is further attested by elderly people who recall him. He was one of Portland's oldest Freemasons, and in the notice for his funeral members of the Aged Brotherhood Association were especially invited to attend. This unique organization, an endowed and incorporated body, of which Mr. Hudson was a member, was formed to promote social activities among the aged and elderly men of Portland, and also to aid members in distress. Mr. Hudson's favorite pastime was fishing, in which he excelled.

Two of his sons, John B., Jr., and George C., served in the Civil War. The children, by the first marriage, were:

i. DANIEL BAGLEY HUDSON, b. July 29, 1823; d. Jan. 20, 1824.
A. ii. SARAH LOVE HUDSON, b. Feb. 27, 1825; d. Feb. 23, 1911; m. Captain Timothy E. Everett.
B. iii. GEORGE CLARK HUDSON, b. Aug. 7, 1827; d. Jan. 4, 1901.
C. iv. HARRIET BAGLEY HUDSON, b. Dec. 22, 1829; d. Feb. 26, 1916; m. Francis Henry Fassett.
D. v. JOHN BRADLEY HUDSON, b. Feb. 27, 1832; d. Nov. 11, 1903.
vi. CAROLINE CHAPMAN HUDSON, b. May 9, 1834; d. July 6, 1920, in Brookline, Mass.; m. Isaac Henry Dupee, a photographer of Portland. No children.
E. vii. MARIA HAY HUDSON, b. Oct. 26, 1837; d. April 9, 1910; m. (1) Peleg Tallman; (2) William Avery Sweet.
viii. WALTER COREY HUDSON, b. May 24, 1841; d. Sept. 21, 1851, in Bath.

AUTHORITIES: Boston vital records; probate and land records of Suffolk County, Mass.; Boston Selectmen's Records; manuscript records in possession of Dr. Harold J. Everett, Portland, Maine; vital records of Portland, Maine.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN B. HUDSON

A. Sarah Love Hudson, b. Feb. 27, 1825, Portland; d. Feb. 23, 1911, Portland; m. Sept. 4, 1845, Captain Timothy E. Everett, a prominent shipping master of Portland. Children:

i. Ella Margaretta Everett, b. May 25, 1847, Bath; d. Jan. 14, 1904, Portland; m. July 16, 1878, George Henry Pearson Larrabee, b. Jan. 31, 1841, d. Aug. 22, 1926, son of Benjamin and Harriet (Pearson) Larrabee, Portland. Children:

a. George Pearson Larrabee, b. June 23, 1881, Scarboro, Maine; druggist; resides Bucksport, Maine; m. Sept. 20, 1905, Mary Elizabeth Collins, b. Jan. 2, 1880, d. Sept. 1, 1931, daughter of George H. and Annie M. (Barthe) Collins of Presque Isle, Maine. Children: George Everett Larrabee, b. Oct. 19, 1906, m. May 8, 1932, Esther Magill, and has son George Dana Larrabee, b. Aug. 31, 1933; Frederick Tompson Larrabee, b. Aug. 21, 1909.

b. Winnifred Smith Larrabee, b. July 8, 1885; m. Sept. 12, 1907, Harold V. Goodhue; resides Watertown, Mass.; son, Paul Herbert Goodhue, b. June 14, 1909, Fort Fairfield, Maine.

c. Sarah Everett Larrabee, b. Sept. 21, 1886; resides Akron, Ohio.

d. Lena Larrabee, b. April 3, 1888; d. March, 1915.

ii. Annie Hay Everett, b. February, 1853; d. May 10, 1899; unmarried.

iii. Edward Sewall Everett, b. Nov. 4, 1855, Bath; d. March 26, 1926, in Borneo, while on a trip around the world; wholesale druggist in Portland; m. Sept. 3, 1879, Lena Marston Josselyn, b. May 27, 1857, d. Dec. 10, 1913, daughter of William H. and Mary A. (Marston) Josselyn, Portland. Son:

a. Dr. Harold Josselyn Everett, b. Oct. 12, 1883, Portland; A. B., Bowdoin, 1904; M. D., Bowdoin Medical School, 1907; a leading physician of Portland, where he has served as City Physician and clinical assistant in obstetrics; Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A., during World War, 1917-19; m. June 19, 1915, Alice Elizabeth Foster, b. Jan. 15, 1890, daughter of Moses H. and Kate M. (Dunton) Foster, Portland. Children: Lena Everett, b. April 22, 1916; Mary Everett, b. Nov. 6, 1917; Edward Foster Everett, b. Dec. 8, 1919.

B. George Clark Hudson, b. Aug. 7, 1827, Portland; d. Jan. 4, 1901, Fall River, Mass.; a painter; served in the Civil War; m. Estella C. Boyden, b. March 19, 1840, d. Feb. 15, 1911, Fall River, daughter of Amos and Henrietta (Everett) Boyden, Perry, Maine. Children:

i. Ellen Boyden Hudson, b. June 4, 1865; d. Jan. 26, 1913, Fall River; a teacher in Fall River public schools.

ii. Marie Sweet Hudson, b. March 31, 1867, Boston; d. Aug. 3, 1921, Philadelphia; m. Sept. 9, 1896, in Fall River, Lyman Deuell Carns, b. April 23, 1858, d. April 25, 1926, son of William J. and Martha Carns, of Slaterville Springs, N. Y. Children:

a. Jeanette Louise Carns, b. Dec. 1, 1900; resides Philadelphia.

b. Frances Hudson Carns, b. Dec. 4, 1902; m. April 8, 1922, Charles Skinner Garner, Jr., who d. Oct. 4, 1933; resides Solebury, Penna.

c. Rev. William Boyden Carns, b. Feb. 5, 1904, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.; A. B., Lehigh University, 1927; S. T. B., Philadelphia Divinity School, 1930; Episcopal clergyman, Church of the Epiphany of Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Penna., and St. Luke's Church, Charleston, W. Va.; m. Sept. 29, 1934, Helen Frances Poole, Pittsburgh.

C. Harriet Bagley Hudson, b. Dec. 22, 1829, Portland; d. Feb. 26, 1916, Portland; m. Francis Henry Fassett, b. June 23, 1823, Bath, d. Nov. 1, 1908, Portland; an architect; he designed some of the best buildings that rose from the ashes of the conflagration of 1866 in Portland, including city buildings, schools, churches and large residences; and later the Maine General Hospital and Baxter Public Library. Children:

i. Frederick Gardiner Fassett, b. Sept. 20, 1865, Portland; journalist; with *Portland Press* 1885 to 1911, except for four years in Boston; editor *Waterville* (Maine) *Sentinel,* 1911-1917; editorial writer, *Boston Transcript,* since 1918; m. Jan. 23, 1900, Portland, Cora Edna Jordan, b. Feb. 21, 1876, daughter of Royal E. and Henrietta (Rand) Jordan of New Gloucester, Maine. Children:

a. Frederick Gardiner Fassett, Jr., b. Sept. 11, 1901, Portland; graduated from Colby College, 1923; A. M., 1927; A. M., University of Maine, 1930; instructor in Colby College and University of Maine; instructor in English and history, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; resides Cambridge, Mass.; author, "Practical Writing" (with Paul C. Eaton), "Studies in Reading" (with Paul C. Eaton), "A History of Newspapers in the District of Maine, 1785-1820;" m. Aug. 13,

1927, Portland, Mrs. Grace (Pattangall) Abbott, b. Machias, Maine, daughter of Hon. William R. Pattangall (Chief Justice Supreme Court of Maine) and Gertrude H. (MacKenzie) Pattangall. Children: Jean Longfellow [Abbott] Fassett, b. July 31, 1917; Carol Lincoln [Abbott] Fassett, b. July 30, 1919; Ellen Pattangall Fassett, b. Oct. 15, 1931.

b. Donald Hudson Fassett, b. June 27, 1903, Portland; attorney-at-law; secretary to Hon. Frederick W. Dallinger, M. C. from Massachusetts, 1926-1932; resides Boston.

c. Henrietta Louise Fassett, b. May 10, 1906, Winchester, Mass.; m. July 20, 1929, Frank Charles Danforth, b. March 12, 1901, Boston, son of Benjamin F. and Ida M. (Allen) Danforth, Holliston, Mass.; an electrical engineer in West Medford, Mass.; served in United States Navy in the World War, June, 1917-February, 1919, as First Class Electrician.

ii. Mima Fassett, b. July 1, 1867; resides Portland.

iii. Harriet Hudson Fassett, b. Oct. 27, 1869; resides Portland.

D. John Bradley Hudson, Jr., b. Feb. 27, 1832, Portland; d. Nov. 11, 1903, Weston, Mass.; an artist of much merit; served in the Civil War; m. June 5, 1863, Abbie Elizabeth Berry, b. Sept. 28, 1840, Portland, d. Oct. 31, 1911, Weston, Mass., daughter of Ira and Lydia M. (Hobart) Berry, Portland. Children:

i. Alice Francis Hudson, b. May 17, 1865, Portland; m. June 26, 1895, Portland, Sanford Bray, b. Boston Nov. 12, 1858, son of Joseph E. and Louise (Delano) Bray, Boston; engaged in the art glass business in Alhambra, Cal. Son:

a. Joseph Hudson Bray, b. Nov. 28, 1898, Somerville, Mass.; radio engineer.

ii. Carolyn May Hudson, b. May 17, 1869; an artist; m. (1) July 27, 1903, Boston, Walter Frederic Morse, b. Sept. 28, 1858, Norwood, Mass., d. Dec. 7, 1910, Boston, son of John and Hannah W. (Guild) Morse; (2) Nov. 22, 1919, Alfred Hilton Robbins, b. April 3, 1871, son of Dr. Alfred H. and Cornelia G. (Hilton) Robbins; resides Rochester, Ind. Son:

a. Walter Frederic Morse, Jr., b. Aug. 27, 1906, Boston; m. June 16, 1930, Mabel Casey; daughter, Mary Ann Morse, b. March 22, 1931; on staff of *Indianapolis Star*.

iii. Ira Berry Hudson, b. June 26, 1872; d. Oct. 3, 1923, Jersey City, N. J.; m. Feb. 10, 1901, Mary Elizabeth Hall; no children.

E. Maria Hay Hudson. Married (1) Peleg Tallman; (2) William Avery Sweet. (See Tallman and Sweet Descendants.)

LOVE FAMILY

The ancestral name of Love was highly cherished in the Hudson family. Mrs. Mercy Green (Bradley) Hudson, whose mother was Mary Love of Boston, named two of her children Sarah Love Hudson, and the name also was borne by a granddaughter, Sarah Love Hudson, daughter of John Bradley Hudson, and wife of Captain Timothy E. Everett of Portland. In the Boston records the marriage of John Bradley of Dorchester and Mary Love, parents of Mrs. Mercy Hudson, is listed as of date of July 20, 1773. Mary Love apparently was descended from one of two Love families in Boston, the progenitors being enterprising and prosperous men.

Early in the eighteenth century Richie Love and his brother Robert Love are found in Boston. They were Protestants from Ireland, evidently Scotch-Irish. Contemporaneous with them was Captain John Love, who came from Beckington, Somersetshire, England. He lived in the North End, on what is now North Bennett Street, and his family were affiliated with the New North Church, and later with the New Brick Church on Hanover Street. Richie Love, and one Robert Love, evidently a nephew, lived in another part of the city, the old South End.

Because of the difference in the church connections of the two Love branches the compiler believes Mary Love was a granddaughter of Robert Love, brother of Richie Love, and daughter of Robert Love, Jr., nephew of Richie Love. Boston Selectmen's records show that in 1767 Robert Love, Jr., lived "near Dr. Byles' church." This was the Hollis Street Church in the old South End, on the site of the later Hollis Street Theater. Dr. Mather Byles, the pastor, officiated at the marriage of Mary Love and John Bradley in 1773, which encourages the belief that she was a daughter of Robert Love, Jr. Had she been of the North End family it would seem unlikely that Dr. Byles would have performed the ceremony. Mary Love probably was born between 1750 and 1755.

Records for three generations of the family of Richie Love, who died in 1724, are practically complete, and fail to mention Mary Love as a descendant. Robert Love, brother of Richie Love, tailor and trader, was in 1737 appointed guardian of his nephew, Ebenezer Love, son of Richie Love.

An undated deposition of Robert Love states that on Nov. 14, 1720, he went to Arrowsic, Maine, on the Kennebec River, near Bath, to take charge of a farm of 1,000 acres which his brother, Richie Love of Boston, had purchased from Colonel Edward Hutchinson of Boston. There, with the aid of employees, he cleared the land. In 1722 "the Norridgewock Indians came down in hostile manner and took myself captive.

They plundered my house of all my goods, and allso striped my servants of their cloathes." Mr. Love subsequently regained his liberty and returned to Boston. His deposition stated there were a considerable number of settlers on the "Island of Rowsick, and sundrie houses along up the river to Richmond." Colonel Hutchinson, the original owner of the lands, at one time proposed founding a township to be named Cork, but Mr. Love laconically stated that the Indian war prevented.

Robert Love, Jr., undoubtedly son of the preceding, was, in the 1760s and early 1770s appointed by the Selectmen of Boston as agent to warn poor and vagrant persons out of town, lest they become public charges, and the board's records show much activity on his part. In 1767 he was licensed to sell strong drink "at his house near Dr. Byles' church." At their meeting of April 26, 1774, the Selectmen noted the death of Mr. Love, and elected a successor as their agent. Nearly three years later, Feb. 21, 1777, administration was taken on his estate by Anna Love, spinster, who may have been his daughter or his widow, as the term spinster was sometimes applied to a widow in those days. The inventory showed Mr. Love owned real estate in Monson, Hampshire County, Mass. It is presumed Ann Love, the administratrix, was the person licensed in 1776 to "retail" (commodity not stated) at "her shop beyond the Liberty Tree" (this tree was near the corner of the present Washington and Essex Streets), a locality not far from the Hollis Street Church. In 1782 Ann Love was licensed as a "retailer" on Orange Street (now Washington Street).

Mary Love, wife of John Bradley, might have been a daughter of Thomas Love (grandson of Captain John Love), but the sole basis for such a theory is the fact that Thomas Love, born 1730, was of sufficient age to have had a daughter who was married in 1773. The names of the children of Thomas Love are not of record. Entries pertaining to the Love families of Boston, save for Richie Love and Captain John Love and their children and grandchildren, are so meagre as to preclude construction of definite genealogical lines beyond the generations noted. Prevalence of the name Lowe in Boston records also adds to the confusion in endeavoring to trace the Love families.

Sufficient data to trace the ancestry of John Bradley of Dorchester, who married Mary Love, also have not been found. Several of the name lived in Dorchester, descendants of Nathan Bradley, born 1631, died 1701. One branch constitutes the well-known Bradlee family of Boston. There was a John Bradley who was found dead in Roxbury in December, 1778, supposedly having been drowned. He may have been the father of Mercy Green Bradley, who married Joseph Hudson. Mercy Green Bradley, born May 16, 1774, had a sister, Susanna Bradley, born Dec. 9, 1777, and no other children of their parents are recorded.

BAGLEY ANCESTRY

1. Orlando Bagley was an early resident of Boston, and subsequently of Amesbury, Mass., where on March 6, 1653/4, he married Sarah Colby, daughter of Anthony and Susanna Colby, both of whom came with the Winthrop fleet in 1630. Mr. Colby was a planter at Salisbury and Amesbury. After her husband's death in 1661 Mrs. Colby married William Whitridge, and was again a widow in 1669. She died in 1689. Mrs. Sarah Bagley died in Boston March 18, 1663. Orlando Bagley, Jr., and his sister Sarah were the only children of Orlando, Sr., living in 1700, according to the division of the estate of Mrs. Susanna (Colby) Whitridge.

2. Ensign Orlando Bagley, son of Orlando and Susanna (Colby) Bagley, born in Boston, Feb. 18, 1658, was a yeoman of Amesbury. He took the oath of allegiance in December, 1677; signed the training band petition in 1680; was freeman in 1690; and constable in 1692. His will, executed Feb. 12, 1723/4, was admitted to probate Jan. 6, 1728/9. He married (1) Dec. 22, 1681, Sarah Sargent, daughter of William Sargent, who died Oct. 3, 1701; (2) March 25, 1704 (ints.), Sarah Annis of Newbury, Mass., who died in 1729. There were five children by the first marriage, and four by the second.

3. John Bagley, son of Orlando and Sarah (Sargent) Bagley, was born in Amesbury Jan. 21, 1685, and died there March 9, 1727/8. He was a yeoman. He married, April 7, 1708, Hannah Fowler, daughter of William and Hannah (Dow) Fowler, who died March 16, 1759. There were eight children.

4. John Bagley, son of John and Hannah (Fowler) Bagley, was born in Amesbury Dec. 22, 1710, and died there in October, 1782. He was a yeoman. He married, Oct. 9, 1734, Judith Sargent, born 1716, died Oct. 29, 1813, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Carr) Sargent. They had thirteen children. Three of their seven sons, John, Daniel, and Moses Bagley, settled in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine.

Authorities: Foregoing from the Amesbury vital records, and the *Essex Antiquarian.*

5. Captain Daniel Bagley, son of John and Judith (Sargent) Bagley, was born in Amesbury, Mass., Feb. 3, 1745. In his youth he removed to Maine. As early as 1764 his elder brother John Bagley is

found in Falmouth, Maine, where Daniel may have accompanied him, or joined him later; and subsequently a younger brother, Moses Bagley, made his home in that town. They lived in the section called the Neck, in 1786 set off and incorporated as Portland. John Bagley married Mary Lowell, and lived in Portland until his death in 1830, in his ninety-first year.

Daniel Bagley was married in Falmouth Feb. 26, 1772, to Sarah Stewart, who died within two years ensuing. On May 6, 1774, he purchased of John Dole for twelve pounds the latter's share, one-fourth, of a lot in Falmouth, evidently in preparation for his second marriage on June 5, 1774, to Dorcas Tucker, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Thrasher) Tucker of Falmouth. Her father was a sailmaker. Captain Bagley commanded a vessel which plied along the coast.

The year following his marriage a severe blow befell the little village on Falmouth Neck. On Oct. 18, 1775, a British flotilla under Captain Henry Mowatt, bombarded the town, and men from the ships landed and set fire to buildings. More than 400 structures, including 136 dwellings, were destroyed, and vessels and wharves also were burned. Only about a hundred dwellings were left standing to accommodate, in addition to their regular occupants, 160 families who were turned out of doors. Many of the residents moved away. Moses Bagley, who had married Kezia Pearson only the previous spring, went to Salisbury, Mass., near Amesbury, and made his home there. His house in Falmouth had been burned, with a loss estimated at eighty pounds.

Daniel Bagley's property evidently escaped the flames, but he decided to retire from the sea for a time, and removed to Durham, Maine. His father's cousin, Colonel Jonathan Bagley of Amesbury, was one of the proprietors of that town, originally called Royalborough, and a nephew of the Colonel, O Israel Bagley, was a resident. In 1777 a group of Durham men purchased of Colonel Bagley, for thirty pounds, a tract of land with mill privilege, on Chandler's stream, where they operated the second sawmill in the town on the site of the first mill built by Judah Chandler in 1766. The purchasers were Daniel Bagley, O Israel Bagley, Judah Chandler, John and Stephen Randall, and John Cushing, and Daniel Bagley's share in the investment was one-eighth. Dorcas and Mary Bagley, as witnesses to the deed of conveyance, swore to their signatures in May, 1788.

In 1781 Daniel Bagley decided to return to Falmouth and resume coasting. On Aug. 29 that year occurred the birth of a daughter, Dorcas, who was destined to live almost to the age of ninety-four. In an obituary notice of the venerable lady published in a Portland paper in 1875, the writer, William Goold, a leading Portland historian, said: "She was

born in a house on Spring Street, opposite the great spring which gave the name to the street, and yet flows, filling a large reservoir under the wardroom on the corner of South Street. Spring Street was then only a lane running from 'Love Lane,' now Center Street, up to the spring from whence washing water was obtained for all that part of the town."

"When Miss Bagley was only six weeks old," continued her biographer, "her father was lost with his vessel and all hands, on Newburyport bar, when entering in the night. By this misfortune her mother was left a widow with four little children." After five years, the mother married Abijah Poole of Portland. Their intentions were recorded Nov. 10, 1786.

Captain Bagley was in his thirty-seventh year at his death in October, 1781. It has not been possible to identify his home place on Spring Street with the land purchased by him of John Dole in 1774. No transfer of this land was recorded, either in the name of Bagley or of Mrs. Dorcas Poole.

Children of Captain Daniel and Dorcas (Tucker) Bagley:

6. i. DANIEL BAGLEY, b. probably about 1775.
   ii. HANNAH BAGLEY, m. May 12, 1798, Captain William Crabtree, a prosperous shipmaster, and left descendants.
   iii. DORCAS BAGLEY, b. Aug. 29, 1781; d. July 24, 1875. Unmarried.
   iv. ————.

Dorcas Bagley, daughter of Captain Daniel Bagley, and aunt of Mrs. John B. Hudson, died in Portland at the home of a relative, C. S. D. Griffin, in the summer of 1875, at the age of ninety-three years, eleven months. For a long period she was engaged as a seamstress. "She enjoyed more of life than falls to the common lot, up to 1871, when she received an injury from a fall which confined her to her room," wrote William Goold. "She had been an exemplary member of the Second Parish Church more than fifty years, having been admitted by Dr. Payson in 1824. She could recollect the costumes of the last century, red cloaks, ruffles and wigs. Miss Bagley was always cheerful, and her company was sought by young and old, even after her confinement to her room, who enjoyed her witty sayings and humorous anecdotes of the notables of the olden time. Her faculties were unimpaired by age, and she will be missed by a large circle of friends."

We are indebted to Mr. Goold's obituary notice for establishing the names of her parents, her maternal grandfather, and her brother and sister. Records in the Registry of Deeds in Portland show that in 1819 she purchased for $120 pew 17 in the body of the Second Parish meeting-house, and pew 35 in the gallery. Three years later she sold pew 17 for $145, retaining her gallery sittings, and thus realized a comfortable profit.

Abijah Poole, second husband of the widow Dorcas Bagley, was a member of the Poole family of Bristol County, Mass., and was a mason.

A curious document recorded in the Portland Registry of Deeds tells of his first attempt to locate in Maine. On Jan. 22, 1761, Abijah Poole of Dighton, Mass., conveyed to Joshua Henshaw of Boston, Esq., two tracts of lands of sixty acres each, in New Boston, Maine (now the town of Gray) "lying back of North Yarmouth." By the same paper Mr. Poole also "signed up" to pay thirty pounds to Mr. Henshaw, and to settle on the lands in question on or before May 15, 1761; to build thereon on or before Jan. 1, 1764, a dwelling eighteen feet square and seven feet stud, and to clear six acres of ground; also, to secure a Protestant minister to settle in the township, and to pay one-sixtieth of the cost of building a meeting house and settling the minister. Finding the conditions too onerous Mr. Poole, in July, 1762, sold the lands for £100.

Next we hear of him in Falmouth in January, 1771, when he purchased eighteen square rods of land, with dwelling thereon, on the lane leading from King Street to Fiddle Street. Later this land was described as bounded on Turkey Lane (now Newbury Street) and Hampshire Street (formerly Greeley Lane). Some years later Mr. Poole purchased adjoining land. With John Thrasher, joint owner, he sold a small piece, in 1786, to Mrs. Alice Greeley to add to her premises at the north corner of the present Congress and Hampshire Streets, where, before the Revolution and later, Widow Greeley's tavern was a noted hostelry. As late as 1858 Mr. Poole's Hampshire Street realty was in possession of William L. Poole, a son, and Dorcas A. Poole, daughter, as described in deeds, but they may have been children of Abijah Poole, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Poole were living in May, 1814, when their signatures appeared on a deed.

6. Captain Daniel Bagley, Jr., son of Captain Daniel and Dorcas (Tucker) Bagley, was born in Portland, probably about 1775, and died at sea in 1803 or 1804, when around twenty-nine years of age. He was brought up in the home on Hampshire Street of his mother and stepfather, Abijah Poole. He decided to follow the calling of his father, and went to sea at an early age. On Nov. 23, 1801, he married Thankful Burnham, born Feb. 28, 1780, died June 14, 1843, daughter of John and Abigail (Stickney) Burnham of Portland.

In May, 1803, five months after the birth of a daughter, Captain Bagley purchased of Samuel Sawyer for $930 a lot on Congress Street out toward Munjoy Hill, at the corner of Locust Street, opposite the present St. Paul's Episcopal Church. There he intended to build a home, and perhaps had begun its construction before he sailed on his last voyage, from which he never returned. The list of houses erected in Portland from year to year, kept by Rev. Dr. Samuel Deane, mentions the dwelling as built by Thankful Bagley, widow, in 1804. Captain Bagley chose a

site for his home not far from the dwelling of his mother, and diagonally across from the former Greeley tavern on Congress Street. To the south lived his uncle, John Bagley, who owned an extensive tract of land along Congress Street, from which, some years later, he sold a piece of 122-feet frontage to the town of Portland, and it was known for a number of years as the "Hay scales lot," the town hay scales being established there.

Still later the original John Bagley land and the Lowell land further south, were purchased by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Maine, which now owns the greater part of the square bounded by Congress, Franklin, Cumberland and Locust Streets, occupied by the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and other buildings, the red brick residence of the Bishop standing on Congress Street at the head of Hampshire Street. On the Captain Daniel Bagley property at the corner of Congress and Locust Streets stands a frame house.

William Goold's obituary notice of Dorcas Bagley states that her brother, Captain Daniel Bagley, "sailed in the brig *Industry* for Berbice in 1803, and was never heard from afterwards." A son was born some months following his departure. The children of Captain Daniel and Thankful (Burnham) Bagley were:

i. HARRIET BAGLEY, b. Jan. 6, 1803; d. Sept. 30, 1848; m. Oct. 9, 1822, John B. Hudson. They were the parents of Maria Hudson.
ii. JOHN B. BAGLEY, b. Aug. 10, 1804; d. Nov. 8, 1889.

John B. Bagley married (1) Mary H. Cummings, a niece of Rev. Dr. Asa Cummings, long the famous editor of the *Christian Mirror,* Portland, born 1809, died Nov. 30, 1854; (2) Caroline ————. There were fourteen children. Mr. Bagley was a baker in Portland. With his brother-in-law, John B. Hudson, he was a member of the Aged Brotherhood Association. He died in his eighty-sixth year.

The Daniel Bagley homestead remained in possession of the heirs for something more than twenty-five years, being sold in 1830 for $1600. At that time the lot was described as measuring sixty by forty feet.

On Nov. 22, 1807, Captain Bagley's widow, Thankful, married David Brown of Portland, whom she also survived, and of this union there were several children. Mr. Brown, who died before 1837, was a baker in Portland. His surviving children at their mother's death in 1843 were:

i. CAROLINE BROWN, m. Nathan Chapman, Portland.
ii. ABIGAIL BURNHAM BROWN, m. William Hammond, Portland.
iii. MARY ANN BROWN, Portland. Unmarried.
iv. NATHANIEL BROWN, Boston. Married three times.

William Hammond, son of Thomas and Thankful (Haines) Hammond, was a merchant in Portland. His daughter, Julia Dana Hammond,

a cousin of Mrs. Maria (Hudson) Tallman, was born in Portland July 18, 1839, and died at Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 20, 1933, in her ninety-fourth year. She married, Oct. 22, 1864, Colonel Frederick Neal Dow, born in Portland Dec. 23, 1840, and died there Nov. 27, 1934, in his ninety-fourth year, son of General Neal Dow of Portland, famous temperance advocate. Colonel Dow was long active in the business, civic and political life in Portland. Their daughter, Marion Dow (Mrs. William Colby Eaton), of Portland, has been of great assistance in the compilation of Portland genealogies here presented. Their son, William Hammond Dow, is a prominent resident of Portland. William and Abigail Hammond had a son, Malcolm Foster Hammond, and a daughter, Louise, who married Hermann W. Ormsbee.

Nathan Chapman was a merchant in Portland. His children, Anna Chapman, Edward Chapman, Frederick Burnham Chapman, and Amoret Chapman, were cousins of Mrs. Maria (Hudson) Tallman.

AUTHORITIES: Amesbury vital records; Portland vital records; land records in Portland Registry of Deeds; obituary notice of Dorcas Bagley; statements of members of the Dow family.

It is pertinent to add a memorandum on the Tucker family:

JOSIAH TUCKER, father of Dorcas Tucker, who married the first Captain Daniel Bagley, was a sailmaker, who came to Portland from Kittery, Maine, about 1746. He was born Oct. 14, 1727, and died in 1782. His intentions of marriage with Mary Thrasher of Portland were dated Nov. 25, 1752. Her father, Jonathan, was a sailmaker, who lived on India Street, and was a well-known citizen of Portland, Rev. Thomas Smith recording his death in his journal without mentioning his first name: "Oct. 25, 1765. Mr. Thrasher was found dead this morning in his loft."

Josiah Tucker was the son of William and Alice (Grindle) Tucker of Kittery, and grandson of Nicholas and Jane Tucker. Josiah and Mary Tucker were the parents of ten children, among them Captains Daniel and Jonathan Tucker, prominent shipmasters and merchants of Portland. Captain Daniel Tucker served the town as Selectman and as Representative to the General Court for several years. There was a brother, Jeremiah, who died of a fever at the age of twenty-one, to whose funeral Parson Smith in his journal makes a quaint allusion. Under date of Dec. 25, 1774, he says: "I almost killed myself praying at the funeral of Jere Tucker — more than 200 people there."

BURNHAM ANCESTRY

1. Deacon John Burnham was one of the earliest settlers in the eastern portion of Ipswich, Mass., known as the Parish of Chebacco, and now constituting the town of Essex. He was born in Norwich, Norfolk County, England, about 1618, son of Robert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham. There is a family tradition that he and his brothers Thomas and Robert Burnham sailed for America about 1635 in the ship *Angel Gabriel,* in charge of their uncle, Captain Andrews, as master. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Maine, but Captain Andrews and his three nephews were saved, and made their way to Chebacco, where the Captain and John and Thomas Burnham remained, while Robert Burnham went to Boston and subsequently to Dover, N. H., founding a branch of the family there. From John and Thomas Burnham came the numerous Burnham family of Ipswich and Essex. In the earlier generations the name of John was common, leading to some confusion at times in the matter of identification of individuals.

Deacon John Burnham as a young man served in the Pequot War in 1637, and in 1642 was one of the company that marched against the Indian Sagamore Passaconway. For his services he received grants from the town of Ipswich. He was the owner of a large tract of land on the east side of what was later Haskell's Creek. He also was the recipient of a bequest from his kinsman, Robert Andrews. The first boat built in Ipswich is said to have been the handiwork of two of the Burnhams. In 1673 one John Burnham and Abraham Perkins owned the ketch *Dora,* of twenty-nine tons burthen, in which they sent mackerel from Portsmouth, N. H., to Barbadoes, and brought a freight of sugar in return. Dec. 2, 1679, John Burnham, Sr., was listed as a freeman of Ipswich. In 1692 he and his son John signed a petition in behalf of the Proctors, who were accused of witchcraft.

As early as 1675 the records show that he had a pew in the church at Ipswich. When the Second Church was organized at Chebacco in 1683 John Burnham was made a deacon, holding the office until his death Nov. 5, 1694, at the age of about seventy-six years.

Deacon Burnham married Mary ————. She deposed in 1670 that she was then about forty-five years of age, hence born about 1625; and at the same time her daughter Mary deposed at the age of about nineteen. The children of Deacon John Burnham were John, Josiah, Mary, Anna and Elizabeth, and possibly there were other daughters.

2. JOHN BURNHAM, son of Deacon John and Mary Burnham, was born in Chebacco about 1650, and died there Jan. 11, 1708/9, in his fifty-ninth year, say the vital records. In 1693 "John Burnham, Jr., has liberty to set a Gristmill on the Chebacco river at the launching place." He married Sarah ————, and they had eight children. Mr. Burnham executed his will Dec. 17, 1708.

3. JOHN BURNHAM, son of John and Sarah Burnham, was born in Chebacco probably between 1685 and 1690, and died there Nov. 24, 1749. He followed his grandfather's example by serving as deacon of the Second Church from 1732 until his death. He married (1) Oct. 21, 1710, Anne Choate, born May 22, 1691, died Aug. 15, 1739, daughter of Captain Thomas and Mary (Varney) Choate; (2) 1740, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodhue. There were eight children by the first marriage. Mrs. Anne (Choate) Burnham was a granddaughter of John Choate, a native of England, who settled in Chebacco in 1643. From him were descended Rufus Choate and Joseph H. Choate.

4. JOHN BURNHAM, son of John and Anne (Choate) Burnham, was born in Chebacco in 1711 and died there in 1738. On the town records he is called "John Burnham, 3d." He married, May 10, 1733, his second cousin, Mary Burnham, born Oct. 16, 1714, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Butler) Burnham of Chebacco. The town records state that John Burnham, 3d, as school master, was given the improvement of the school pasture. There were three children (Ipswich Vital Records):

i. MARY BURNHAM, bapt. Sept. 29, 1734.
ii. RUTH BURNHAM, bapt. Dec. 5, 1736.
5. iii. JOHN BURNHAM, born July 17, 1738.

The foregoing sketches are based on information contained in "The Burnham Family," by Roderick H. Burnham, 1869. This genealogy carries the line merely to the fourth John Burnham, and stops with mention of his marriage to Mary Burnham. In the copy of the family Bible record of John Burnham of Portland, Maine, in possession of Dr. Harold J. Everett of Portland, the age of John Burnham of Portland is stated as twenty-four years at marriage in 1762; hence he was born in 1738. He is therefore identified as the foregoing John Burnham, son of John Burnham (4), born July 17, 1738. It is to be noted that he named two of his sons Josiah, for his maternal grandfather.

5. JOHN BURNHAM, of Portland, Maine, son of John and Mary (Burnham) Burnham of Ipswich, was born in Chebacco July 17, 1738, and died in Portland July 29, 1798. He was baptized in the Chebacco Church Jan. 24, 1741/2. Mr. Burnham settled on Falmouth Neck, now Portland, about 1760 as a cooper and is said to have built one of the earliest wharves which was burned by Captain Mowatt, the British raider, in 1775. He is also said to have built the first building after the destruc-

tion of the town that year. His loss by Mowatt's burning was £553. He was one of the committee on the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1780. John Burnham died of yellow fever July 29, 1798, aged 60 years, and was buried in the Eastern Cemetery, Portland. Mr. Burnham's home was at the lower end of Deer Street. He rebuilt his wharf at the foot of that street, and it long remained in the possession of his descendants.

Mr. Burnham married, April 1, 1762, Abigail Stickney, born Jan. 5, 1741, died Aug. 28, 1798, daughter of David and Mary [Widow Adams] Stickney. She was buried in the Eastern Cemetery. To them were born thirteen children:

i. Mary Burnham, b. Dec. 29, 1762; m. Andrew Scott, whom she survived.
ii. David Burnham, b. Sept. 2, 1764; mariner, Portland; m. May 29, 1788, Hannah Pettingill.
iii. Josiah Burnham, b. July 30, 1766; d. young.
iv. Thomas Burnham, b. April 5, 1768; cooper, Portland; m. Dec. 15, 1796, Lydia Ingraham.
v. Josiah Burnham, b. Jan. 23, 1770; d. Aug. 6, 1843.
vi. Andrew Burnham, b. Jan. 15, 1772.
vii. John Burnham, b. Jan. 20, 1774.
viii. Abigail Burnham, b. Dec. 1, 1775; m. Nathaniel Newman.
ix. Rebecca Burnham, b. Jan. 23, 1778; d. Feb. 22, 1873, aged ninety-five years; m. (1) April 20, 1800, John Warren; (2) Oct. 19, 1806, Aaron Fitz, who died before Oct. 1, 1816.
6. x. Thankful Burnham, b. Feb. 28, 1780; d. June 14, 1843; m. Daniel Bagley and David Brown.
xi. Anna Burnham, b. Sept. 14, 1782; m. July 26, 1801, Captain William McLellan. Their son, Jacob McLellan, was Mayor of Portland.
xii. Seth Burnham, b. March 7, 1785; d. before Oct. 1, 1816. Unmarried. Mariner.
xiii. Jacob Burnham, b. April 19, 1787; d. at sea Oct. 11, 1805, in his nineteenth year.

Foregoing births from family Bible record.

6. Thankful Burnham, tenth child of John and Abigail (Stickney) Burnham, "was born in Falmouth [Portland] on the 28th February, 1780, Monday, 5 o'clock morning" (family Bible), and died in Portland June 14, 1843. She married (1) Nov. 23, 1801, Daniel Bagley of Portland; (2) Nov. 22, 1807, David Brown of Portland. (See Bagley Ancestry.)

ANCESTRY OF MARY BURNHAM

Who married John Burnham, 3d.

1. Deacon John Burnham.

2. Josiah Burnham was born in Chebacco May 9, 1662, and died

there Oct. 25, 1692. He married, July 12, 1687, Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Proctor) Varney, who died Oct. 31, 1692. There were three children.

3. Josiah Burnham, son of Josiah and Abigail (Varney) Burnham, was born in Chebacco April 16, 1688, and died there Jan. 27, 1777, aged eighty-nine years. He married (1) Dec. 31, 1713, Elizabeth Butler; (2) June 25, 1741, Mrs. Abigail Day of Gloucester. There were nine children by the first marriage and three by the second.

4. Mary Burnham, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Butler) Burnham, was born in Chebacco, Oct. 16, 1714, and married John Burnham, 3d.

The Burnham Estate in England

Benjamin Burnham, a merchant, died in London in 1694, leaving a vast estate, the settlement of which was tied up for many years. In 1860 it was estimated to consist of $22,000,000 in realty and $45,000,000 in personal property, according to the Burnham Genealogy. In the belief that the American family of Burnham were heirs to these holdings an attempt was made prior to the Civil War to prove relationship and secure the inheritance, and a considerable sum was expended by members of the family in this country for the purpose, but no tangible results were realized.

APPENDIX

WILL OF HONORABLE PELEG TALLMAN

Be it remembered that I Peleg Tollman of Bath, in the County of Lincoln & State of Maine, Esquire being of sound and disposing mind and memory and reasonable bodily health, taking into consideration the uncertainty of mortal this life, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

Item First. I devise unto my beloved wife Eleanor Tallman, all and singular my real estate in the town of Bath, not otherwise disposed of at the time of my decease, to hold during her natural life.

Second. I give and bequeath unto my said wife Eleanor Tallman, all sums of money, that may be due and owing unto me from Thomas Tileston of Boston, at my decease, and also all my household furniture and plate that may be found in the town of Bath, at my decease, also my horses, carriages, sleighs, harnesses and other tools & tackling used about my house, garden and Barn in Bath, also my wearing apparel.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath unto my said wife Eleanor, the following mortgages and notes secured by the same to wit, Jonathan Patten's of Boston note and mortgage for eight thousand Dollars. Charles McIntire & others of Boston note and mortgage for four thousand Dollars, and in case of the failure of the above securities or any part of the same, I will and bequeath to her out of my other personal estate so much, as such failure may be, that the amount of said bequests may be realized by her in value, with power to bequeath the same by her last will to any person or persons in my & her family, & our descendents. children or grand children — but the same not to be willed or given by her to any other person or persons or association of people or body corporate. Also I give and bequeath unto my said wife the sum of Five Hundred Dollars in cash for pocket money.

Fourth. I will and devise, that should my said wife Eleanor survive me, that she have full power and authority to devise by her will the following part or portion of my real estate situated in the town of Bath bounded as follows — beginning on the west side of Front Street on the dividing line between my homestead lot and land now in possession of William Torrey, thence Northerly on the West side of Front Street as the Street runs, to the late James W. Lemont's land, thence Westerly, turning and running on the South side of said Lemont's land to William Rouse's land, thence running Southerly along said Rouse's land and along the South side of Ammi Mitchell's land to Washington Street, thence Southerly by the Eastern side of Washington Street to land in possession of William Torrey, thence Easterly by the North line of said Torrey's land to Front Street and the first bounds, or however otherwise bounded, with the Dexter Brown House and mansion House and out buildings standing thereon, but should she so devise the same the devise is limited by me in the same way I have willed in the third item of this my will.

Fifth. I give and bequeath unto my son Scott J. Tallman all sums of money which he may owe me at my decease.

Sixth. I give and bequeath the sum of Four Hundred Dollars annually, for the support of my son Benjamin F. Tallman his wife and family, the said sum

to be paid, as near quarterly as circumstances will permit to the wife of said Benj. F. Tallman so long as they both, shall live, and in case of the decease of my said son Benjamin, leaving his wife said sum to be paid to her so long as she remains his widow and unmarried and in case of her marriage this annuity is to cease, the same to be paid by my son Henry, and his son Peleg Tallman Jr. out of the bequests made by me to them in this my will, and the Receipt of the wife of said Benjamin, shall be the only discharge for said annuity — and in case said Benjamin, should survive his wife, then in that case the Judge of Probate for the County of Lincoln is to appoint a trustee for the above purpose who shall receive and pay out said sum to said Benjamin as in his discretion he may judge best.

Seventh Item. I give and devise to my said son James C. Tallman during his natural life, the use and occupancy & improvements of the Gardiner's Neck farm in the town of Woolwich, with the following conditions as to improving and cutting wood & timber on the same, he is to cut in the following part thereof and no other, to wit that part beginning at low water mark on Kennebec river, thence running Easterly so as to pass by and adjoin the North side of the Stone wall or fence which runs from said river Easterly across the neck to the marsh or therabouts, said wall or fence being a little Northerly of the Dwelling House and little orchard on said farm, thence running from said River by the Northerly side and adjoining said wall or fence, Two Hundred & fifty five feet on the slope of the bank & land, thence turning and running North five degrees west, by compass till it strikes the dividing line between my land and the land of the late Samuel Preble, thence Westerly by said lin to the Kennebec River, thence Southerly by Kennebec River to the first bounds to hold the said farm to the said James during his natural life, & at his decease I will that the same descend to his oldest suviving son, if he leave one, and if not to his two oldest daughters equally & in case he have but daughter then to descend to her and on failure of heirs of his body on the part of said James, then said real estate is to descend to to the oldest surviving son of Benja. F. Tallman provided said son be a steady, temperate man at the age of twenty one years, if not then said real estate is to descend to the two oldest daughters of my said son Benja. F. Tallman or to the suvivor of them and in case my said son James should die & leave his present wife his widow I will and order that so long as she remains his widow & unmarried, that she shall have a living on the above named farm, and that the dwelling house now occupied by them on the farm shall be equally divided, and she shall have the use of whichever half she may select.

Eighth. I give and bequeath to my said son James all the cattle, sheep, swine & oter stock, farming tools & tackling, household furniture & other stock & personal things, being on the Gardiner's neck farm in Woolwich and belonging to me at the time of my decease.

Ninth. I give and devise unto my son James C. Tallman all my real estate, situate in the town of Newbury Port., being a piece of land, with a three story dwelling house & outbuildings thereon standing, and the same bought by me of Robert Elwell, as by his deed will appear.

Tenth. I give bequeath and devise to my said son James C. Tallman a certain note and mortgage of real estate in Boston given by Calvin Knowlton and assigned to me by John Preston, also another note and mortgage of real estate in Boston assigned to me by Mrs. Chening for eighteen hundred Dollars, the Knowlton note and mortgage five thousand five hundred Dollars, and in case said mortgages are redeemed before my decease then I give said James their

amount, also I give to said James the privilege of cutting old & decayed wood on the Gardiner's neck farm & to the Southard of the Dwelling House thereon occupied by him for the use of his fire only.

Eleventh. I give and bequeath and devise to my daughter Elizabeth wife of William Patten; a note of hand and mortgage due me from her amounting, including interest to about seven thousand three Hundred & sixty Dollars or therabouts, also a note of hand due me from the late Horatio Smith amounting to about five hundred & twenty Dollars, also the sum of three Hundred Dollars in cash for pocket money.

Twelfth. I give and devise to my daughter Maria T. Tileston wife of Thomas Tileston a piece of land with the brick dwelling House thereon standing situate in the city of Boston bounded on the North West by Purchase Street on the Southwest by land sold by me to the family of Thomas Hill, on the Northeast by land owned by the widow Mary Tileston and Southeast by said Mary's land, also a dwelling House numbered (20) twenty, on Orange Street in Boston with the outhouses and land, said first named dwelling House now under lease to & occupied by J— G. Hallett, also a brick building cosisting of three tenements with the land belonging to the same, situate in said Boston upon a lane Westerly from Sea Street, and the same sold me by Noah E. Chase, reference for particulars to be had to Chase's deed to me, all said devises to my said daughter being on condition that I am the owner of said property at the time of my decease, To have and to hold the same to said Maria, her heirs forever and on condition that the same or any part therof or of the income, rents and profits shall never be subject to be taken sold or any way disposed of for the payments of debts except such debts as she in her own person may contract, and her sole and own receipt shall be the only proper discharge for any rents, profits or income of said premises or any part thereof.

Thirteenth. I also give and bequeath to my said daughter Maria, the sum Five Hundred Dollars in cash for pocket money.

Item Fourteenth. I give and devise to my daughter Caroline wife of George Gardiner, that part of the old Tileston Garden so-called, situate in the City of Boston, and bought by me from Thomas Tileston, situate between high Street [and Purchase Street] and bounded on said Street on the South East and on the North West by high Street, which contains and is occupied by four dwelling Houses as follows. viz. the old mansion wooden House and outhouses situate on the North West side of Purchase Street and now occupied by & under lease to Calvin Bailey, Three Brick Houses situate on the South Easterly side of High Street one occupied by Charles Brown, one occupied by Jeremiah Peabody and one by William Sprague, to hold the said real estate to said Caroline for her natural life, and at her death the same is to descend to her oldest son in case she have one, otherwise to her oldest daughter, and in case said Caroline decease without children of her born, then I will and order that said devised estate descend to the children of my son Henry Tallman.

Item Fifteenth. I give and bequeath unto my said daughter Caroline the sum of Five Hundred Dollars in cash for pocket money.

Item Sixteenth. I give devise and bequeath to my son Henry Tallman, all my real & personal estate that may be found on the Island of Rhode Island & State of Rhode Island belonging to me at my decease to hold to him during his natural life, and at his decease to descend to his son Peleg Tallman Jr. Also three brick dwelling houses situate on high Street in Boston on land I bought of Doctor Benjamin Shurtleff reference to be had to his deed to me for a more

full description, also one three story brick house on the South East side of purchase Street & now occupied by Lemuel Crackborn, also one brick House number (31) thirty one Orange Street being the same which I bought of Mr. Wilde, three dwelling Houses situate on the same Southerly side of Pleasant Street Court in Boston, one lot of land situate on the Southerly side of Pleasant Street Court bought by me from Joseph N. Howe, one other lot of land on the same side of said Street bought by me of Mrs. Parker, to hold to said Henry during his natural life & at his decease to descend to his son Peleg Tallman Jr. except the dwelling house & land before described as occupied by Lemuel Crackborn on Purchase Street, which on the death of said Henry is to descend to his second son, also I devise to my son Henry one House no. (2) Two in Avery Place Boston to hold to him during his natural life, & at his death to descend to his said Second son.

Item Seventeenth. I give and bequeath unto my Nephew Ephraim Wilcox the sum of Two Hundred Dollars in cash.

Item Eighteenth. I will and order that no legacy be paid as given by this will till three months after my decease, nor shall the devisee or legatee be considered as entitled to any of the benefits of any gift or devise under this will till the end of three moths after my decease.

Item Nineteenth. I will and order that after my decease devises & bequests made by me to my son James in my will be on condition that he pay or cause to be paid all taxes levied on the Gardiner's neck farm in Woolwich now occupied by him.

Twentieth. The bequests, devises and gifts I have made to my two sons James & Henry are made to my two sons James & Henry are made to them on condition and expressly that they, nor either of them at any time become the bondsman or sureties for any person or persons whatever after my decease, and in case they or either of them should do so, they shall in such case forfeit all bequests legacies & devises given them in this my will.

Twenty-First. I give my labrary of books to my wife Eleanor Tallman to be by her divided among my children as she may think proper.

Twenty-Second. And lastly I ordain and appoint my wife Eleanor Tallman and my son Henry Tallman Executors of this my will and testament, making my son Henry Tallman sole legatee & devisee of all my estate not devised in this my last will and testament — Willing and ordering that my said Executors shall give their own bonds jointly and severally to the Judge of Probate in such sum as he shall order without sureties.

Signed sealed published & declared PELEG TALLMAN seal
by the said Peleg Tallman to be his last
will and testament, who in our presence executed the same, and we, at his request, and in his presence, & in the presence of each other, have hereunto set our hand as witnesses on this Fourth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight Hundred & thirty nine.

NATHL. GROTON.
WM. ROUSE.
JAMES ROUSE.

CODICIL

I Peleg Tallman of Bath in the County of Lincoln & State of Maine, Esquire, being of sound and disposing mind & memory, taking into consideration the uncertainty of life, and being desirous of disposing of my worldly estate in

some respects different from the manner before done by my last will, do make this as a codicil to said will and to control & overrule any gifts, legacies or devises so far as they are inconsistent with what I herein direct and order.

Item First. I hereby so far alter and control the provisions of the sixth article of my said will thus, I will and order that the annual sum of Four Hundred Dollars, that I have bequeathed to the wife of my son Benj. F. Tallman, to be paid to her as therein expressed, after the death of said Benjamin, shall be paid to her for the period of ten years after the death of my son Benjamin, and then that my son Henry or his son Peleg pay her in lieu of any further sum, the sum of one thousand Dollars.

Item Second. To the Seventh Item in my original will I make the following alterations and amendments, I give and devise to my son Henry Tallman in trust and for my son James C. Tallman during the natural life of said James the Gardiner's neck farm in Woolwich, with these conditions instead of those expressed in said Seventh Item:

That said James shall have the right of cutting wood & timber, on that part of the farm North of the Dwelling House thereon and on no other part of the same, sufficient to pay the taxes assessed on the same, and to pay all necessary labor on the same, also I give to my son Henry in trust for my son James, the notes & mortgages mentioned in the tenth Item of my will instead of giving the same to him as stated in said 10th. Article.

And at the decease of my son James I will and order that said Real estate named in the 7th. Article of my original will shall descend as therein expressed with this alteration, that said oldest surviving son of my son Benjamin shall be and have been a steady temperate man till the death of my son James, and all other parts of said 7th. Item not hereby altered or varied are to remain as they are.

Item Third. I pledge & bind all the estate that I devised & bequeathed to my son Henry Tallman or his children in my will or by deed, and to which this is a codicil —. for the payment of the annuity and yearly sum, to my said son Benjamin F. Tallman and for the support of his wife and family as stated in the 7th Item of my will — And in the first of this codicil thereto. And for the further security of the payments of said annuity. I order that my said son Henry shall deposit the sum of seven thousand Dollars in cash, out of the legacies I have given him in my will for that purpose, which he is to do before he shall be entitled to said legacy or gift, and produce a certificate of such deposit to be filed in the Probate office for the County of Lincoln as evidence of such deposit which is to remain as pledged, for that purpose, said deposit to be made in a good bond & mortgage with interest semi-annually, signed sealed published & declared by the said Peleg Tallman as a codicil & part of his last will and testament who in our presence executed the same, and we at his request & in his presence and in the presence of each other signed our names as witnesses to the same this 29th day of February A. D. 1840.

PELEG TALLMAN

NATHL. GROTON
WM. ROUSE
JAMES ROUSE

WILL OF MRS. ELEANOR TALLMAN

Know all men by these presents that I Eleanor Tallman of Bath in the County of Sagadahoc and the State of Maine Widow being of sound and dis-

posing mind and memory do make and publish this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

And as to property real personal or mixed of which I shall die seized or possessed or which I shall be entitled to dispose of at the time of my decease I give devise and bequeathe in the manner following.

First. My will is that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid by my executors hereinafter named out of my estate as soon after my decease as they may conveniently do.

Second. By virtue of the power vested in me by the third and fourth Sections of the last will and testament of my late husband Peleg Tallman late of Bath deceased I give and devise to my daughter Caroline A. Gardiner wife of George H. Gardiner and to their son William P. T. Gardiner all that lot or parcel of land with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging situate in Said Bath and bounded thus, to wit, on the East by Front Street on the South by land occupied by William Torrey and E. A. Hodgkins, on the West by Washington Street and on the North by Linden Street, the same being the homestead place where I now reside and late the residence of my deceased husband Peleg Tallman to them the said Caroline and William and their heirs forever.

Third. I give and devise to my granddaughter Elizabeth S. Larrabee, wife of Charles W. Larrabee all that lot of land situate in Said Bath and bounded on the West by Washington Street on the North by land of Ammi R. Mitchell on the East by a line drawn North and South two rods west of the house now occupied by the Rev^{d}. John O. Fisk and on the South by Linden Street, the Same being known as the Dexter Brown lot.

I give and devise to my grand daughter Avis A. Tallman all that lot of land on the North side of Linden Street and extending East from the lot of land devised to Elizabeth S. Larrabee to the east side of the wall of the house occupied by the Revd. John O. Fisk.

I give and devise to my granddaughter Julia Maria Tallman the next lot on on the North side of Linden Street being that now occupied by Thomas L. Farnham on condition that she fulfil a certain obligation of her late father Scott J. Tallman in respect to this lot of land and save my heirs executors and administrators harmless therefrom. I devise to my grandson John C. Tallman the next lot of land on the North side of Linden Street extending from the Farnham lot devised to Julia Maria Tallman to a line drawn North and South eight feet East from the house now occupied by the Said John C.

And I give and devise to my grand daughter Eleanor T. wife of William H. Sturtevant the lot of land extending East from the lot devised to the Said John to Front Street, to have and to hold the Said Several lots of land respectively to them the Said Elizabeth, Avis, Julia Maria, John and Eleanor and the heirs of them respectively.

Fourth. I give, bequeathe and devise to my two grand daughters Eleanor T. Sturtevant and Elizabeth S. Larrabee aforesaid and their heirs the note and mortgage to secure the Same, of Charles Mc.Intire of Boston dated the twenty seventh day of September in the year eighteen hundred and thirty seven given by the said Mc.Intire to Ralph Huntington for the payment of four thousand dollars and interest and assigned by said Huntington Oct 27, 1837 to Peleg Tallman the Same to be divided equally between them the said Eleanor and Elizabeth and if the same mortgage or any part of it should be paid previous to my demise and the money otherwise invested, my will is that they take in

equal shares, the money so invested and the securities therefor, or its equivalent, if it should remain uninvested.

And I also give and bequeathe to the said Eleanor and Elizabeth five hundred dollars each in addition to the above named mortgage and note.

Fifth. I give and bequeathe to my three grandchildren Avis A. Tallman, Julia Maria Tallman and John C. Tallman thirty shares in the Stock of the Richmond Bank of the par value of three thousand dollars to be divided equally among them.

Sixth. I give and bequeathe to Eliza S. Patten, wife of William Patten and Caroline Elizabeth Tallman each one thousand dollars in the bonds of the Eastern Rail Road Company; I also give and bequeathe to Maria T. Tileston wife of Thomas Tileston of Boston one hundred dollars; also to the children of the Said Maria and Thomas as follows, to wit; to James C. Tileston two hundred and fifty dollars, to Lucy H. Trost twenty five dollars, to George F. Tileston twenty five dollars to Charles E. Tileston twenty five dollars to Eleanor T. Tileston two hundred dollars to Maria T. Tileston fifty dollars, to Francis W. Tileston one hundred dollars; also to the children of the said Eliza S. Patten as follows, to wit; to Hannah P. Hatch fifty dollars to Rachel J. Patten fifty dollars and to Ann M. T. Patten fifty dollars; also to my grandson William P. T. Gardiner fifty dollars and to my granddaughter Georgianna S. S. Tallman fifty dollars. and to my son Henry Tallman fifty dollars. It is my will that my executors hereinafter named shall pay the legacies given in this section of my will out of the proceeds of the bonds of the said railroad so far as they will go and if there should be a deficiency, then such deficiency shall be supplied from other of the property held by me with power to dispose of the same as given by the third section of my late husband's will.

Seventh. If the before named bequests, legacies and devises should not require the whole amount of twelve thousand dollars given to me by the third section of my late husband's will with power to bequeathe the same, together with the accumulations thereto belonging, I give and devise the residue thereof in equal proportions to my three daughters Caroline A. Gardiner, Eliza S. Patten, Maria T. Tileston and to Caroline E. Tallman and their heirs, it being understood and known that the said property now consists of the Richmond Bank Stock, the bonds of the before named railroad Company and the Mc.Intire note and mortgage and the Austin and Tufts note and mortgage.

Eighth. I give and bequeathe to my son Benjamin F. Tallman all debts dues and demands which he owes me and all notes also held by me and signed by the wife of the said Benjamin.

Ninth. I give and bequeathe all my household furniture to my daughter Caroline A. Gardiner — and I give and bequeathe my plate and wearing apparel to my three daughters Caroline, Eliza and Maria.

Tenth. The residue of my estate real personal or mixed of which I shall die seized or possessed in my own right and not otherwise herein disposed of I give bequeathe and devise to my executors to be disposed of as follows, to wit:

First, to pay the First Congregational Society in Woolwich the sum of five hundred dollars, it being my will that the treasurer of Said Society invest the Same in Some paying Securities and that Said Society receive the annual income thereof so long as it shall continue the first Congregational Society in Woolwich and when it ceases to be such to revert to my heirs.

Second, to pay to Ammi R. Mitchell fifty dollars in trust for the Cent Society of Bath of which Elizabeth Hyde is now president.

Third, to invest the Sum of three thousand dollars in bank stock or other good securities the income of which shall go to Jane R. Tallman, widow of my son James C. Tallman deceased, so long as she shall remain unmarried and at her decease or intermarriage the said sum of three thousand dollars to go in equal shares to the four following named Societies, to wit one fourth to the American board of foreign missions at No. 33 Pemberton Square, Boston, one fourth to the American Education Society of which T. J. Treadwell is treasurer, one fourth to the American Tract Society in Boston, of which N. P. Kemp is treasurer — one half for the distribution of tracts and one half for the support of colporteurs — and one fourth to the Maine Missionary Society, of which John Howe is Treasurer. And I further will that my executors after paying the legacy given for the benefit of the First Congregational Society of Woolwich and that for the benefit of the Cent Society of Bath and after making the beneficial investment for the said Jane R. Tallman shall distribute the residue of my estate held in my own right in equal shares among the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Education Society, the American Tract Society and the Maine Missionary Society all before named.

Eleventh. I give and bequeathe one half of all claim or claims which I inherited from my father John Clark, deceased, against the government of the United States of America, or against the Imperial government of France or such government as may succeed that for spoliations made upon the property of the said John Clark by French vessels or for money received by our government therefor in equal shares to Elizabeth Mc.Intire, Jacob Clark and Isaac Clark, my neice and nephews. And the residue of said claims I give and bequeathe to the four societies last above named. And I also give and bequeathe to the Said Elizabeth, Jacob and Isaac whatever Sum I, may recover, or such as may be recoverable in my behalf at the time of my demise by reason of a bequest made by my father, the aforesaid John Clark for the benefit of the Congregational Society of Canterbury in the State of Connecticut to revert upon the happening of a certain contingency.

Lastly. I appoint Ammi R. Mitchell and George H. Gardiner to be executors of this my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal and publish and declare this to be my last will and testament in the presence of the witnesses named below this fifth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and fifty six.

ELEANOR TALLMAN

Signed Sealed published and declared by the Said Eleanor Tallman as and for her last will and testament in presence of us, who in her presence and in the presence of each other and at her request have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto.

MICHAEL F. GANNETT
GEO. E. NEWMAN
W. GILBERT

WILL OF JOHN CLARKE

In the name of God, Amen, I, John Clark of Canterbury, in the County of Windham, State of Connecticut, being of sound, disposing mind and memory but knowing that it is appointed for all flesh once to die, and in view of this

decree of God do make, ordain and establish this my last Will and Testament, and in first place I give my soul to God who gave it, trusting for salvation in the merits of his Son, and my body to be committed to the earth, with a decent Christian burial, according to my executors hereinafter named. . . .

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Clark in case he is living at my decease, it having been supposed that he fell a victim to the yellow fever in New Orleans, and to his heirs forever, one-tenth part of my estate, both real and personal, and should my said son Thomas not be living at my death, then in that case, I give and bequeath the aforesaid tenth part to the First Ecclesiastical Society in the Town of Canterbury to be secured by mortgage of Real Estate to double the value thereof; and the interest to be appropriated annually to the support of the minister in said society, that shall be in fellowship with an association of ministers in Windham County, and on failure thereof to my heirs generally.

Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Elizabeth Clark and her heirs forever, one-tenth part of my estate, both real and personal, and in case she shall by the providence of God be removed from this world before my decease then in that case the aforesaid tenth part given to her, I do hereby give and bequeath to her two nieces, June Clark and Mary I. Clark, daughters of her brother, John Clark.

Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter, Eleanor Tollman and to her heirs forever one-tenth part of my estate, both real and personal.

Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Mary Springer and to her heirs forever one-tenth part of my estate, both real and personal.

Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter, Theresa Parsley and to her heirs forever one-tenth part of my estate both real and personal.

Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Ann Appleton to her heirs forever one-tenth part of my estate, both real and personal.

Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Sarah Getchel and to her heirs forever, one-tenth part of my estate both real and personal.

Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved son Samuel Clark and his heirs forever, one-tenth part of my estate both real and personal.

Item. I give bequeath to my beloved daughter Sophia Clark to her heirs forever one-tenth part of my estate both real and personal.

Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved Loisa Frost to her heirs forever one-tenth part of my estate both real and personal.

And *Lastly* I do hereby constitute and appoint my daughter Elizabeth Clark and my grand daughter June Clark to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament, and my Will is and I do hereby order, and direct that in case the aforesaid devissees and Legatees shall not in one year after my decease, make a division and partition of my said estate, amicably by agreement, among themselves, that then, my said Executors are to sell my said estate both real and personal, and I do hereby give and devise the same to them for that purpose, either at Public Vendue or private sale according to their discretion, and on the sales thereof, to divide the money arising from the said sales on the same manner and proportions, as my estate is heretofore given in this my said Will.

And I do hereby give to my said Executors, the use of the Farm on which I live together with the use of my farming tools, for one year after my decease for their support during the settlement of my estate, together with the provisions, that me be on hand in my family.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th. day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and twenty-six.

Signed, sealed, pronounced and declared by the Testator to be his last Will & Testament, in presence of

THOS. COIT JOHN CLARK (Seal)
LUTHER PAINE
JOSEPH COIT

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